LAND SERVICE BULLETIN

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General Land Office.

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LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. March 1, 1918. No. 1.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS.

Ever since the war started Washington has been deluged with all manner of schemes and inventions to help lick the Hun; the proposals and suggestions have run the whole gamut of human ingenuity, imagination and dreams; along with the serious minded, the patriotic and the best minds of the country, have gathered also the typical long-haired inventor, ordinary grafters and those who are perfectly willing to admit of their ability to advise the Government and Congress how the country should be run to avoid disaster. All of these matters have to be examined and considered on their merits and out of the whole many good ideas have doubtless been obtained and not a few put into execution. As the conservation and production of food is one of the prime factors in the winning of the war, this subject also has been prolific of advice and suggestion, coupled with which many amazing inquiries and proposals have been made relative to the use and disposition of the public lands. One group of propogandists urged the immediate patenting of all pending homestead entries without further requirements, so that the entrymen can borrow money on their land; another would withhold the remaining public lands for use as bounty for the returning soldiers; another wants to extend the application of the commutation provisions; another suggests that the Government prepare and publish at once a detailed classification of the remaining public domain, to the end that the patriotic and public-spirited persons may at once move on to the good farms and proceed to feed the country; proposals are numerous for the Government to go directly into the farming business on its public lands on a large scale with extensive modern machinery and equipment; any number of

schemes have been presented for various farming operations, - to be financed by the Government. Letters of this sort continue to come in, and editorial comment on one or more of the aspects of the situation is common.

The War and Navy Departments can attend to the schemes and inventions for offensive warfare, and Hoover is doing a good job looking after the food question generally, but when it comes to giving advice and laying out plans for the use of the remaining public lands in this connection, we must insist that these well-meaning people are getting over into our bailiwick, and we must have something to say about it, for it is manifest that there is an abundance of misinformation abroad as to the kind and character of the remaining public lands and what can be done with them.

Our last public-land circular informed the public that on July 1, 1917, there were, exclusive of Alaska, over two and a quarter million acres of remaining unappropriated and unreserved public lands, all of which is true, yet this same public-land circular seems to have led to many erroneous notions as to what these public lands consist of. Many people seem to believe that great areas of these lands are virgin prairie grass lands like Kansas, Nebraska or the Dakotas all ready for the plow and the immediate production of wheat for our Allies and ourselves, or, if situated in the arid regions, that water is readily available for reclamation. Shortly after war was declared, two loyal women from New York City called on us and told us that they were footloose, had an income, and were anxious to do their bit in the way of increased food production; they had understood from some source that the Government still had immense areas of public lands and they desired to be advised where they should go at once to get the requisite acreage to suit their purposes. Stumped? Of course we were. Did we, with all the resources of the Land Department at our command, know where there was a single good quarter section of public land on which these women could file with a reasonable hope of immediate crop production that would justify the effort or expense? We did not. After telling them all we knew about the subject they wound up by deciding to go over into Jersey and get a 10-acre truck farm. By this we do not mean to belittle the magnificent agricultural resources of the public-land States. The fact is that with some exceptions hereinafter referred to, the great bulk of that two and a quarter million acres is essentially a grazing proposition. Speaking generally, the crop lands are gone into private ownership. Increased land values and the constant demand for more lands, coupled with liberal laws, have resulted in the absorption of practically the entire remaining farm lands suitable for crop production. Of course there are exceptions to this. This is a big country; not infrequently we have been restoring limited areas of ceded Indian lands or areas that have been withheld from entry in aid of irrigation projects or something of that sort which are quite desirable. But what we are trying to get a line on now is the general situation. During recent years

we have patented from ten to fourteen million acres a year. As long ago as 1909 Congress recognized that the "dry farming" period had come, and provided for 320-acre homestead entries; most of the homestead business since that time has been under that act. It has accomplished wonders in some sections. Great areas in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho, which only a few years ago were open cattle range, now support prosperous farming communities. They are producing much grain and as a rule more meat than when these sections were open cattle range. This activity has resulted in the taking up of practically all the good crop lands. Congress recognized this when it passed the Grazing Homestead Act allowing 640-acre entries of grazing lands, and the homestead business from now on will be about nine-tenths grazing homesteads. Under the Enlarged Homestead (320-acre) Act, a reduction of area of cultivation is allowable under certain rules and regulations where cultivation is impracticable; the law requires the cultivation of only one-eighth of the area, yet hundreds of such applications have been allowed after careful examination of the lands by special agents so that there could be no question as to the facts. Would these men and women put up a fight for a home on lands so rough, mountainous or arid that cultivation of an eighth is impossible or impracticable if there were plenty of nice, level, fertile farm lands available? The question answers itself. The point we desire to make clear, and which the public should understand, is that, generally speaking, the remaining public lands are not farm lands in the ordinary sense of crop production at all. This does not mean that these lands are not useful, for they support a great portion of the meat and wool production of the country and are carrying their full capacity of cattle and sheep. With this big fact in mind it is at once apparent that many of the schemes and suggestions above referred to are wholly impracticable. The increased food supply must come from more complete and intensive use of farm lands in private ownership all over the country, and to this end an adequate supply of farm labor is the most pressing need. There are large areas of privately owned dry farm lands and considerable areas of irrigable lands in the western States that are not being cultivated up to the limit. In the southern States there are millions of acres of lands not now producing anything like which they could be made to produce at a profit. Nevada has more public lands than any other State, yet we venture the statement that one can find more waste land, land not being put to its best use, within twenty miles of Washington than could be found in the whole State of Nevada.

To guard against any misunderstanding from the above, it should be stated that between the Sierras and the Pacific a somewhat different situation exists; here there is opportunity for a largely increased area of farm lands, some of it on public lands, and that to a large extent without irrigation, though the bringing of these lands into cultivation not infrequently involves the clearing of cut-over timber lands. It should also be stated that there are now under Government irrigation projects in the western States between

five hundred thousand and seven hundred thousand acres for which water is now available from constructed works, but which lands are not under cultivation. A large portion of this area is doubtless capable of intensive crop production almost immediately. (See Hearings on H. R. 2913, 65th Congress). Data recently compiled by this office indicates that there are doubtless not less than two million acres of private and public lands under private or municipal irrigation projects for which water is now available that are not in cultivation, or if so, not to the fullest extent. While irrigated lands with water rights can usually be procured on comparatively easy terms, it should be understood that it is next to impossible for a settler on such lands to succeed without some little capital. It is useless to think of building new irrigation projects to produce food for the war but it is entirely practical to devise ways and means for bringing into immediate cultivation and production a considerable portion of the lands for which water is now available in constructed projects.

On the whole, we believe there is much that we can do in the public-land States that we have not already done that will be helpful in the matter of food production in the present emergency, but as in all big problems, on this question of the use and disposition of the remaining public lands, let us get an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the facts before we as a country proceed to take any steps as radical, and we think as ill-advised, as are some of the proposals now being so frequently submitted.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Appointments.

General Land Office: Miss Ruth E. Jacobs, of Pennsylvania; and Miss Sara P. Barnett, of New York, copyists at $900; James R. Porter, of District of Columbia, laborer at $660; Morris A. Marks, of District of Columbia, messenger boy at $600.

Local Office:- Burre H. Lien, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, El Centro, California.

Mrs. Flora L. Ward, land law clerk at $1080, Waterville, Washington; Miss Rubie A. Thornton, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Clayton, New Mexico.

Reappointments.

George Weaver, Receiver, Durango, Colorado; John W. Cloyd, Receiver, Sterling, Colorado; Joseph Allen, Receiver, Visalia, California; Robert R. Wilson, Register, Dodge City, Kansas; John E. Robbins, Register, and Ashley G. Dawley, Receiver, Elko, Nevada; Juan N. Vigil, Receiver, Santa Fe, New Mexico; Alexander X. Campbell, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Field Service:- Appointments.

Miss Mary B. Edwards, stenographer and typewriter, Office C. F. D., Santa Fe, New Mexico, $1080. Miss Helen M. Lowe, stenographer and typewriter, Office C.F.D., Helena, Montana, $900.

Transfers.

Gendral Land Office:- Francis M. Blehr, clerk $1000 to Office of the Secretary; George A. Daidy, clerk $1600 to War Department; Henry T. Hopkins, copyist $900 from Stenographer and typewriter at $1140 in Sundance, Wyoming, Land Office; Phillip Harris, laborer $660 to Office of the Secretary.

Local Offices & Offices Surveyors General:- Thomas A. Haigh from Surveyor $160 per month to draftsman $160 per month in office Surveyor

General, Arizona; Miss Eva H. Chapman, from clerk at $1260 in Clayton, New Mexico Land Office to same position and salary in Roswell Land Office; Miss Birdina Tennell, stenographer and typewriter at $1000, Office Surveyor General, Idaho from the Treasury Department.

Promotions.

General Land Office:- Augustus Zannelli to clerk $1600; James H. Finn to $1400; Charles A. Rice to $1200; Clyde G. Phelps and Clarence R. Bradshaw to clerks at $1000.

Separations.

General Land Office:- Guy C. Chamberlain, clerk $1400, resigned to enter military service; Miss Helen Kusneske, clerk $1000, resigned; Frank T. Snyder, copyist $720, resigned, drafted; Archie M. Reed, skilled laborer $660, resigned to enlist in Army.

Local Offices & Offices Surveyors General:- Henry S. LeDuc, clerk-draftsman $1200, Office Surveyor General, New Mexico, resigned; Frank J. Staples, stenographer and typewriter, $960, Alliance, Land Office, resigned; Miss Caroline S. Waters, clerk, $900, Buffalo Land Office, resigned; Reginald E. Lawrence, stenographer and typewriter, $960 Land Office, Sterling, resigned; Edward J. Lange, Field Note Writer, $1200, Office Surveyor General, Washington, resigned; Miss Anne Officer, typewriter, $900, Land Office, Glasgow, resigned.

SURVEY NOTES.

Between Seasons.

We are now approaching that period of the year which marks as near as may be the dividing line between the business of the last surveying season and the commencement of activities in connection with the new season about to open in the north. The processes of identification by survey of the virgin areas of last spring and the preparation of the record thereof are now nearing their final stages, and other virgin lands newly authorized for survey are being grouped for attention the coming season. The original allotments of the general appropriation for surveying the public lands to the several surveying districts are undergoing such modifications as the legitimate requirements for survey at

this time of the year might suggest, to the end that we may have the fullest use and benefit of the funds at our disposal for the survey of the various classes of lands entitled to consideration wherever they may be regardless of their geographical position on the public domain; and the balances of funds available for surveys on Indian lands and other funds appropriated for specific purposes are being reapportioned to meet new survey conditions and newer aspects of old conditions the coming season. Northern surveyors now in the field in the south will shortly complete their groups and return to their home districts for assignment to their regular work.

The business of repairing and of adjusting such of our 269 surveying instruments as need attention in that respect will soon be finished. On its completion these instruments will be returned to their proper districts for final testing on the meridian before being sent to the field.

The manufacture of 50,000 one-inch and 25,000 two-inch iron corner posts which are to be used in monumenting public land surveys the coming season, is nearing completion, and their shipment to central depots in each surveying district, or direct to the field outfitting stations, is being made. Three inch posts in sufficient number to meet the needs this season are already on hand at the central depots.

The motor truck is undoubtedly in the survey field to stay. Practical demonstration over a period of eight months under all the varying conditions of climate, soil and topography to be encountered in District No. 3, has proven beyond all question that for camp transportation purposes and for line work it is far more efficient and the ultimate cost is considerably less than the mule team and wagon, - in certain kinds of contry, while our general experience leads to the inevitable conclusion that the two and four horse team, the pack mule and the burro must still be regarded as the only practical mediums of camp transportation, in certain other kinds of country, at least pending further enlargement of the field of usefulness of aeroplanes or other air-going craft. It is therefore evident that as our horses and mules diminish in numbers through death, disability, transfer or sale, their places will be filled by motor propelled vehicles in the countries favorable to their use, and that in the rougher parts of the land the present methods of camp transportation will remain in favor.

A general survey of conditions in the Rocky Mountain and intermountain states at this time indicates that the field outlook for the 1918 season as far as the weather and its influences are concerned is very satisfactory. The snows in the mountains are not as deep as they usually are at this time of the year and unless the spring storms are of exceptional severity it is quite probable that the mountain parties can take the field much earlier than was possible last season. But the situation as regards field assistants and the purchase of certain kinds of equipment and supplies cannot be expected to improve in the

immediate future. This means that supervising officers must exercise exceptional diligence and care in the organization of their field parties this spring and that they will have to practice the strictest economy consistent with efficient work and employ all their ingenuity in devising substitutes for unobtainable material, in outfitting and in maintaining their camps. It means that chiefs of parties must use to the utmost degree tact and judgment and energy in the handling of their men and in the conduct of their work, and it means that every party member must cooperate with his chief and feel that he is a part of the whole and is working for the general good.

The 1918 field season will offer opportunity for the employment of our best energies. It's up to every man to do not only his part, but when necessary, a little of the other fellow's part.

William R. Johnston, U. S. Transitman, District No. 10, has resigned to enter the War Department as a civil engineer. He is engaged in construction work at San Juan, Porto Rico.

J. M. McKinney, Jr., U. S. Transitman, District No. 7, whose resignation was recently accepted, has entered the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. He is at Present at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Glenn R. Haste, U. S. Transitman, District No. 4, is training with the 42nd Auxiliary Battalion at Camp American University, Washington, D. C.

Unsurveyed areas in eastern Montana are rapidly becoming things of the past, particularly in the southeastern part of the state. J. Scott Harrison, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 1, reports that should all unsurveyed lands in this section of the state be authorized for survey, one double party could probably complete the field work thereof in one season. In fact, the only large areas remaining unsurveyed in this district lying within what may be considered the plains country are in Valley and Phillips counties.

A study of the record is often interesting and is sometimes disappointing, but it is always enlightening. Frank S. Spofford, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 7, reports some interesting facts gleaned from the record of surveying in Idaho. It appears that 31,516 linear miles in and in connection with 517 different town-

ships have been run in that state since the inauguration of the Direct System of surveying on June 25, 1910. During that period only 5% of the time in the field has been lost on account of unfavorable weather, while Sundays or days which could be called authorized days of rest covered 10% of the time.

The following order embodied in the Commissioner's letter of February 8, 1918, addressed to the Surveyors General will be of general interest:

> "Hereafter in reproducing by photolithography the duplicate and triplicate plats of accepted surveys for filing in this and the local land offices, your signature, as affixed to the original plats, will be reproduced upon the said duplicate and triplicate plats whereupon each original will be returned to you with the completed triplicate plat, the former for your files and the latter for transmittal at once to the local land office.
>
> This will obviate the present necessity of having the signature unrecorded by lithography upon two of the plats as is now the practice, the transmittal of said plats to your office for your autographic signature and the return, by you, of the signed duplicate for the files of this office. Furthermore the requirement of that part of paragraph 8, Section 2395 R. S., that the original plat shall be recorded and
>
> > 'a copy thereof shall be kept open at the Surveyor General's office for public information, and other copies shall be sent to the place of sale, and to the General Land Office'.
>
> will in no respect be departed from by this change in practice but on the contrary a more literal compliance with the requirement of said section will result. As a means of identification, the plats to be filed here and those to be forwarded to the local land office will be marked by this office, duplicate and triplicate, respectively."

FIELD SERVICE NOTES

San Francisco Division:-

Special Agent Hair, who has been engaged in investigation of livestock driveways in the State of Nevada during the past three months, reports that satisfactory progress is being made, particularly in the southern and southwestern portions of the state, but that he will be unable to finish his work during the winter season, with respect to the

lands lying north of the Southern Pacific line of railway, because of the very unfavorable weather conditions prevailing. It will be impracticable to work that part of the state until about the middle of April, at which time an additional agent will be assigned to assist him, and the work in that section completed just as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, he is contemplating recommending certain temporary withdrawals for livestock driveway purposes, pending later detailed field investigation. Mr. Hair reports that not until recently have the cattle and sheep interests of that state appeared to take any great interest in this matter of stock driveways, apparently not realizing its importance.

Special Agent Dyer, who has been assigned to the investigation of stock driveways in the state of California, reports that he has not been able to make much progress in field work, owing to the fact that the lands involved in applications for such driveways are situated entirely in the mountainous regions of the state, adjacent to national forests - and the weather conditions prevailing being wholly unfavorable to field work. He has, however, gathered considerable data as to the status of the lands involved, and has had several conferences with forest reserve officers and with cattlemen's and wool-grower's associations in this state relative to the manner of procedure and as to the advisability and practicability of establishing driveways for which petitions have been filed.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Costello, 347th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, was a recent visitor at headquarters. Mr. Costello was formerly a clerk attached to the Department of Justice, on special detail in the field division office in connection with the work done by special agents of the General Land Office in the investigation of withdrawn California oil lands.

Former Mineral Inspector Joseph W. Kingsbury, now with the Bureau of Mines, will return to Washington about March 1. Mr. Kingsbury has been on special detail in this Division during the past six months, for the express purpose of doing certain field work and performing specific tests relative to fuller's earth investigations requested by the Department of Justice in connection with certain oil land litigation involving withdrawn petroleum lands, which that Department is prosecuting.

Hearings Officer H. H. Mancha is just in receipt of a letter from his brother, George, Sergeant in the United States Field Artillery, on the firing line, Somewhere in France, stating that he and his comrades are well fed, well clothed, in excellent spirits, and determined and anxious, to a man, to give an account of themselves in the just cause of Democracy.

Helena Division:-

E. C. Galbraith, formerly a mineral inspector in this division, is now in France, a Lieutenant of Engineers.

Mineral Inspector, Fred K. Houston, has received a commission as First Lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. It is expected that he will attend the next Engineers' Officers' Training Camp.

Special Agent Groves is working near the Mexican border in New Mexico and states that he feels much safer with a body guard armed with a 30.30 Savage. We believe Special Agent Follen's plan of keeping some distance ahead of Pancho Villa and his followers is better than the body guard.

Special Agent, Blumer, solved a vexatious coal trespass problem in the Havre land district by "caving" the entry-way in the mine. The trespassing stopped instanter.

Referring to a Directory estimate of the population of Great Falls, Montana, the Great Falls Tribune in its issue of February 16, 1918, says: "Great Falls suffers quite heavily just now from losing the count of several families who have their homes in this city for all intents and purposes for most of the time but who are acquiring title to land under the homestead laws, and their names, because of this fact, do not appear in the city directory."

Santa Fe Division:-

Herewith, signed, is a circular letter issued by Hon. Colin Neblett, Judge of the U. S. District Court for New Mexico, addressed to the United States Court Commissioners of New Mexico.

February 21, 1918.

United States Court Commissioners,
New Mexico.
Gentlemen:

My attention has been invited to Circular No. 433, August 23, 1915, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office "Suggestions to the United States Commissioners and Judges and Clerks of Courts of record, under Section 2294, R.S." Without doubt this circular has

been furnished each of you. (Additional copies may be obtained by request of the Register and Receiver of that United States Land Office having jurisdiction over the district within which you reside.) Perhaps some have read and considered it in a, more or less, cursory manner, and have filed it.

The attention of each of you is directed to paragraph No. 5 of the circular which, probably, is honored more in the breach than in the observance. I quote the paragraph referred to here in full:

> "All final proofs should be reduced to writing by or in the presence of and under the supervision of the officer taking them, and in all cases where no special agent or other representative of the Government appears for the purpose of making cross-examinations the officer taking the proof should use his utmost endeavor and diligence so to examine the entryman and his witnesses as to obtain full, specific, and unevasive answers to all questions propounded on the blank forms prescribed for the taking of such proofs, and in addition to so doing he should make and reduce to writing and forward to the register and receiver with the proof such other and further rigid cross-examination as may be necessary clearly to develop all pertinent and material facts affecting or showing the validity of the entry, the entryman's compliance with the law, and the credibility of the claimant and his witnesses. And, in addition to this, he should inform the register and receiver of any facts not set out in the testimony which in his judgment, cast suspicion upon the good faith of the applicant or the validity of the entry."

As an officer of this Court, and under his duty as a proof-taking officer, no light responsibility rests upon each United States Court Commissioner to assist the government authorities in their endeavors to give force and effect to the public-land laws, and the lawful regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. It is the purpose of this circular forcefully to bring the matter to your attention.

It is my lively desire to see that the law is enforced. Therefore, I now direct, and in this respect slightly supplementing the Commissioner's circular, supra, that should any violation of law or of lawful regulation come to your knowledge relative to public-land matters, not connected with any final proof or other matter specially set before you; or should there come to your attention some matter connected with such final proof or other matter which shall merit prompt attention and investigation, immediately report it by special letter addressed to: The Chief, Santa Fe Field Division, G.L.O., Postoffice box "U", Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Acknowledge receipt of this letter, and thereafter observe the instructions herein contained.

Very truly yours,

Colin Neblett, District Judge.

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT
of the
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The receipt of a copy of the annual report of the Land and Industrial Department of the Alaskan Engineering Commission is acknowledged, and if any doubts exist as to the arrival of Alaska, let the doubter read this report. It is full of great things done and to be done. The steady progress of the Territory in its several fields of development, aside from those incidental to the construction of the Government railroad, justifies all predictions of its ultimate future.

FINAL PROOFS TAKEN ON THE LAND.

Editor Bulletin:

Responding to the invitation extended in the February "Bulletin to Field officers and employees to express their opinions, I believe that the proposed bill to provide for the taking of proofs in the vicinity of the lands involved, by a specially designated officer, is the product of sound reasoning and common sense, and deserves to become a law. The benefits to be derived from such legislation, as I view the matter, are as follows:

(1) The elimination of careless and erroneous work done by inefficient and poorly informed proof officers. Probably not less than fifty per cent of the proofs handled by officers out in the district are defective, in at least minor details, as first submitted to the local office. Many of these officers handle but a few proofs each month or year, and their revenue from this source is not sufficient to stimulate their interest to the extent of keeping themselves well informed as to the proper modes of procedure in taking the depositions of claimants and their witnesses. Other officers are of the naturally careless class, who cannot be brought to realize that any degree of real accuracy is necessary or essential. Still others are found to be surprisingly ignorant in the use of English, and still less proficient in the manipulation of the typewriter, which they usually attempt to operate themselves, and the manner in which the testimony is reduced to writing would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. One must deal with absence of punctuation and capitals, words grossly misspelled, and words missing, and is obliged to take a long guess at the meaning of the text. The inevitable results are innumerable suspensions, supplemental affidavits and proofs required, frequent rejections, much useless clerical work in the local office, and distress, delay, and added expense to the claimants.

Another phase of this matter is that the general run of entrymen persist in attributing to all officers who are permitted to

administer affidavits in connection with public land entries some official connection with the Land Department, and are thus led to seek the advice of such officers on matters affecting their entries. It is regrettable that the advice so obtained is rarely dependable, and often rankly incorrect; yet it is readily swallowed without question by the inquirer, often to his ultimate regret.

(2) Great reduction of the number of cases in which proofs are approved through more or less wilful misrepresentation on the part of claimants and the witnesses who assist them. It is unnecessary to refer at length herein to the thousands of homestead cases in the past in which title has passed to claimants who never really lived on the land a single day. Making a pretence of residence by camping on the land two or three nights at intervals of six months or thereabouts, the claimant offered commutation proof, using as witnesses two of his neighbors who were not in position to throw stones even if they so wished, and received his patent, usually to hand it over to the neighboring ranchman who had already paid all expenses connected with the entry. I do not mean, of course, that many entries are being perfected in this manner at the present time, as such bare-faced fraud is scarcely likely to pass now without exposure, not because people are more honest now than formerly, but because land is less plentiful. In passing, it is interesting to note that the great majority of the homestead entrymen who made the kind of proofs above referred to were totally ignorant that they were violating the law and laying themselves liable to criminal prosecution, so general had the pernicious practice become. While passing through the sandhill section of western Nebraska a short time ago by rail, I chanced to meet and enter into conversation with a lady, who remarked, "I once had a claim just a little way from this town." Being somewhat acquainted in the locality, I asked her in what direction from the town we were passing her claim lay. She did not know, she said, and added that she never saw her claim in daylight. "That was several years ago," she explained, "when the Government only required one to stay on a homestead two nights, in order to commute. I took this one for a friend of the family, who had a ranch near here, and he paid all expenses. I just came up here twice, and the girls met me at the train in the evening, and we went and camped in the little shack they had there, and I returned home the next morning!"

There is no question that at least an occasional fraudulent proof creeps in and "gets by," if I may be pardoned the slang, even at the present time. With a trained proof-officer on the ground to represent the Government, it would be next to impossible to make a perjured proof without arousing the officer's suspicions, which he could probably verify by inquiry in the neighborhood, supplemented by his own observations.

(3) Another marked advantage both to the Government and to the claimant in having the proof taken on or near the premises involved, is the elimination of the vast amount of trouble and delay

caused by the "spite-work" protest. An entryman who has become entangled in some neighborhood quarrel or bad feeling, prepares to offer proof. The neighbor who dislikes him and desires to "play even," sends in a report to the Register and Receiver or to the Chief of Field Division, stating that the claimant has been absent from his claim more than the law allows, or has not placed the required improvements on the land. The proof must be held up, sometimes for many months, until field investigation is made. Often this investigation discloses that the claimant has fully met the requirements of the law, and the entry is at once clearlisted; but the claimant has been annoyed and worried, and kept in uneasiness and suspense during the long wait. In a great many cases homestead entrymen make proof at the earliest possible moment to enable them to borrow money, using the land as security, with which to purchase cattle or sheep to stock the farm, and the delay caused by such occurrences as the above is a great hardship, which remains uncompensated. Should the suggested legislation be enacted, the proof officer would be in a position to make a comprehensive and authoritative report as to the probable truth or falsity of the charge; moreover, the liability of unbased charges being made would be greatly reduced by the presence of the proof-officer on the premises. Many times charges are made by letter by persons who know nothing of the method of investigation by the Field Service, and who have no expectation of being called upon for an affidavit in support of their statements. Under the proposed method, should a protest be made, alleging facts sufficient to invalidate the proof, the chances would be strongly in favor of the charges being true and susceptible of substantiation. The saving to the Government in the one item of investigating meritless protests would probably be more than sufficient to cover the extra expense incurred by the employment of the special proof-officer.

(4) Certainly the proposed innovation should be warmly welcomed by the entrymen themselves, with the exception of those who attempt or intend to evade the law, and the opposition of the latter class is so much in its favor. The entryman would be spared the necessity of the trip with his witnesses to the place of proof, as under the present regulations, a trip which is often many miles in length, and costly in time and expense money. He would be able to make a clear and detailed statement of his compliance with the law, subject to immediate verification by the officer. Should the officer find, upon inquiry, that the claimant is not able to offer a satisfactory proof at the time, on account of insufficient residence, or some other obstacle arising from misunderstanding of the requirements (and such cases are not rare, by any means), he would at once inform the claimant of the fact, and the proof would not be taken until such time as the hindrance should be removed or remedied. No harm would be done, and no confusion would result from the mistake of the claimant. Under the existing method many proofs are forwarded to the local office which should not have been taken until some later time. The claimant is loser in these cases to the extent of his testimony fee, the fee paid to the proof-officer, and transportation for himself and witnesses; whereas, with the proof-officer on the ground, the only inconven-

ience would be to the latter, if for any reason it should be found advisable or imperative to defer the proof, and this would be minimized if arrangement were made to take several proofs, for lands in the same neighborhood, on the same day, as would be perfectly possible and logical.

- Broken Bow.

ANOTHER VIEW.

I am not in favor of the proposed law for the taking of final proofs on the homestead by a Government employee. It costs too much money.

The final proof testimony might be taken in a better manner, if submitted on the land, but I doubt it. I doubt if the proof taking officer could pass on the good faith of a claimant who made proof on his homestead in the winter, after his crops were harvested and sold, and with nothing in sight but a half dugout, a steel mule and a snowstorm.

If there is any fault to find with proof testimony, then it is largely the fault of the proof clerk and the witnesses, and not the place of taking the proof. In all my land office experience, I know of but three clerks who read the 125th Section of the U. S. Criminal Code to the parties before taking the testimony. They were Mr. Eddy, formerly of Woodward, now in G.L.O., Mr. Defrees of Littlerock, and myself. I was not a regular final proof clerk at Woodward, but the women down there still scare their children with tales of Eddy and Defrees, and I believe that they got the truth out of most cases.

In actual practice, the good faith of the entryman has more to do with his case than his improvements. Out of hundreds of Oklahoma cases I refer to the following:

I personally know of a homesteader, who filed upon a valuable piece of land and proved it up by bluff and valuable improvements. His family lived over 100 miles from the land, but he had about $4000 worth of improvements and visited the land nearly every Sunday. He got his patent about 12 years ago, but did not have the nerve to make his proof at the local office, but submitted it through a U. S. Commissioner.

Another homesteader, with a Roosevelt family, lived in a Black Jack picket house. He was too poor to own a horse, so they raised garden stuff which he carried to town, eight miles away, and in this way managed to live. He lived nine years on the land and proved up with less than $150 worth of improvements on his land. Fifteen years after receiving his patent he still lives on his farm east of Dover, Oklahoma.

One of these men would have been able to make a splendid showing to a proof taking officer, while the other would not, and these are but two samples.

Personally I think I would like to be one of these proof taking officers, and ride over the hunting and fishing grounds at the expense of some one else. But who will pay. The Government should not be compelled to foot this needless bill, and the homesteader cannot afford it.

I do believe that there are two things which Congress can do to help the homestead law, and one of them is the repeal of the Commutation Homestead Laws, and the other is to provide a penalty when the homesteader fails to notify the office at the beginning and end of his annual five months leave of absence.

- Lamar.

DESERT FINAL PROOFS - NATURALIZATION.

The effect that should be given the completion of proceedings to secure naturalization, has been the subject of recent consideration, in connection with delayed final proofs under the desert land law; the conclusion reached being that such cases do not call for action by the Board of Equitable Adjudication, reversing the former practice in such cases. This matter was presented to the Secretary in the form of a recommendation, which received his approval, the importance of which justifies publication in full, as follows:

February 5, 1918.

The Secretary
of the Interior.
Sir:

There are now in the files of this office some several cases in which it appears that the entrymen have in all respects complied with the requirements of the law providing for desert land entries and have submitted final proofs of such compliance. It furthermore appears in some of these cases that the only existing possible objection to immediate issuance of patent is supplied by the fact that the entrymen had not completed, at the dates of final proofs, proceedings previously commenced by them to obtain admission to citizenship of the United States, but have since submission of said proofs been formally admitted to be such citizens.

This situation has given rise to inquiry whether there exists any necessity for submission of these final entries to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, to the end and for the purpose that said entries may be confirmed as against this single objection. No one of the rules governing submission to that Board of suspended desert land entries (Rules 28, 29 and 30, adopted October 17, 1910; 39 L. D., 320), seems to contemplate submission for such a fault as this, and the only warrant for so proceeding would be found in the doubtful analogy supplied by Rule 32, adopted at the same time, by which homestead, timber and stone and timber culture entries, where a like situation exists, are made fit subjects for such equitable action, but I doubt the necessity or pro-

priety of acting on such analogy as may there be disclosed.

It is now well settled law that admission of an alien to be a citizen of the United States has a retroactive effect. Thus in Governeur's Heirs -v- Robertson (11 Wheat.,348) and Osterman -v- Baldwin (6 Wall., 116) it was determined that a title unlawfully taken by an alien was protected against challenge from any source by his subsequent naturalization; that such naturalization related back in effect to the date of acquisition of title and made what was before an escheatable estate no longer subject to proceedings for that purpose, nor open to impeachment by any person because of such former alienage. In other words, the invalidating fact of alien disability was removed retroactively as of the date of title acquired. A similar ruling was made in Manuel -v- Wulff (152 U.S., 505) and in McKinley Creek Mining Co. -v- Alaska United Mining Co., (183 U.S., 563). In the first of these cases the court said:

> The settled rule is that an alien may take and hold land by purchase until office found, and that, if the alien becomes a citizen before his alienage has been adjudged, the act of naturalization takes effect by relation.

In that case as well as the one cited last it was also determined that the locator of a mining claim took and held possession as a purchaser from the United States and could therefore claim the benefit of this rule or doctrine of relation for the protection of his title. The same proposition may be equally well affirmed, of course, of the nature of a desert land entryman's possession and right.

I believe that the classes of cases which are to be referred for this purpose of equitable adjudication should be reduced rather than extended, and that entrymen should not be subjected to requirements of proof essential in that connection nor to the delays naturally resulting from such requirements and from resort to the process itself, in cases where it is not manifestly or demonstratively essential. In this view of the matter, and because of some uncertainty as to whether the question here developed has been heretofore examined and determined, I am presenting it for your consideration, together with my recommendation that all completed desert land entries in respect of which there is no other objection to patent than this fact of delayed naturalization, that is, naturalization subject to timely submission of final proof, be declared to be relieved of and free from any necessity for reference to the Board of Equitable Adjudication.

Very respectfully,

Clay Tallman,
Commissioner.

Approved February 16, 1918.
Alexander T. Vogelsang,
First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEADS.

Secretary of the Interior Lane announced the third designation under the stock-raising homestead act of lands in New Mexico February 5. The lands affected by his action are situated in the east-central part of the State in the eastern portion of Chaves County and including a portion of the Roswell Land District.

These lands were recently examined in the field by representatives of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Plant Industry who found that they were chiefly valuable for grazing and raising of forage crops. The total area designated is about 505,000 acres of which approximately 250,000 acres are vacant public lands. The remaining 255,000 acres are already covered by about 450 applications to make entry under the act. These applications have been filed from time to time in the local land office and give to the applicants preference right of entry.

The designation becomes effective on March 11, 1918, and thereafter the lands will be enterable in tracts of 640 acres each if they are otherwise of proper status.

The fourth designation under this act of lands in New Mexico was announced February 7. The lands affected by this action are situated in the northwestern part of the State, principally in Union County and within the eastern portion of the Clayton land district.

These lands were recently examined in the field by representatives of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Plant Industry who found that they were chiefly valuable for grazing and raising of forage crops. The total area designated is about 103,000 acres of which approximately 26,000 are vacant public lands. The remaining 77,000 acres are covered by about 140 applications to make entry under the stock-raising homestead act. These applications have been filed from time to time in the local land office and give to the applicants preference right of entry.

This designation becomes effective on March 11, 1918, and thereafter the lands will be enterable in tracts of 640 acres each if they are otherwise of proper status.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE UTAH SCHOOL GRANT.

In our last number attention was called to the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the 28th of January, involving the Utah school grant, in the case of Frederick A. Sweet, administrator, vs. the United States, on appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

The grant of lands to the State of Utah for the support of common schools made by the enabling act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat., 109), was construed in the Department, from the first, to exclude therefrom lands of known mineral character at the time when the grant took effect, even though the grant did not in terms except mineral lands therefrom; so holding in view of the uniform and settled policy of the Government to except such lands from similar grants made to the several States. The Department followed this rule of adjustment until the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals noted above, whereupon, further adjudications involving this question were suspended, until such time as a final decision could be secured in the United States Supreme Court. We have now such a decision in the Sweet case, wherein the whole question is fully analyzed and decided, especial attention being given to the known policy of Congress in grants of this character, holding, with respect to this grant, that:

> "Although couched in general terms adequate to embrace such lands if there were no statute or settled policy to the contrary, it contains no language which explicitly or clearly withdraws the designated sections, where known to be mineral in character, from the operation of the mining laws, or which certainly shows that Congress intended to depart from its long prevailing policy of disposing of mineral lands only under laws specially including them. It therefore must be taken as neither curtailing these laws, nor departing from that policy."

SALE OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA TIMBER LANDS.

A step which will lead to the development of lands in Western Oregon, heretofore held out of use, was taken when Secretary of the Interior Lane ordered the sale of nearly 70,000,000 feet of timber located on lands heretofore included in the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company. The timber will be sold at the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder after advertisement has been made. These and other lands were granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to aid in railroad construction, upon the condition that they should be sold to actual settlers in 160-acre tracts at $2.50 an acre. On account of failure to comply with this condition the grant was forfeited as to a large area of the lands. After the timber has been cut and removed, lands that are available for agriculture will be disposed of under the homestead laws, mineral lands under the mining laws, and etc.

LINES TO MY ALARM-CLOCK

("The Clock and the Clerk," again - see the
February Bulletin)

Fond friend! Companion of my lonely hours,
When fall the solemn shades of night
A faithful watcher, thou, and trusty guide,
Stand'st, ever vigilant, my couch beside
And with unerring and unfailing powers
Tell'st off the moments as they speed away,
Whilst I take rest in dreamless sleep or slumbers light;
Till comes the hour which I (perforce) have set,
When thou call'st out, lest I forget
To rise and forth into the world of workaday.

In truth, a valued friend - and yet
Methinks, when starting up from pleasant dreams,
Perchance with some rich, long-sought prize,
All but within my grasp, quick scared away
At thy fierce, strident yell, it seems
That I, confronted by thy staring eyes
And flattened, full-moon face,
Then fain would snatch thee from thy place
And hurl thee headlong through my chamber door,
Or in a billion fragments on the floor.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS SOLDIER HOMESTEADERS.

In the early days of this country (up to and including March 3, 1855) Uncle Sam, being poor in pocket book and rich in lands, rewarded his soldier boys by presenting them with a nicely engraved paper (known as a Bounty Land Warrant) entitling them to from 40 to 160 acres of land merely for the asking. Uncle Sam labored under the belief that this would induce these nephews of his to turn their faces westward and become prosperous farmers. Only a few of the favored ones took this view of the matter, and for the most part they sold their chance at riches for a paltry sum to speculators. Seeing that the soldiers did not get the full benefit he intended Uncle Sam sought some method to insure the result he was after when the matter came up after the close of the Civil War. The homestead law had just been enacted, and required five years of residence and cultivation to acquire title, so he conceived the idea of allowing the Civil War veteran to shorten the period of residence on a homestead by the length of his military service, but in order to be sure that the soldier would see the benefit to be derived from agricultural pursuits, he stipulated that he must actually live upon the land for at least one year, no matter what the length of his service.

[illegible] to [illegible] A. [illegible]

(From "Book of the Night," [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible])

Sad friend! Companion of my lonely hours,
When fall the silent orchards of night
A faithful watcher, then, and truely pure,
Stand'st, ever vigilant, my couch beside
And with unerring and unfailing power
Pillars all the moments as they speed away.
While I take rest in dreamless sleep or slumber light;
Till comes the hour which I (perforce) have set,
When then unlid'st out, lest I forget
To rise and forth into the world of workday.

In truth, a valiant friend - and yet
Sometimes, when startling up from phantom dreams,
Forebodings with some sick, long-sought prize,
All but within my grasp, which cannot any
Is thy force, adjacent well, it seems
That I, confronted by thy staring eyes
And flattened, full-moon face,
Then fain would snatch thee from thy place
And hurl thee headlong through my chamber door,
Or in a million fragments on the floor.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS SOLDIER HOMESTEADER.

In the early days of this country (up to and including Jacksonian times), Uncle Sam, being poor in ready cash and rich in lands, rewarded his military boys by presenting them with a nicely covered paper (there as a bounty land warrant) entitling them to from 40 to 160 acres of land, merely for the asking. Uncle Sam labored under the belief that land would always be plenty and of little to turn their heads towards and some productive farmers. Only a few of the favored ones took this land for farmer, and for the most part they sold their chance at it for a pittance and to speculators. Seeing that the soldiers did not get the full benefit be increased Uncle Sam sought some method to [illegible] it. Finally he saw a chance when the matter came up after the Civil War. The homestead law had just been passed, and required five years of residence and cultivation to acquire title. So he conceived the idea of allowing the Civil War veteran to deduct the period of residence on a homestead by the length of his military service, but in order to be sure that the soldier would see the benefit to be derived from agricultural pursuits, he stipulated that he must actually live upon the land for at least one year, no matter what the length of his service.

This was found to work so well that similar privileges were given those who served their country during the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection. When the period of residence was reduced to three years by the Act of June 6, 1912, the wise provision requiring at least one year's residence was still retained, but the soldier was, in common with other entrymen, permitted to visit his friends or to work out for a grub stake during five months of that year. Where the soldier did not exercise his right to make a homestead entry during his life time, his widow if unmarried, or his minor orphan children, were granted the benefit of his military service.

Then came the Mexican border trouble and shortly thereafter the declaration of war with Germany. An immediate response was made by hundreds, yes, thousands, of those sturdy sons who were trying to wrest a home from the western lands. They did not stop to reason that by leaving their claims they ran the risk of losing their toil of years, but trusted all to Uncle Sam. Their trust was not betrayed for on August 29, 1916 (Pub. Resolution No. 32) and July 28, 1917 (Pub. 32) he very justly said that all who had initiated settlement claims, filed valid applications, or made homestead entries, prior to their service, would be protected while serving their country in the military or naval forces in connection with the Border trouble and during the war with Germany, and would receive credit while so serving to the same extent as though they were actually residing upon and cultivating the land, still retaining the wise requirement (which he had found to work pretty well in the past) of at least one year's actual residence. He also provided for the immediate issuance of patent to the widow, if unmarried, or minor orphan children, or personal representatives of those who might give their lives to their country, and on October 6, 1917, added a further provision permitting the soldier to make any affidavits (submit final proof if necessary) before his commanding officer, in cases where the claims were initiated prior to their enlistment.

Neither did Uncle Sam forget those trying to acquire title under other public land laws, and by the Act of August 7, 1917 (Public 36) granted protection to desert land entrymen who joined the colors, and by Joint Resolutions of July 17, and October 5, 1917, also protected mineral claimants.

As yet, for apparent reasons, no provision is made to grant special privileges to soldiers or sailors who were not so fortunate as to have initiated a public land claim prior to entering the service in the present war.

ALASKA HAY FINDS READY MARKET IN ANCHORAGE.

Forty bales of hay were shipped to Anchorage recently by Mr. John H. Bergman, a homesteader living near Eklutna, Mile 141, on the main line of the Government railroad. The bales, which weighed from 85 to 115 pounds, found a ready market in Anchorage at $40 a ton, or $2 a bale. Mr. Bergman has 225 bales ready for shipment, aggregating in weight about 11 tons.

The hay consists of a mixture of rye, oats, wheat, Canadian field peas and wild pea vines, and was raised on his homestead during the season of 1917. The hay was compressed by a hand-baler. The forage is said to rival imported timothy as a food for livestock.

- Alaska Railroad Record.

COAL LAND PURCHASE - INSTRUCTIONS.

General Land Office

Washington, February 11, 1918.

Registers and Receiver,
U.S.Land Offices.

Sirs:

Paragraph 81 of Circular 105, approved May 4, 1912, is hereby amended to add the following subdivision;

> "(p) Coal-land purchase money tendered prior to completion of proof as permitted in paragraph 18, Circular 557. Such payments must, of course, be applied upon issuance of final certificate."

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

(Refer to Circular No. 586).

FIRE AT EL CENTRO.

The Masonic building at El Centro, California, in which the U. S. Land Office was located, was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 21. Practically all of the records, furniture and equipment of the land office were saved. The tract books, serial register and other important records were saved because they had been placed in the vault, which shows that records can be saved, in case of fire, if the vault is used for the purpose for which it is provided.

Let other district offices keep the vault in mind, and remember the purpose for which it is provided.

[illegible]

[illegible] - Alaska Railroad Record.

[illegible] - [illegible]

General Land Office

Washington, February 11, 1916.

[illegible] Register,
[illegible] Officer,
[illegible]

Paragraph 21 of Circular 109, approved May 4, 1915, is hereby amended to read the following modification:

"A [illegible]-land purchaser may transport material or supplies or travel as permitted in paragraph 21 of Circular 107. Such permission must, of course, be applied upon issuance of final certificate."

Very respectfully,

[illegible]
Commissioner.

Approved:

[illegible]
Assistant Secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Interior Building as it Appears Following Alterations, in which the [illegible] Office is located, was [illegible] by fire on the morning of February 7. Fortunately all of the records, furniture and equipment [illegible] were saved. The great books, metal cabinets and [illegible] were found uninjured when they had been placed in [illegible] which every land records are to [illegible] office, it [illegible] for the purpose [illegible].

[illegible] "[illegible] for which [illegible]".

THE DESTINY OF SEQUOIA.

Analysis shows that the very large increase in visitors to the Sequoia National Park last summer, amounting to nearly sixty per cent over the record attendance of the summer before, consisted largely of campers-out, a fact which strongly emphasizes what has been called "the manifest destiny of the Greater Sequoia as the future summer camping place of the Nation."

The Report of the Director of the National Park Service, says:

> "The enormous increase in travel to the park this year early in the summer disclosed the fact that it would only be a matter of a year or two before all available camping space would be taken long before the height of the season; also that the streams of the park, unless carefully stocked each year, would be fished out before the summer would be half gone. Anticipating the inevitable need of more camping grounds, the Giant Forest road has been continued from Wolverton to the Marble Fork River, where a splendid opportunity for the development of a fine big camping area exists. There are no Sequoia Trees here, but there is a fine forest of pines and firs, and the ground is covered with a clean white gravel that will make camping especially satisfactory. This new camp area will be near the best fishing waters that are at all accessible, and an effort will be made to keep these waters well stocked with trout.

POTASH DEPOSITS - EXPLORATORY PERMITS.

Notwithstanding the fact that large deposits of potash exist in this country, before the war practically the world's supply of potash came from Germany, which has immense deposits. Potash deposits on public lands have not been heretofore developed because all such lands known to contain potash deposits have been withdrawn from acquisition.

Under a recent law permits may be issued for the exploration for potash on tracts of land not to exceed 2,560 acres. These permits run for two years, and if potash of commercial quality and quantity is discovered, the permittee will be given a patent for one-fourth of the land covered by his permit, and the remainder may be leased by the Government to others. Secretary of the Interior Lane, February 2, 1918, issued the first prospecting permit under this law, covering 2,560 acres of alkaline marsh land in the desert region of Inyo County, California, and the permittee expects to promptly begin explorations by sinking wells. Other similar permits will be issued in the near future, as a number of applications have been made.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK.

How inaccessible our newest national park, Mount McKinley, still remains is graphically suggested in the account which Herbert A. Meyer, assistant to Secretary of the Interior Lane, gives of his last summer's trip into the great northwest in connection with the Alaska Railroad which the Government is building.

"I was making a trip up the line," said Mr. Meyer, "with the intention of going as far into the interior as my limited time would permit. We had traveled by rail until the end of track was reached and had then continued by buckboard and saddle for many miles over rough corduroy roads, through dense undergrowth, over half-forgotten trails, crossing sloughs where the mud and muck would be body-deep on the horses, fording streams and swimming rapid rivers until finally the bank of the Susitna River was reached. I have no hesitation in saying that the sight of the river boat was very pleasant after two such days in the saddle."

"The Susitna, like most glacial streams is exceedingly rapid and for the most part very shallow, with jutting rocks and eddies and whirlpools that tend to make navigation difficult and dangerous. The problem confronting the engineers at this point was to find the most efficient and economical way by which men and supplies could be transported further along the line. Two methods presented themselves - of building wagon roads, or of utilizing the river. The cost of constructing even temporary roads in such a country would be extremely high. Could the river be utilized at less expense? In characteristic manner the engineers faced this question. The result was the construction of a small fleet of specially designed boats, each capable of handling fifty tons. These boats have a draft of only eighteen inches, with a length of eighty-five feet and breadth of twenty feet, and they have been found to be adequate in all respects for the purpose intended."

"The difficulties of navigating a stream of this character can be appreciated all the more when it is stated that the speed of the boat was never greater than five miles an hour and for the most part did not exceed two or three miles. Often there were times when we stood perfectly still with the engines racing at full speed. Indeed now and again we would be overpowered by the current and drift back to where a new start could be made. When this happened it would be necessary to explore for a new channel, perhaps the whole course of the river having been changed since the last trip of the boat. What had formerly been the channel might be dry land and what had been a bank of earth might now be a channel."

Secretary Meyer was sixty miles or more, as the crow flies, from Mount McKinley when time limitation compelled him to return. At that point he describes as sublime the spectacle presented by the vast mountain whose upper fourteen thousand feet is perpetually ice clad.

[illegible]

We descended the [illegible] illiterate [illegible] everywhere [illegible] not [illegible] interior, [illegible] the [illegible] railroad which the government has built.

"I was making a trip up the line," said [illegible] interesting [illegible] going as far into the interior as my limited time would permit. [illegible] traveled by mail until the end of track was reached and [illegible] by buckboard and saddle for many [illegible] rough roads, through dense undergrowth, over [illegible] along [illegible] where [illegible] could be [illegible] fording streams and [illegible] rapid rivers until [illegible] the Eastern river was reached. I have no hesitancy in saying that the sight of the river boat was very pleasant after [illegible] in the saddle."

"The most [illegible] [illegible] rapidly [illegible] and [illegible] parts very shallow, [illegible] with [illegible] sand bars and [illegible] which [illegible] difficult [illegible] the problem confronting the engineers at this point [illegible] the [illegible] men and [illegible] to trans- [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] or of utilizing the river. [illegible] roads in such a country would be [illegible] high. Could the river be utilized [illegible] the engineers faced this question. The result was the construction of a [illegible] fleet of specially designed boats, each [illegible] thirty tons. These boats have a draft of only nineteen inches, [illegible] length [illegible] breadth of twenty feet, [illegible] to be adequate in [illegible] respect for the purpose intended."

"The difficulties of navigating a stream of this character can be appreciated [illegible] when it is stated that the speed of the boat was never greater than five miles an hour and for [illegible] part did not exceed two or three miles. Often there were times when it stood perfectly still with the engines moving at full speed. [illegible] would be overcome by the current and drift back [illegible] a new start could be made. When this happened it would be necessary to explore for a new channel, [illegible] the whole course of the river having [illegible] since the last trip of the boat. What had formerly been the channel might be dry land and what had been a bank of earth might now be a channel."

Searching for over [illegible] sixty miles or more, [illegible] frontier [illegible] limitation compelled him to return. At that point [illegible] and sublime the spectacle presented by its vast mountains whose [illegible] fourteen thousand feet in perpetually [illegible]

Mount McKinley rises 20,700 feet above sea level and 17,500 feet above the level of the park valleys at its foot.

The railroad work is pushing steadily forward, and in the not too distant future tourists will be able to dismount from comfortable trains at the gateway of Mount McKinley National Park.

THE SURVEYOR'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE

With the first dim ray of each wintry day
We start on a toilsome tramp
To reach our work - which we must not shirk -
From our isolated camp.

And the slopes are steep and the canyons deep,
And often across our path
Are thickly strewn the dead trees, hewn
By the Storm-king's dreaded wrath.

And there is no time for song or rhyme
During the day's brief term,
For there's work to be done- lines to measure and run
And mark with monuments firm.

When we're running our lines through the cedars and pines
Laden with ice and snow,
Over canyons and crags, with our clothes torn to rags,
And the mercury 'ten below'.

When the air is keen, and the glint is seen
Of frost crystals everywhere-
And the sun shines bright on the dazzling white
Of the snow with a blinding glare-

When the mountain bleak and the rugged peak
The tongue of the blizzard licks-
And on frozen ground we huddle around
A fire of sodden sticks-

When the failing light warns of coming night-
And weary, hungry and damp,
We plod along without laugh or song,
Toward our desolate, snowy camp-

While this strenuous life of ceaseless strife
With the elements drives us on,
We can only think of meat and drink-
And the work that must be done.

But when at last the toil is past,
And we've eaten a 'peck' or so-
And toasted our shins and our frost-bitten 'fins'
At the camp-fire's genial glow-

The warmth and food soon do us good-
And our fancies freely roam;
Then we laugh and joke, and talk and smoke
While we think of Home, Sweet Home!

Then once more I dream those dreams which seem
Too good to again come true,-
Of a fire-side nook, a song - a book -
And a rocking chair - and you.

OREGON LAND FRAUDS

A decision of considerable importance and of more than usual interest to the Land Department was handed down last month by the Supreme Court of Oregon in the case of the State of Oregon vs Hyde et al; the court holding that many of the patents issued by the State for its school lands were obtained by fraud and their cancellation was decreed.

The case is an outcome of the well-known "Hyde - Benson" frauds arising out of the Act of Congress of June 4, 1897, known as the Forest Lieu Selection Law, and the law of the State providing for the disposition of its school lands. The Act of Congress provided that the owner of land within a forest reserve, or the claimant of an unperfected public land claim therein, might, if he so desired, convey the patented land or relinquish the unperfected claim to the United States and would then be entitled to select in lieu thereof an equal quantity of vacant land open to settlement elsewhere on the public domain. The law of the State provided that any citizen of the United States, or any person who had declared his intention to become such and who was a resident of the State, might purchase not to exceed 320 acres of its school lands by paying therefor $1.25 per acre. An applicant under that law was required to show by affidavit that he was purchasing the lands for his own use and benefit and had not sold or agreed to sell the same.

Shortly after the enactment of the Federal Lieu Selection Law, Hyde, one of the defendants in the case decided, conceived the fraudulent plan of acquiring title to Oregon school lands by the use of fictitious and dummy claimants, and to use such lands as they were or became embraced in a forest reserve as a base for the selection of lieu lands elsewhere. In furtherance of this plan, Hyde and his associate Benson, by means of bribes corrupted two employees of the Forest Service whom they induced to make recommendation for the inclusion in a forest reserve of lands that Hyde had obtained or could obtain title to by the means described. Hyde was kept promptly advised in advance of the boundaries of proposed forests and he and his confederates were very ac-

tive in inducing persons to make application for the State lands in areas that were or would be included in a forest reserve, in many instances paying an applicant no more than one dollar for the use of his name. Many applications were drawn in the names of fictitious persons, and in such cases the jurat was placed on the application by a notary without administering the oath. In almost every instance the applicant for the State lands was a dummy having no interest whatever in the lands, but merely lending the use of his name for the small price paid, or else he was a fictitious person.

After applications were made, assignments were obtained from the supposed applicants running to Hyde or his confederates. The price of the State lands was, of course, supplied by Hyde or by one of his confederates for him. This right to the base land became of great value to Hyde. It was in effect a scrip right locatable upon any of the public land subject to settlement with nothing more to be done practically than to convey or relinquish the base land to the United States and select the lieu lands. These rights being transferable, found a ready market and sold at a price per acre far in excess of the price paid to the State. As was found by the Oregon court, approximately 41,400 acres of the State's lands was transferred to Hyde and his associates in the manner described.

These conspirators in the furtherance of their frauds went so far as to bribe two employees of the General Land Office who had charge of and acted upon these claims. These men, for the payment of sums of money, about ten cents per acre for the lands involved in each selection, were induced in many instances to take up certain of the Hyde claims out of their regular order, make them special and advance them to patent. There was no charge that these men knew of the fraudulent character of the claims, but it is known that their examination was often careless or perfunctory. These men also kept Hyde or Benson fully advised of the status of the claims as they were reached and acted upon.

On the face of things, the title to the State land and the right to select were all right. Discovery of the fraud came about, however, when the thiefs fell out. A man by the name of Schneider, one of Hyde's confederates and through whose instrumentality many of the dummy and fictitious applications were obtained, became aggrieved, perhaps over the division of the spoils, and gave information to a special agent of the Land Office which led to investigation resulting in the cancellation by the Land Department of many of these selections and the conviction of Hyde and Benson for conspiracy to defraud the United States.

When the State of Oregon instituted suit for the recovery of title to the lands involved, there were a number of selections still pending against which the Land Office had directed proceedings with a view to their cancellation based on the evidence obtained by its investigations, embracing the same base lands included in the suit. The State, through its officials, asked the cooperation of the Land Office and particularly of the Field Division in Oregon in procuring evidence and otherwise to help in the prosecution of these suits. This was done. All the evidence obtained and available has been turned over to the State and all other aid that was possible and proper to give has been given. When the knowledge of the institution of these suits came to the Department in the latter part of 1912, the Department was of the opinion that the better course would be to suspend the Land Office proceedings to await the outcome of the State's suits in the court, for substantially the same evidence the Land Office had was being used by the State, and if decrees favorable to the State were rendered, the expense to the Government of a trial would be avoided as the title to the base land would be restored to the State; the selector would have no title to convey to the United States and the selection could then be canceled without further proceedings. Consequently, by an order dated December 5, 1912, the then First Assistant Secretary directed the suspension of action by the Land Office on these proceedings to await a termination of the court proceedings.

A number of these selections had been approved by the Land Department before the discovery of the fraud, and although approved, they were withdrawn from the patenting division of the Land Office, and, as the Land Department had not lost jurisdiction over them, proceedings with a view to their cancellation was directed, as was also done with respect to the unapproved selections. The Oregon Supreme Court, in the case cited, held that it did not have jurisdiction to decree cancellation of the said patents as to those cases where the Government had approved the selection, for the reason that the approval of these selections was tantamount to acceptance by the Government of the State's title and that the United States should have been made a party to the suit to enable the court to render a decree that would be binding as to these lands, and this notwithstanding there was evidence before the court that as to them the Government had directed adverse proceedings, although it is true had not rendered judgment that the selections be canceled.

The Land Office will now take up these cases and in those where the court has decreed cancellation of the State patents, will hold the selections for cancellation for that reason, and in the cases where the court held it had no

jurisdiction will renew adverse proceedings, and utilizing the evidence introduced in the court, establish the fraudulent character of the claims and then cancel them, which would leave the way open for the State to bring suit, if it so desires, there being then a judgment by the Land Department, after trial duly had, that the title to the base land was fraudulently acquired and would not be accepted.

COOS BAY WAGON ROAD LANDS.

In our January number a short story appeared relative to the litigation pending in the United States Supreme Court with respect to these lands, which in acreage amount to some 93,000 acres, lying in Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, and now owned by the Southern Oregon Company.

This grant, made by the act of March 3, 1869, to aid in the construction of a military road from the navigable waters of Coos Bay to Roseburg, Oregon, contained a provision to the effect:

> "That the grant of lands hereby made shall be upon the condition that the lands shall be sold to any one person only in quantities not greater than one-quarter section, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre."

The failure of the grantee to observe this condition in the grant was the cause of the suit instituted by the United States for the forfeiture of the grant, which as stated above is now pending in the Supreme Court.

A new turn has been given to this matter, by the introduction of two bills in Congress, Senate 3436, and H. R. 8625, identical bills, to authorize the acceptance, on behalf of the United States, of a reconveyance from the Southern Oregon Company of the lands granted to aid in the construction of this road, on condition that payment be made to the company of the sum of $232,463.00($2.50 per acre), and the taxes due said County, amounting with interest, penalties and cost, at the present time, to $408,846.

Further provisions of the bill authorize in general terms the disposition of the lands in accordance with the act of revestment under which the Oregon and California land grant was restored to the United States, and provide, after reimbursement of the United States for the sums above mentioned, for the distribution of the net proceeds as follows: 25 per centum to be paid to the State Treasurer of the State of Oregon, as a part of the irreducible school fund of the State; 25 per centum to the County in which the

lands sold are situated, for schools, roads, highways, etc.; 40 per centum to be paid into the general reclamation fund of the United States, and the remainder into the Treasury of the United States.

The outcome of this proposed legislation is awaited with no little interest by the people of Oregon, judging from the attention the subject is receiving from the newspaper press of the State.

NO TIME TO WAIT

An enterprising young man made homestead entry in one of our district land offices in New Mexico, and in due time got his patent. In 1917, he made an additional enlarged homestead entry, and shortly thereafter submitted final proof on that, which was rejected for want of cultivation. On appeal, which was treated as an application for reduction of area, the claimant, among other reasons for his action, stated that he was one hundred years old in 1917, and "cannot expect to live very many years longer" for which reason he suggests that he should not be kept waiting for his patent. Case made Special.

PRACTICE - RULE 9
A VOICE FROM LAMAR

The present system of service of notice by publication could, in my estimation, be slightly improved. The present system is a mere formality, with no effort on the part of the average contestant to locate the entryman - in fact, he is like one of the bear stories published in the "Bulletin", in that he really does not intend to meet him.

Rule 9 requires that inquiry must be made of the postmasters nearest the land and at the record address of claimant. The rule of the Postoffice Department forbid the giving of this class of information. The result is that the contestant's attorney sends a couple of letters by mail to claimant, and the same day files affidavit for service by publication, alleging he has made inquiry of the postmaster, which was in reality an open mail notice addressed to entryman. He does not wait to see if the entryman gets the letters, but goes ahead with his service by publication, and then publishes the notice in the county in which the land is located, but in the other corner of the county, if possible.

Both of these evils should be corrected, one by making arrangements so that the postal department will give the desired information to contestants, and the other by al-

lowing the register to designate the paper for the publication of notice, the same as final proofs.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATION - MILITARY SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Washington January 19, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.
Sirs:

Where a person has entered or shall enter land embraced in an abandoned military reservation, for which he is required to pay a certain price per acre, and thereafter has entered or shall enter the military or naval service of the United States, the entry will not be canceled on account of the failure of the soldier or sailor to make the payments of any amounts falling due during the term of his enlistment, but it will be held suspended pending consideration by Congress of legislation designed to extend the time for such payments beyond the period of military service of the existing war.

The question whether such entrymen shall be required to pay interest, except as required by existing laws, will depend on the terms of the legislation which Congress may enact.

In cases where the entryman has filed notice of his entrance into the military or naval service, as permitted by paragraph 8 of the circular of instructions of August 22, 1917, issued under the act of July 28, 1917, you will, nevertheless, call upon him for the payment, when due, but will in your notice inform him that if he is unable to pay, on account of his employment in the military or naval service, he should advise you to that effect. In all cases where there is response by him or on his behalf, that he has entered the military or naval service, you will forward the papers to this office with your report.

Very respectfully,

C. M. BRUCE,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

(Refer to Circular No. 585)

FAMILY LETTERS

From Department of the Interior
Office of First Assistant Secretary.

I note in your last issue that you are one year old, and that you ask whether or not the publication should be stopped and the Editor be fired.

It has been my good fortune to see only the last two issues of the Bulletin, but I have read them with keenest interest from cover to cover. Certainly it must be a most valuable help to all those engaged in the Land Service who have a real liking for their employment and an ambition to advance. I am sure that they would miss it with real grief.

In my judgment, the publication of the mere suggestion of discontinuance is ample, though the only, ground for firing the Editor.

Carry on!

From San Francisco Land Office.

What do we think of the Bulletin? That it is a bully idea - that it gives to the local offices an opportunity to know what the various Departments are doing; gives them a chance to know what is happening to our brothers and sisters in the Interior Department, and last but not least, brings to our attention matters that might escape our notice in the multifarious duties of local Land Office work.

So keep the editor right on the job and let him continue the good work.

From Santa Fe Field Division.

Accept our heartiest congratulations upon having arrived at the first anniversary of the "Bulletin's" birth. Let the good work go on; and may your shadow never grow less. It certainly is worth while. It rarely is the case that an up-to-date and forward-looking idea of the constructive order, such as is typified in the "Bulletin", receives, in its initial stages, the recognition and support it deserves. We plead guilty to having had to be prodded up a bit on it at first. However, having been waked up, we shall endeavor to remain awake.

From the Surveyor General, Wyoming.

Continue the publication of the "Bulletin", -- it is worth while. There is much of practical value in it to the service, and the personal information is eagerly looked for monthly by all of us. The "Yearling" is well finished, but should not go to the shambles. Hold it over and it will be better as a "Two-year-old."

From San Francisco Field Division

Responding to your query under the head of "A YEARLING" in your February issue, I have to say that it is the unanimous opinion of the San Francisco Field Division that the publication of the "BULLETIN" is most decidedly worth while. Each issue is an improvement over the last one, and its monthly appearance is looked forward to with eager anticipation by each of us. It is entertaining, instructive, and inspirational. These comments are particularly applicable to the editorial article appearing on the first pages of each issue. Then there are other good things contained in each issue, too numerous to mention.

Personally, I found the article in the February issue, descriptive of the Ferry Lake Oil Suits, very interesting. I am calling particularly to the attention of the field men of this Division your invitation for an expression of opinion relative to the desirability of having a proof-taking officer designated in each land district, authorized to take proofs upon or near the land covered by the entry.

As a further indication of what I, personally, think of the Bulletin, I have to say that I plan to have each volume bound in a permanent form and a table of contents and index attached thereto.

From Lamar.

Judging from the way it is read in the local offices, I would say that the Bulletin has been a success. It is the only good thing we ever received for nothing and we are still a little suspicious that there may be something wrong for that reason.

France, Feb. 4, 1918.

The December issue of the Bulletin has reached us. Many thanks. Please don't forget to send it every month, for it makes us think of "Home, Sweet Home".

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*************************************
*  If you change your address please *
*   notify                           *
*          Land Service Bulletin,    *
*                General Land Office, *
*                   Washington, D. C. *
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Noted. We do not expect to change our address until Kaiser Bill changes his.

From Paris, France.

I am glad to hear that the "Judge" has decided to stay in Washington, and joined the Kumyss Class in the Home Club, instead of going to Baltimore. Tell him that if he was here he would not have to walk more than two doors from anywhere he was likely to be. He might have some trouble to make his wants known and ascertain the price. He could do, as to the latter, as we did when we first arrived, and that was, just to hold out a handful of change and let folks help themselves, and if there was any left, put it back in our pockets and say nothing. It is an expensive way, but effective. We know better now - some times.

From San Francisco

On January 14th, Miss Ethel Cumbers, our Chief Clerk, called together a group of young women and organized the very first War-Savings Society in this part of the country. Miss Cumbers is President of this group and I can see that other societies will have to keep busy to equal the record of the St. Francis Delphian War Savings Society.

On January 23nd, I had the pleasure of meeting with about one hundred of the women in the Federal Service here in San Francisco, and after hearing the Director of War Savings for this State, Mr. John S. Drum, a Society was organized among the women of our Federal Service. Miss Doris Carver of the Federal Reserve Bank was elected Secretary and I had the honor to be elected President. It seemed to us that among the women of the Federal Service would be found many who might be greatly interested and who would assist in organizing other groups. It is possible that later on we will all divide into our different department societies, if the main body becomes unwieldy thru numbers. This is the sort of work which "stay-at-homes" can do to make life a bit easier for those who must go away for us.

We seem quite removed from the excitement, and yet I am sure that we are as intensely patriotic as the people who are so near to the center of things, and who see history being made each day.

- Grace B. Coulkin.

LAND OFFICE NOTES

Townsites. The appraisers appointed on January 8, 1918, to appraise the lots in Rupert townsite, in the Minidoka Reclamation project, Idaho, have completed their work and submitted their report. The sale of the lots is scheduled to take place March 18 next, under the superintendency of Barry Dibble, U. S. Project Manager, Burley, Idaho.

The Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 994), authorizes the sale of a tract of land near Bolton, Montana, to the Glacier Park Hotel Company for a hotel site. A survey has been made of the land and proceedings for the administration of the Act will be immediately initiated.

During January and February, 1918, 665 town lot entries have been approved for patenting.

There appears to be a growing tendency to procure, by special legislation, the enactment of laws granting lands to municipalities for park and water supply purposes, for the benefit, recreation, and pleasure of the inhabitants, and numerous bills for such purposes are presented at each session of Congress, the present session being no exception.

A townsite named Eska has been established in the Matanuska region, near the coal fields, along the Government railroad in Alaska. The townsite has been surveyed into lots and blocks and a portion reserved for railroad purposes.

Instructions for the disposition of lots in Wrangell, Alaska, will be sent the trustee in a few days. Judging from the trouble and difficulties we had for some years in our effort to bring this townsite into existence, we thought for a time that the name should be spelled "Wrangle", but we hope now to get it properly established. Proceedings

for the disposition of the lots in Haines and Douglas townsites, Alaska, are rapidly progressing. The exterior lines of Petersburg townsite, Alaska, have been surveyed, and proceedings looking to the appointment of a trustee have been commenced.

J. H. McDonald's homestead entry was, on decision of the Department, canceled as to forty acres claimed by the town of Nelson, Washington. The application of the town was allowed and certificate of entry was directed to be issued. All further proceedings were suspended by reason of an action commenced by McDonald's heirs, against the Secretary of the Interior, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to compel the issuance of a patent to said heirs for the land embraced in the townsite entry.

Reclamation - Grand Valley Opening.

Another opening will take place March 29, for farms in the Grand Valley Irrigation Project, Colorado, which will be subject to entry under the reclamation act at land offices at Montrose. Plats have been approved covering about one hundred farm units aggregating nearly five thousand acres, which the Reclamation Service hopes to have sown to wheat the coming season.

Reclamation - Huntley Restoration.

Approximately 1,320 acres of land in Ts. 2 and 3 N., R. 30 E., Montana, formerly withdrawn in connection with the Huntley Irrigation Project were restored to entry February 8, 1918, by order of the Secretary. This land will become subject to entry March 25, 1918, at the United States land office, Billings, Montana, and will become subject to settlement on April 1, 1918.

Enlarged Homesteads.

During January there were designated for entry under the nonresident sections of the enlarged homestead act nearly 20,000 acres in the States of Idaho and Utah. These lands are all included in applications heretofore made. None of the lands therefore are available for new settlers.

SALE AND DEVELOPMENT OF COAL LANDS

The coal patents issued in February, as well as the general correspondence of the office with persons interested in coal development, indicate renewed interest in the effort to open new mines and increase the production of coal. Among such patents may be noted one for the coal deposits in

160 acres in the Book Cliffs region of Utah, for which the patentee paid $9600. Several beds of coal of excellent quality are within this claim, which is close to railroad transportation. Patents have issued also for a group of four coal claims, comprising a section containing 630.93 acres, about eight miles north of the Union Pacific main line, in the Rock Springs district, Sweetwater county, Wyoming. A spur connects a neighboring mine with Rock Springs. At least ten beds, averaging several feet in thickness, of a high grade of bituminous coal outcrop on this particular section. The patentees paid a total of $139,311.10, the price ranging from $20 to $370 per acre.

Immediate development of a mine in the Wyoming section is promised, with production of a large tonnage before summer. It is represented that the operators are men of experience, and have already secured preference orders for their necessary lumber and machinery.

RESTORATION OF COAL LANDS.

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces the approval by the President of the restoration of nearly 160,000 acres of withdrawn coal land in northeastern Montana, south of the Missouri River, adjacent to the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

The land in this part of the State was withdrawn because reports from various sources indicated that deposits of lignite were present in the area between Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Government geologists who have been working in Montana have proved that these lands are for the most part coal land and form a part of the large lignite field in Montana and North Dakota valuable as a source of lignite. The coal classification work in this part of the country, carried on by the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey during the past ten years, has developed the fact that nearly all of the land listed in this order is underlain by one or more beds of lignite. Coal lands adjacent to this area on the north, east and southeast, have been classified from time to time and restored to entry and purchase under the coal land laws.

A part of the withdrawn land in this part of Montana, namely, 151,429 acres, has been classified as coal land; the remainder, 8,511 acres, as noncoal land. The erasure of the withdrawal by the President restored the land to coal entry and makes a large area in this part of the State available to those parties who wish to open coal mines in order to relieve the shortage of coal. A part of the land was patented prior to the withdrawal and was not affected by the withdrawal or restoration.

NENANA COAL FIELDS IN ALASKA
ANNOUNCEMENT

Acting under the Alaska coal leasing law, the Interior Department is endeavoring as rapidly as possible to develop the coal resources of that country, with the idea that whatever production is obtained soon will not only be of valuable aid to Alaska, but will also be a factor in winning the war.

With a production of 50,000 tons in 1917, from the Matanuska field and the prospect that this output will be doubled this year, Secretary of the Interior Lane today announced that 19,000 acres of coal lands in the Nenana field are now ready for lease under the provisions of the leasing law.

The coal lands, which constitute the most accessible part of the surveyed lands of the Nenana field, extend from the Nenana river up the valley of Lignite Creek for twelve miles. The mouth of the creek is on the approved survey route of the Government railroad under construction between Fairbanks and Seward. The Alaskan Engineering Commission contemplates the completion of the road from the Tanana River to these lands during the next summer and in this way furnish transportation for coal for barge shipment to Fairbanks and other river towns. The Commission will also build a branch road up Lignite Creek to bring the coal from the mines. The coal occurs in several thick beds, is easily mined and is a lignite coal of fair grade. It is probable that it will be used chiefly for railroad, river-boat and domestic fuel.

These coal lands are divided into twenty-three leasing blocks from 160 to 1664 acres in size. Applications to lease may be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., up to March 1, 1918, or during the period of advertisement of the applications filed up to that date, which will be for a period of thirty days, beginning March 4, 1918. Applications may be filed for a single block, or for two or more contiguous blocks, the total area in a single lease not to be over 2560 acres.

- February 13, 1918.

MATANUSKA COAL.

Henry Baxter, of Anchorage, Alaska, and associates are now making regular shipments of coal from their mine on Units 2 and 3 in the Matanuska field. The coal is being hauled by sled from the mine to the railroad, a distance of approximately four and a half miles. The first

carload arrived in Anchorage on December 22, and one or more carloads have been received on every train from the Matanuska Branch line since that date.

The coal appears to be a high-grade sub-bituminous, and has proven satisfactory as a domestic coal. Consumers pronounce it the best domestic coal yet mined in the Matanuska field. The fuel is taken from a bed varying from nine to twelve feet in width, and differs from the other coal in the Matanuska field in that it is not so friable, but can be delivered to consumers in lump form. It contains less ash and impurities than any other coal, with the exception, possibly, of the Chickaloon coal. The product finds a ready market as fast as it can be brought to Anchorage.

Action is now being taken to have three tons of this fuel shipped to the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Seattle, Washington, so that washing and cleaning tests may be made, after which it will be delivered to one or more of the industrial plants on Puget Sound for the purpose of obtaining a thorough practical test. This will insure reliable information as to the quality of the coal, and be a means of advertising it, and preparing a market for the Alaska coal when proper shipping facilities are provided for transporting the product to the outside market.

- Alaska Railroad Record.

THE CHICAGO LAKE FRONT CASE.

Under a Chicago date line of February 23, the following appears in the Washington Evening Star:

"After thirty-one years of court fighting for the possession of the 'district of Lake Michigan', Capt. George Wellington Streeter was finally defeated late today, when the circuit court ruled that the property belongs to Francis S. Rickords.

The court also decided that the signature of the late President Cleveland appearing on Streeter's patent right to 188 acres of land was a 'clumsy forgery' and the document itself a fraud.

Streeter's fight against claimants to the property, which was declared to be worth millions of dollars, has resulted in pitched battles and killings. Streeter was convicted of murdering a constable, John S. Kirk, in 1902, during one of the battles to oust the squatter. He served a term in the penitentiary for the crime.

In 1886, Streeter had a small sloop which was wrecked near Lincoln Park. The wreck remained there and Streeter lived upon it until, he asserted, sand piled about it and land was formed. To this he laid claim on the ground that it was United States property and not in Illinois. To this land he gave the title of the 'district of Lake Michigan'."

This is interesting reading to the General Land Office, especially to those members of the force who have been more or less intimate with the history of this case since its first appearance in the Land Department.

So far as our official publications go, the first notice of this matter is found in Volume 21 of the Land Decisions, at page 131, where, under the title of George W. Streeter, et al, the application of Streeter for a patent to this land was formally denied on the ground that land formed between the meander and shore line of Lake Michigan is not the property of the Government or subject to the jurisdiction thereof under the public land laws.

Afterwards on numerous occasions, indeed up to within a short period of time, many applications have been made by Streeter and those claiming under him for a certified copy of the alleged patent held by Streeter. To all of these requests the uniform response of the General Land Office has been that no such patent ever issued and that the purported copy thereof, description of which was furnished to the office, was undoubtedly a fraud and forgery.

In this connection, and as an additional chapter to the Chicago Lake Front story, it will be remembered that in August, 1896, there was filed in the General Land Office an application by Martin M. Cooney and others for the location, by scrip, of the land on the north bank and adjacent to the mouth of the Chicago River, claiming that prior to improvements made by the War Department, the river had a bend in it to the south, emptying into the lake about a half mile south of where it was shown by the public surveys, asserting that a peninsula had been left unsurveyed, to which accretions had attached and that the lands thus formed had never been disposed of by the Government. This gave rise to the assumption that an official survey of the strip of so-called "unsurveyed public lands" lying between the original meander line and the shore of Lake Michigan, as it then existed, would place the Government in a position to determine what the facts were; and in September, 1896, two clerks from the Surveying Division of the General Land Office were detailed to make such a survey.

The technical execution of the survey required a start to be made at the corner of State and Madison streets, as the point for one of the recognized corner positions of the original survey. This point was occupied

for a few minutes about four o'clock on the morning of October 6, 1896, when street car traffic at that point was at its minimum activity.

At that time valuable land was being made in a hurry on the lake front by the dumping of all sorts of waste material into the waters of the lake near the foot of Chicago Avenue, but this material was afterwards used as the foundation upon which was built the present beautiful Lake Shore driveway.

The survey thus made included 163 acres of land, embracing within its limits the Streeter tract, the valuable Michigan Canal and Basin, as well as the wharf property along Chicago River, used for dockage purposes by certain eastern railroads and other public utilities. It was approved October 16, 1896, and served as the basis of subsequent proceedings until April 2, 1898, when it received its death blow in the Departmental decision reported under the title of Harvey M. LaFollette et al (26 L. D., 453), which declared that it was null and of no effect, and rejected the application to make scrip location of the land embraced therein. This decision recites at length the story of the effort to capture the lake front title through scrip locations, referring with approval to the earlier decision in the Streeter case.

It was a great game - the stakes were high, but it seems to have come to a close so far as Captain Streeter and the scrip locators are concerned.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL SCRIP
(Continued from the February number)

In 1806 Congress began the practice of ordering the issue of indemnity scrip for confirmed private land claims and other claims which had been left entirely, or partially, unsatisfied as to location by reason of non-location, conflict with other claims, grants or entries; or reduced by deficient surveys. Many of the acts of Congress were for separate and individual claims, and were enacted from time to time to meet reported cases.

By the act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294), provision was made for all claims previously confirmed by Congress and then remaining unsatisfied. Under this act the labor and responsibility of ascertaining and satisfying claims in full was placed upon the executive officers and Congress was relieved of the consideration of a number of individual claims for relief. While the act is general in its language as to claims theretofore confirmed, its administration in the matter of issuing certificates is practically completed.

The certificates were issued by the surveyors-general of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and are known as "surveyor-general scrip". A considerable amount is outstanding and may be used in payment for public land subject to private cash entry at $1.25 per acre, or it may be used in making payments under the preemption laws or the commutation of homestead entries, or for payments under the desert land laws, the timber and stone act, or sales at public auction, except for payments on land sold for the benefit of Indians.

SUPREME COURT SCRIP.

The act of Congress approved June 22, 1860 (12 Stat., 85), makes provision for the confirmation of claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri by the supreme court of the United States and that where the lands had been sold by the United States and the surveyor-general should ascertain that the same could not be surveyed, the commissioner of the General Land Office should issue scrip for an equal quantity of land which could be located on land subject to private cash entry at $1.25 per acre. The certificates represented various quantities according to the amount of indemnity awarded in the respective cases.

The instructions of October 8, 1874 (Copp's L.L. p. 798) state that entries made with this scrip are not patentable and that the certificate of entry is evidence of full relinquishment by the United States of all interest in the land located. The rule that patent could not issue was modified by the act of January 28, 1879.

The act of January 28, 1879 (28 Stat., 274), expressly declared that the certificates of location issued as above indicated, were assignable by deed or instrument of writing according to regulations prescribed by the commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owner of the scrip, including the right to locate the scrip in his own name and to receive a patent. This act further provided that this scrip might be received in payment of preemption claims, or in commutation of homestead entries.

WAR RELIEF LEGISLATION

Secretary Lane has recommended the enactment of a bill for the further protection of soldiers, sailors, and marines engaged in the present war, who, prior to entering the service, had initiated claims on the public lands. Existing laws protect homesteaders and desert-land claimants as well as those having mining locations. The bill now recommended by Secretary Lane will protect soldiers and sailors who had initiated desert-claims on unsurveyed lands, coal

claims, water-power permits, canal rights of way, preemption claims in Colorado and Montana, and other claims initiated under special laws and not covered by existing legislation.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WAR WORK ASSOCIATION.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS SENT OUT IN JANUARY 1918.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

48 Sheets.
48 Pillow Cases.
48 Face Towels.
48 Bath Towels.
96 Suits Pajamas.
32 Hospital Shirts
48 Under Shirts
48 Under Drawers
48 Day Shirts
8 Bath Robes
8 Pairs Bedroom Slippers
8 Hot Water Bottles (Metal)
30 Cakes Ivory Soap
350 Hospital Books

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SURGICAL DRESSINGS

2600 Yards uncut Gauze
200 Yards uncut Muslin
99 Lbs. Absorbent Cotton
800 2-inch Bandages
400 3-inch Bandages
500 4 x 4 Compresses
330 Dressings
12 Gross safety pins (Different Sizes)

Old Linen

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KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

113 Sweaters.
226 Pairs Socks.
113 Pairs Wristlets.
58 Scarfs.
61 Helmets.
15 Ear Muffs.

- - - - - -

144 Handkerchiefs
48 Wash Cloths
2 Pairs Arctic Socks

- - - - - -

117 Tooth Brushes
109 Tooth Paste
109 Toilet Soap
117 Shaving Soap

- - - - - -

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane,
Chairman.

Interior Department War Work Ass'n.

Jean Stewart Tallman,
Secretary.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Bartley, Searcy	Enlisted in the Navy.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	2d Lt. Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, 21st Engineers, U.S.A.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf. A.E.F. France.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U.S.Army.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F. France.
Dalton, Richard H.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F. France
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Farrell, Leo T.	Private, Provisional Ordnance Depot, Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U.S.Army.
Frederick, Rosco	Private, Detroit, Alabama.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. Q.M.R.C. Washington, D.C.
Hathaway, Alvin	Capt. Hdqrs, 162d Inf. A.E.F. France
Hodges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hommick, Frank S.	2d Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat."C", 112th Field Art., Camp McClellan, Alabama.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A.E.F. France
Lakenan, Abner C.	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lawych, Louis L.	Private, Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Private, Ordnance Corps, U.S.Army.
Mullady, C.C.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Pendall, Elmer	2d Lt. Co."B", 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Sullivan, W. M. E.	2d Lt. 6th Reg. Inf. U.S.A., Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Wash., D.C.
Shaver, Charles W.,	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Simonton, F. B. J.	Private, Supply Co., 320th Field Art., Camp Gordon, Ga.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Ritenour, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U.S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Drafted.
Bodell, Archer W.	1st Lt. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, Calif.
Ingalls, Walter S.	2d Lt. Co. I, 1st Arizona Infantry.
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, Calif.
Spear, Hiram C.	Officers Training Camp, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Private, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Honan, John J.	Officers Training Camp, Presidio, Calif.
Kimball, Edward L.	Private, Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	35th Railway Engrs, U.S.A. Ayer, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Private, 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Fort Logan, Colo.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt. Reg. Army, Vancouver, Wash.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt. E.O.R.C. American Lake, Wash.
Cronyn, Theodore	Private, 23d Engrs Co."A" Camp Meade, Md.
Harshberger, Eugene	2d Lt. E.O.R.C. ETC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Calvin, Elmer D.	Officers Training Camp.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.	1st Lt. E.O.R.C. Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Private, 23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Johnson, Carl E.	Artillery, Yeligh, Nebraska.
Johnston, William R.	Enlisted.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. E.O.R.C. Ardmore, Okla.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps.
Millrick, Willis J.	35th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Nash, William L.	Officers Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Perkins, Basil C.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Perkins, William C.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Pinkham, Louis H.	Officers Training Camp, Presidio, San Francisco, California.
Pray, Winfred A.	Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Richardson, G. H.	Capt., E.O.R.C., Boise, Idaho.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt. O.M.R.C., Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Field Surveying Service (continued).

Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L. 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Art. A.E.F. France.
Streit, C.K.	8th Reserve Engrs, American Lake, Wash.
Swanholm, Carl	Private Co."C" 29th Engrs, Ayer, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Private, Aviation Corps.
Smith, Albert Jr.	23d Engrs, Ft. McDowell, Calif.

FIELD SERVICE

Armstrong, G. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt. Co. 5, Eng. Res. Corps, Camp Lee, Va.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. E.O.R.C., 116th Engrs, Camp Green, N. C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N.Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. S.	Signal R.C., 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

KEEP YOUR BULLETINS

The present estimate before Congress for the expenses of the Interior Department for the next fiscal year, includes an item for printing the Land Service Bulletin, and in all probability this will become available, and enable us to give the Service a publication somewhat more in keeping with its importance. In the meantime, files of the Bulletin should be preserved intact, for with the June number it is intended to furnish a Table of Contents, so that the Bulletin ending with that number may be bound complete.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

J. D. Yelverton, Chief of the Field Service, is once more abroad in the land on a grand pilgrimage. On leaving, he said Santa Fe was his immediate objective, but admitted that Alaska was an ultimate possibility.

The Superviser of Surveys, Frank M. Johnson, has returned to Denver, from which point he will direct the field activities of the Surveying Service for the coming season.

A newsy note from the District land Office at Lamar relative to the recruiting campaign of the Lamar Rifle Club shows an honor roll of 481 volunteers. This is fine work. We note that the office includes a sharp shooter, an expert rifleman and a marksman. It is a sure shot they get there.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage on February 6, 1918, of Miss Lilian Dean Painter of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Herman Jaschel, Assistant Superviser of Surveys, District No. 2, and also of the marriage of Miss Catherine Sleeper of Grand Junction, Colorado, and Mr. Charles F. Moore, U. S. Transitman, of District No. 1. The Bulletin extends congratulations and best wishes.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. April 1, 1918. No. 2.

THE SPRING DRIVE.

To a large extent our work, particularly in the field, is seasonal in character; here in the Washington office while the regular grind goes on the year round, we have to plan our work right along to meet the season's requirements. In the springtime the hunt for "claims" becomes more active and the local offices experience greater activity; the man who has made his proof wants his patent before putting in another season's crop. In the Surveying Service especially there is much hustle in the arrangement of parties and equipment in the spring for the season's work, though during the past two or three years numerous parties have been transferred to southern fields for the winter and back north with the birds in the spring, so that field work to a considerable extent is continued the year round. The opening of the surveying season also affects the offices of Surveyors General for on them rests the duty of preparing all the technical special instructions and data as to former surveys, for the use of the surveyors in the field. In the Field Service much work opens up that can not well be done in the winter season. As in the Surveying Service, to make the most of the time, a number of agents were transferred to New Mexico and Arizona who have already received orders to return to northern assignments. The Chiefs of Field Division are now blocking out the cases for investigation during the summer, and some agents will scarcely see headquarters until snow flies, when they will come in and write up their reports, of which G. L. O. will receive some five thousand during the three months following. Then there are the Indian lands to be opened and townsites to be sold. Preparation for the season's work of this kind has already been announced for the most part. This year we have a large amount

of special work in connection with the O. & C. restoration, as will be noted in another part of this issue. G. L. O. of course must look after all of these things.

Frankly, however, the outlook for the Spring Drive this year is not as auspicious as we could wish for, due chiefly to the direct and indirect effect of the war on our forces. Since April 1, 1917, G. L. O. has lost 118 people, of which some 60 were high-class experienced clerks who could be depended on to help move things along; we would have lost still more had we not arbitrarily refused transfers for work not directly contributory to the prosecution of the war. Since April 1, 1917, the Field Service has lost 18 men. Out of a normal force of 150 surveyors and transitmen needed by the Field Surveying Service, we have now on the rolls in the regular Classified Service not more than 127 men, and we will probably find this number materially decreased when we start work. For some years now we have fallen short in Classified Service surveyors and have had to fill out the requisite quota as best we could; this year it is extremely doubtful if we are able to get the men, for some 28 of our surveyors have already entered the military service in one branch or another. While the local offices and Surveyors General have not been so badly affected in this respect, they have also suffered from many changes in personnel. Of course we have filled many of these vacancies but as a rule by new, inexperienced people, and while willing enough, as everybody familiar with the Land Service knows nobody can play our game effectively until he has learned it.

In the face of this situation, G. L. O. is six months behind on homestead final proofs and we are reluctant to tell how far we are behind on land grant work. The balance of the office is in fair shape, though the different divisions have been stripped down to such an extent that the prospect is none too encouraging for keeping it that way. The Field Service starts on the Spring Drive confronted with nineteen thousand cases for investigation, of which 1100 are over a year old. While the Field Surveying Service has no material arrearages of old work, the usual new business is in sight. The local offices and Surveyors General appear to be in fair condition except for a few spots, but they too are suffering constant inroads on their experienced help and probably a heavy increase in grazing homestead work now that the designations of lands under this act is well under way.

In the face of this situation the pressure on the part of the public to get things done was probably never so urgent. The creation of the Federal Farm Loan system has contributed much to this; while the rules of the Board do not seem to require patent before a loan is required, as a practical matter our correspondence indicates that homesteaders are experiencing some difficulty in secuting loans without patents. Besides many contemplate loans from other sources which as a rule are not available on any reasonable terms if there is any question as to title. It is amazing the number

of old titles in the Southern States it has been found necessary to perfect in order to procure farm loans; our certified copy business has enormously increased as a result. Numerous claimants for irrigated lands, coal lands and timber have urged quick action as an emergency proposition, and the requests are coming daily.

Now, with this condition confronting us, what are we going to do about it? How are we who are staying at home during this greatest crisis in the history of our country and the world, going to meet this situation? If we have learned anything at all during the past few years, of the temper and caliber of the employees of the G. L. O. there is only one answer. Without any noise, we are going about it, to get this work done, for aside from the various special duties all good citizens must perform in these times, that is the very best and most effective way in which we can support the Government and help defeat the Kaiser.

A CORRECTION.

In our "What Are The Facts" in the March number of the bulletin a cog slipped, and we referred to the area of the remaining public lands as consisting of "two and a quarter million acres" when we should have said two hundred and a quarter million acres. The "facts" as to the acres, are as now stated, but the change in the figures do not affect the facts to which we called attention.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Appointments.

General Land Office.- John W. Place, of Rhode Island, clerk at $1000; Franklin Chappell, of Kentucky; Miss Ella G. Marshall, of District of Columbia; Carl M. Pedersen, of Iowa, and Otto A. Sunderwirth, of Missouri, copyists at $900; William F. Newton, of Maryland, and Clarence N. Brown, of New Jersey, copyists at $720.

Local Land Offices and Offices Surveyors General. John T. Cogan, Register, U.S.Land Office, Pierre, South Dakota, Christopher C. Davidson, Register, U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Missouri; Louis H. Mooser, U. S. Surveyor General of California.
Miss Vera Lyons, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Sundance, Wyoming, land office.
Miss Nettie L. Bryan, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Timber Lake, South Dakota, land office. Miss Wevie C. Jensen, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Vale, Oregon, land office.

Reappointments.

Grant T. Stahl, Receiver, Land Office Buffalo, Wyoming. Charles R. Yeeman, Receiver, Land Office, Sundance, Wyoming. Jacob A. Mayer, Receiver, Land Office, Havre, Montana. Gratton D. Little, Receiver, Land Office, Eureka, California.

Transfers.

General Land Office.- George W. Morton, of Kansas, from Philippine Service to clerk at $1400. Phillip Harris and Mrs. Annie L. Langley, from Interior Department to laborers at $660 and $480 respectively. Charles H. Tabler, clerk at $1400,

James H. Croxdale, clerk at $1200, and Harry D. Moulton, Assistant Attorney at $1200, to Office of Auditor for War Department, Treasury Department, for duty in France.

Local Land Offices and Offices Surveyors General.- Alfred C. England, to clerk at $1200, U.S. Land Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, from same position in the General Land Office. Fred Dahlquist from transitman at $150. per month to draftsman at $1800 in Office Surveyor General of Alaska. Elmer F. Strickler from transitman at $120. p.m. to draftsman at $120. p.m. Office Surveyor General of Arizona. Miss Zua J. Harding from financial clerk at $1400 Office Surveyor General of Nevada to same position and salary Office Surveyor General Oregon.

Promotions.

General Land Office.- Francis H. Jenkins to $1400, Oscar Bancroft to $1200, Carl A. Watne to $1000, Benjamin W. Whitehurst to $900, Elmer L. Compton, messenger boy to $600.

Office Surveyors General:- Herbert N. Bradstreet, William K. Kierulff, and Thomas A. Hayden, from $1440 each, to $1500 each, Office Surveyor General of Arizona.

Furlough.

Local Land Office:- Miss Matilda Vanderbeek, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Santa Fe, New Mexico land office, furloughed to September 1, 1918, because of ill health.

Separations.

General Land Office:- Earl C. Duckworth, clerk $1200, drafted. Oscar H. Ragland, copyist at $900, resigned. George W. Boyd, messenger boy at $600, resigned.

Local Land Offices and Offices Surveyors General.- James C. Peckham, clerk-draftsman $1600, Office Surveyor General California, resigned. James E. Dee, typewriter at $900, Vale, Oregon, land office, resigned. Abraham L. Zinn, stenographer and typewriter at $1140, Santa Fe, New Mexico, land office, resigned.

William T. Evans, land law clerk at $1020, Rapid City, South Dakota, Land Office, resigned. Norvell Hesla, stenographer and typewriter at $1200, Office Surveyor General of Oregon, resigned to enlist in Army. John S. Schalk, stenographer and typewriter at $1080, Douglas, Wyoming, land office, resigned to enlist in Army.

OBITUARY.

The March number of the Reclamation record contains a notice of the death of John M. McKinney, with a sketch of his work, especially in connection with his public service in official life. From 1884 to 1905, he was identified with the General Land Office, where his services were always held in high appreciation, so much so that shortly after the organization of the Reclamation Service it called for him as specially fitted for that work, where he remained until called to a still higher field of duty. He was a man of marked ability; high minded and generous in all relations; his memory will linger long with the old guard.

~~SURVEY NOTES.~~

The Rectangular System of Surveying.

The inhabitant of that part of the Nation which once constituted the public domain, whose activities involve or relate to land transactions, little dreams perhaps as he complacently employs in the conduct of his business the simple and comprehensive form of description used by the Government in designating the subdivisions of its western areas, that he is enjoying the uses and benefits of the most thorough and effective system of land identification ever devised by man, - the Rectangular System of Surveying the Public Lands. Nor is he perhaps conscious of the beauty and consistency of the scientific aspects of that system, nor fully cognizant of its economic efficiency which has saved untold millions of dollars to land owners in the public land states by precluding the possibility of such litigation over boundaries as is so common in the original states; nor in all probability has he ever given the history of its origin and development so much as a passing thought.

And it may be that even students of history and other delvers into the dusty records of the past who might attempt to recall without special investigation the circumstances of its origin, would find themselves in doubt as to the facts, or even in error in their conclusions as to its authorship. Unfortunately no work has dealt primarily with the very early history of land surveying in America, and although such official records and papers as are now available and such historical

(Reprint from the April number of the Land Service Bulletin for 1918.)

works and writings of the times as touch upon the problems of the western territory make occasional allusions to it, they cannot always be reconciled with one another and if considered independently may lead to different conclusions. Among those credited with the authorship of the Public Land Surveying System are Washington, Jefferson, William Grayson, Thomas Hutchins, Rufus Putnam, Jared Mansfield, and an engineer officer of the Continental Army named DeWitte, while one writer goes so far as to see in it the counterpart in principle of a survey system first used in the Roman Empire. It is only by careful review of the whole record that we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that the perfected system is not the creation of any one man, but of a number of men throughout the course of many years; and like all great inventions born of Necessity has been like her children reared in the slow but thorough process of evolution to full growth and perfection. We will attempt to briefly review the record.

Shortly after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Congress adopted resolutions making provision for the giving of bounties in land (although at that time the general government had not acquired a public domain) to the officers and soldiers of the Continental Army who should serve throughout the war. A few months before the peace of Paris, or in June, 1783, and prior to the disbandment of the army, 283 officers thereof petitioned Congress to grant them the bounty lands that had been previously voted them and requested permission to make their selections in a contiguous body in the country west of the Allegheny Mountains between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. Claim to this area, which was then known as the Northwest Territory and which was of very indefinite form and extent, had been relinquished by the several states in favor of the Federal Government, whose permanent title to it with definite limits was finally confirmed by the treaty of 1783, by which Great Britain abandoned claim to all territory north of 31° of north latitude east of the Mississippi River. The statesmen of that day were keenly alive to the possibilities of this rich region as sources of national revenue and power and they immediately set about formulating plans for its exploration, survey and settlement. The question was as to policy and methods.

The Ordinance of 1785.

On May 7, 1784, a committee of the Continental Congress composed of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Chairman, Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, David Howell of Rhode Island, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, and Jacob Read of South Carolina, reported "an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory and for other purposes therein mentioned." This ordinance which evidently had been prepared with the greatest care was wholly in Jefferson's handwriting and there is every reason to believe that he was its sole author. That part of the report which related to surveys made provision for the division of the public lands into "hundreds" of ten geographical miles square and those again into lots of one mile square each, to be numbered from 1 to 100

and all lines to be laid out on the ground in the cardinal directions.

It so happened that several weeks after this ordinance was reported Jefferson was commissioned by the Continental Congress minister to France to assist Franklin and Adams in negotiating commercial treaties with European countries, and shortly thereafter left the United States. He therefore took no further part in the discussions of this question. The responsibility of guiding the pending legislation to enactment into law, to which there was considerable opposition, appears to have fallen to William Grayson, Delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, who on April 14, 1785, reported out of committee a new ordinance which closely followed in principle the one written by Jefferson, but which modified in some respects a few of the minor provisions thereof. The most important of these amendments, as far as the surveying feature was concerned, was a reduction in the size of the township from 10 to 7 miles square and the appointment of a Geographer of the United States. Also for the first time in the record of this legislation Grayson's report employed the words "township" and "section." Finally after several weeks of earnest debate and bitter contention between the advocates of survey and location by fixed system and those who adhered to the older principle of indiscriminate location, the bill was amended to provide for a six mile square township in lieu of one of seven miles square, and for "lots" to be protracted on paper instead of "sections" to be established on the ground, and in this form it became a law on May 20, 1785.

This then, the famous ordinance of 1785, with its bare provisions for the survey of six mile squares called townships, with its lack of reference to scientific methods of procedure, or thought of comprehensive co-ordination, crude, immature and indefinite, but strong and clear-cut in purpose and exhibiting in every line the authentic proofs of the validity and vitality of the new democracy, was the origin <u>by law</u> of the Rectangular System of Surveying the Public Lands.

Early History.

But why the six mile square rather than the one of ten miles proposed by Jefferson, or the one of seven miles advocated by Grayson, or indeed why a system of squares at all? Why was not the plan adopted that man has so frequently employed in the settlement of new countries ever since the world began, - the plan of indiscriminate location and survey? We must go back to Colonial times for the answer.

As the early settlements along the coast of New England increased in population and the westward movement to the fertile valleys of the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers began, it became apparent to the government of the colonies, at first in the interests of orderly settlement of the choise lands and later in order to encourage settlement on the less desirable areas, that some definite and just policy of land disposal must be formulated. Such a policy finally took shape and was first put into practice by the Colony of Massachusetts, which in 1634 authorized its General Court to make small grants of lands suitable

for plantations to individuals and groups of individuals. These grants, known as "towns," were surveyed and recorded and were settled as colonies with definite forms of local government. Where the topography of the country permitted they were of about the same general size but often very irregular in outline as the purpose was to embrace as much agricultural land in the prescribed area as possible. The plan of town grant, at first experimental in nature, proved to be a wonderful success. In the course of time it became evident that the six mile square or its equivalent in area was the most practical size for all purposes and also that uniformity of outline was highly desirable. So the tendency grew towards the granting of areas containing about 36 square miles in as nearly square form as possible. It is probable that the first town of this size, which although rectangular in shape was not square, was Chelmsford on the Merrimac River, incorporated in 1652; while the records show that the first grant in the form of a square of six miles to the side was made by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1656 and was incorporated under the name of Marlborough. The boundaries of this town were not run on the cardinals, nevertheless it may lay substantial claim to the honor of being at least in shape and area the original township. As settlement continued to advance to the west the six mile square township grew in favor until it finally became the recognized unit of land grant in all the New England Colonies. It was not however until 1749 that the first standard six mile square township with boundaries bearing by official order north and south and east and west regardless of the nature of the topography, was surveyed and recorded. The survey of this township which was authorized by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire at Bennington 36 years before the passage of the Federal land ordinance of 1785 marked the beginning of the plan of survey by mathematical system which had been in process of formation in the New England Colonies for over a hundred years and which later developed into the Federal system. Crude and lacking in scientific precision as it was, it nevertheless had proven its value for the purposes intended, and had attracted the attention of many men of prominence in the other colonies. Jefferson in particular was impressed with its practicability and urged its adoption in identifying and settling the community lands of Virginia. In this he was supported by many other Virginians; but without success. He nevertheless clung to the idea and clearly foresaw its possibilities as a means of accomplishing a perfect identification and an orderly settlement of the newly acquired public domain; and as has been mentioned before, embodied the principle in his report to Congress, only making provision therein for a ten mile square township instead of one of six miles square. This ten mile provision was in accordance with Jefferson's well-known ideas regarding the value of the decimal system. He had recently proposed a division of the Northwest Territory into ten states in square form of 100 miles to the side, and had but lately devised and secured the adoption of our present decimal system of money values.

But the New England survey plan did not appeal to everybody. Congress was nearly evenly divided between the advocates of survey and location by system on the public domain and those who upheld indiscriminate location. Most of the New England Delegates strongly

supported the survey by system plan which had proven to be such a boon to their own commonwealths, and in this they were upheld by some of the strongest of the Members from Virginia and elsewhere, but the majority of the Delegates outside of New England were arrayed in powerful opposition to the proposed measure. The arguments of both sides were forceful and bitter.

During the early consideration of the public land question General Rufus Putnam of Massachusetts, Chief of Engineers of the Continental Army and a practical surveyor, wrote to General Washington strongly recommending the New England township system of survey, with which he had been long familiar, as offering the best means for disposing of the lands of the Northwest Territory. Putnam's letter went into the subject at some length and it is not improbable that Washington, who entertained a very high opinion of Putnam's judgment and ability, may have been converted to the proposed system and had used his influence in securing its passage. It is also of record that Thomas Hutchins, the geographer, a strong advocate of survey by system, favored Putnam's plan of a six mile square township, which was only in fact the New England plan. At any rate on Grayson's own motion, which was seconded by James Monroe of Virginia and strongly supported by Rufus King of Massachusetts, the six mile provision was incorporated in the ordinance and enacted into law.

Development of the System.

Now to return to those 283 officers of the Continental Army to whom Congress had voted bounty lands and to numerous other petitioners for surveys; a public domain had been acquired and a plan for its survey and disposal had been formulated and enacted into law. It remained only to put the plan into execution. But just a word as to that plan.

The Rectangular System of Surveying at this time consisted of a six mile square township with boundaries in the cardinal directions, but with no provision for correction for convergency of meridians, or for disposing of excess or deficiency of measurements, or for primary control, except that Ellicott's Line, which was the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio, should serve as the initial reference line, and that the first east and west line should be run west therefrom. These were not base lines and principal meridians as we understand them today. Possibly it was intended that such details were to be left to the Geographer's judgment, or perhaps in the heat of debate they were overlooked, or as seems more probable their importance in the proposed scheme of survey was not understood at that time.

So the System was launched on the public domain in what is now the state of Ohio; first on the lands intended for those Revolutionary soldiers - the first petitioners of record for a public land survey - and the many other legitimate claimants of the time. Large tracts already had been designated, among them the U. S. Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, the Ohio Company's Purchase, the Virginia Military

Lands, etc. The necessity for the early survey of these areas was urgent and little time was devoted to the working out of a uniform system of detailed procedure. Each surveyor while observing in general the requirements of the law seems to have used his own judgment in many matters of lesser importance. Hutchins' scheme of lotting was not universally followed nor was it finally adopted. The system was new and its field far-flung. The surveying organization had not yet gathered its strength, or formulated a definite policy of technical practice.

Such was the condition of affairs in 1796. In that year, under authority of an act of Congress, President Washington appointed General Rufus Putnam, who had led one of the first parties of settlers to the Northwest Territory, to the newly created office of Surveyor General of the United States, which position he held until 1803. Under his direction the public land surveys which were still confined to Ohio made rapid, and for a while consistent, progress. Some excellent field work was done for those times under Putnam's supervision, expecially by Seth Pease on the Western Reserve and by Israel Ludlow on the western Indian boundary, and on the meridian north from the mouth of the Great Miami River, later adopted, as far as it went, as the boundary line between Indiana and Ohio; but the lack of systematic control, which even in better executed surveys than these were would have been dangerous, could not but have lead, as the surveys expanded, to gross error and distortion. This was the case. To Putnam however probably belongs the credit of having recommended to Congress the modern system of numbering "sections" (which name was first used by him in place of "lots"), of running their boundaries out on the ground, and of throwing the excess and deficiency of measurement on the north and west exterior boundaries; also for having first used bearing trees as corner accessories. These constructive modifications, which were enacted into law in the acts of 1796 and 1800, marked important steps in the development of the System. But Putnam had not found the key to the all important problem of control. To his successor belongs that honor.

Jared Mansfield was selected by President Jefferson to succeed Putnam in 1803 as Surveyor General of the United States, and to him must always belong the credit of having not only introduced a refinement of scientific method to public land surveying it had never known before, but of placing the System beyond all possibility of failure. He was a man of recognized scientific attainment, of sound judgment, tact and energy, an excellent administrative officer, forceful and just in dealing with the many sided problems confronting his field parties in the western country, and thoroughly absorbed in his work. He furthermore enjoyed the full confidence of President Jefferson, who took a keen interest in and gave unstinted encouragement to him in his work. Mansfield soon realized the inevitable outcome of a further expansion of surveys without proper co-ordination, and clearly saw the necessity of fixing on the ground definite lines of control and limits of error. Fortunately he had in the newly

created Territory of Indiana a virgin field and a much less difficult country in which to operate than his predecessor had. His first work was the scientific establishment of the Indiana Base Line near the southern portion, and the Second Principal Meridian a little to the west of the center of the territory. He next named the meridional line previously run by Ludlow the First Principal Meridian. This line was extended north in 1817 and became the boundary between the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Central and northern Indiana were held by the Indians until 1818 and later, and therefore necessarily Mansfield's surveys were confined to the southern part of the territory and were practically completed in a few years. He next extended the Indiana Base Line to the Mississippi River and established the Third Principal Meridian near the center of the territory of Illinois and then proceeded with the subdivisional surveys, never getting very far away from the Base Line. These were the best of the surveys executed up to that time. He resigned his office in 1812.

Mansfield's part in the development of the Rectangular System of Surveying was the introduction of primary control in the form of Base Lines and Principal Meridians, and the establishment of these lines in accordance with scientific principles. They constituted the framework around which the structure - townships - was built. Up to this time what should have been created first had been created last and the fact of its creation at all is Mansfield's achievement. It is true that in the Ohio surveys certain lines were called meridians and base lines but they were merely limiting or boundary lines without co-ordination, and not Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the sense Mansfield used them or as they are used today. Thus was accomplished one more great step which permanently assured the future success of the Rectangular System of Surveying.

But there was still another step to be taken before the System could be called perfect; and to Edward Tiffin, the first Commissioner of the General Land Office under the act of April 25, 1812, which created that office, and afterwards Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory, belongs the honor of its introduction. As has been said before no provision had been made in the Federal land ordinance of 1785 for offsetting the effects of convergency although it is known that the matter had been placed before some of the Members of the Continental Congress at the time the ordinance was being considered. Timothy Pickering in particular wrote to Rufus King, Delegate from Massachusetts, and called attention to the mathematical inconsistency of the survey requirements of the proposed legislation; but nothing was done about it. Hutchins seems to have ignored it and Putnam does not appear to have given it a thought. Even Mansfield, who must have understood the problem, must have concluded that his exterior lines had not been projected far enough north and south of the Base Line to be seriously affected by convergency. At any rate his records show that he paid no attention to it. But it soon became apparent to Edward Tiffin, who extended Mansfield's surveys northerly in Indiana and in Illinois, that additional

initial lines and controlling lines must be established at certain intervals as the township surveys grew in distance from the Base Lines; and to him belongs the credit of devising and of inaugurating just a hundred years ago, the scheme of Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels which constitute such an important part of public land surveys of today.

The Perfected System.

The System was now perfect in principle. Numerous refinements of practice and improvements of methods of far-reaching importance have been made a part of it since the days of Edward Tiffin; it has been shaped to meet newer aspects of the older problems and developed to take care of the intricate practice of resurveying which time and the elements and the frailty of human nature has rendered necessary; but it is the same in principle and the same in purpose now as it was then, and is after all simply the rectangular system of coordinates applied in a practical way.

So there is no mystery surrounding the origin of the Public Land Survey System, and its authorship cannot be credited to any one man. In the Colonial days of our country, amidst the struggles and vicissitudes of pioneering it had its humble beginnings, and on the skirmish line of advancing civilization it had its growth. The General Court of Massachusetts evolved in the course of a hundred years from the welter and maze of its earliest form a definite size and shape for its primary unit, and Wentworth of Colonial New Hampshire reduced its practical application to a semblance of mathematical system. In the struggle for supremacy between systematic and indiscriminate location it found a sturdy champion in Rufus Putnam, and Washington by force of his influence helped swing the balance in its favor. Rufus King, Timothy Pickering, Monroe and many others fought for its adoption by the Continental Congress, and the untiring efforts of Grayson made it a reality. But to Jefferson belongs the credit of having embodied its spirit and principle in the first report to Congress and in later years of contributing to, if not assuring, its success by the weight of his advocacy. And in the field, while undergoing practical tests under none too favorable conditions, there are many whose energy, ability and patience have guided it past the breakers and lead it on to success. Hutchins, DeWitte and others of lesser note have played a part in shaping the details of its technical form, and again, Rufus Putnam, whose energies had been so freely lent in securing its adoption, prosecuted it in the field in the face of such obstacles and opposition as would have discouraged a less courageous spirit; and Mansfield in full understanding of its purpose and intent crystallized it and prepared it for Tiffin's finishing touch.

The mission of the Rectangular System is nearly accomplished in the States. The only virgin field of large extent under the jurisdiction of this country left for its attention is Alaska. Some day perhaps it may be adopted by other nations to help develop the wilder parts of their domains. Perhaps not. But should it ever be employed

elsewhere - in another land - it cannot but take with it to that land by reason of its purpose, a breath of the spirit of the great Democracy that gave it birth, and help contribute to the everlasting welfare and happiness of the dweller within its bounds.

In the preparation of this article frequent reference has been made to "Historical Collections of Massachusetts," Barber, "Historical Collections of Connecticut," Barber, Biographies of Washington and Jefferson, historical works dealing with the Revolutionary period, Standard Encyclopedias, "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson," records of the General Land Office, and the valuable papers of H. C. Moore and W. A. Truesdale, especially that of the latter, treating of the early history of settlement in the United States.

Supervisor Kidder has recently been engaged in surveying and mapping a tract of one hundred acres, on the east side of the Anacostia River in the District, for a large plant to be used for storing fuel needed by all the government office buildings in Washington.

Guy C. Chamberlain, Examiner of Surveys, has resigned and accepted a position in the Army with a construction corps, which duty involves a transfer of his residence to Georgia.

Mr. George W. Morton, formerly in the Philippine service, has returned to this city and is now at work in our office as an examiner of surveys.

The Secretary has authorized the investigation and possible survey of Mud Island in the Detroit River in Michigan, and a similar inquiry touching the possibility of the existence of unsurveyed public land in Wind Lake, Wisconsin. He has also directed the survey of the unsurveyed part of an island in Lake Worth, Florida. The work in the northern states will be executed this summer, and that in Florida next winter.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

Denver Field Division.

Cassius C. Smith, mineral examiner attached to the Denver Field Division, resigned from his position effective March 10. Mr. Smith on that date assumed the office of City Manager of the city of Montrose, Colorado, one of the enterprising towns of the western part of the State. As City Manager of this town, Mr. Smith will have the

executive management of all interests of the municipality except the police court.

One of our special agents upon returning the other day from a trip to the southern part of the State, during which he was under the painful necessity of taking a few meals in a railroad dining-car, propounded the following conundrum: "If a baked potato costs 25 cents, how many square meals can a special agent purchase with his $3.00 per diem?" We pass it up in favor of the mathematical geniuses of some other division.

The oil shale deposits of western Colorado are bringing out a new crop of fakers. Last fall some cunning chaps made filings covering over 30,000 acres of these oil shales. During the past winter they have been parting with their paper titles to these oil shale locations for $5 and $10 per acre.

There was a grand rush on during the latter part of March for the irrigated farm lands under the Grand Valley and Uncompahgre Valley reclamation projects, in the Montrose, Colorado, land district.

Tons of onions and potatoes are being offered for sale this month for 60 and 70 cents a bushel on the western slope of Colorado, due to a lack of railroad transportation. Many thousands of bushels which have rotted will have to be thrown away in April on this account.

The roll of honor in the last issue of the "Bulletin" assigns Lieut. Jennings D. McLeod to Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island. This is incorrect. When he received his commission he was assigned to Camp Kelly, near San Antonio, Texas. Within recent months he has had charge of aerial squadrons at Camp Kelly and Camp Taliaferro, near Fort Worth, Texas. In addition to these duties, he is also training for aerial observer. In the early part of March he was in an accident, but luckily escaped uninjured, although the aeroplane was wrecked. For a while Lieut. McLeod was with the same squadron as the late Capt. Vernon Castle, and the Denver Field Division office has several photographs of the famous captain and his aeroplane, some of which also include McLeod.

San Francisco Field Division.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of William A. Murphy, Special Agent in Charge of Hearings in the San Francisco Field Division, to Edith Thompson Bland at San Francisco, February 23, 1918.

Special Agent J. McG. Williamson, in company with C. D. Hamel, Special Assistant to U. S. Attorney, has been recently occupied in the taking of testimony in important California oil land litigation before the U. S. Courts and District Land Offices of certain witnesses residing in Wyoming, Colorado and Texas.

Chief of Field Division Hayworth has very recently returned from a field trip which took him as far south as San Diego and Camp Kearny. He reports some exceedingly damp weather - particularly during his visit at Camp Kearny he had several days work in interviewing some of the soldier boys stationed there.

Southern Field Division.

Mr. Daniel M. Greene of the General Land Office, who has been spending some time with the Department of Justice officials at Shreveport, Louisiana, is now making a tour of inspection of "lake" areas in northeast Arkansas. Mr. Greene has seen some of the unsurveyed areas in Louisiana and Arkansas, which has been the subject of a number of important land office decisions and considerable litigation.

Special Agent Joseph G. Hilman is now detailed to assist the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi in taking depositions to be used in the trial of a case pending at Albany, Georgia.

Timber Cruiser Frank A. Wegner, who is co-operating with the Emergency Fleet Corporation in procuring timber suitable for shipbuilding purposes from vacant lands in Florida, reports that there is much activity at this time with the contractors and that it would take six timber cruisers to keep up with the cutters. Ships are being constructed at a number of ports along the Gulf.

News came to the friends of former Special Agent William B. Ellison of the death of his wife on March 11th. Mr. Ellison was Special

Disbursing Agent for a number of years and Special Agent at the time he resigned to take up the practice of law at his old home, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Lieut. Arthur N. Presmont of the Signal Corps is now stationed at San Francisco, California. Mr. Presmont before entering the officers' training camp at Ft. Niagara, New York, was a Special Agent of the General Land Office, attached to the Southern Field Division.

Helena Field Division.

Elizabeth B. Sessions, United States Commissioner at Carter, Montana, tendered her resignation which was accepted August 30, 1917. Herman N. Stuverude, a banker of the same place, was appointed in her place.

O. T. Lees, of Power, Montana, farmer, real estate and loan agent at Power, Montana, tendered his resignation as United States Commissioner, which was accepted January 21, 1918. Mr. A. J. Hunter, a farmer neighbor of Mr. Lees, has been appointed as U. S. Commissioner in place of Mr. Lees.

Former Mineral Examiner Earl C. Galbraith of this Division who is now in France, was promoted to Captain before sailing. We are all pleased to hear of it, but it was no surprise.

Santa Fe Field Division.

The time is approaching when those field men temporarily assigned to the Santa Fe Field Division during the winter months (snowbirds) will be returning to their more northerly home Divisions.

The United States Geological Survey field employees continue to be busily engaged upon field work in connection with designating lands in Arizona and New Mexico under the 640-acre homestead Act. Acting upon their reports and recommendations of the Director of the Survey, the Secretary of the Interior has designated considerable areas within these two States under the Act.

Under Sec. 10 of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862) by order dated March 5, 1918, the Secretary of the Interior amended the stockdriveway theretofore withdrawn in Eddy County, New Mexico, by his order of November 12, 1917, by adding two short supplemental driveways in Ts. 21 and 22 S., R. 32 E., and T. 19 S., R. 34 E., and additions to the main established driveway in T. 20 S., Rs. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 E., and to branch driveways through Ts. 21 and 22 S., Rs.

28 E., and T. 22 S., Rs. 29 and 30 E.

Also, by his order dated February 28, 1918, under the same Act, the Secretary of the Interior withdrew 381, 534 acres of land as stock-driveways within Torrance, Lincoln, Socorro and Sierra counties. Of this area, 376,348 acres are public lands, 17,197 acres are embraced in suspended homestead applications with petitions to designate under the 320 and 640-acre homestead Acts; and 53,603 acres have been designated under the 320-acre homestead Act. The withdrawal order, as are all such orders, is subject to prior, valid claims initiated under laws other than the Act of December 29, 1916 (640-acre Homestead Act) and maintained pursuant to law, and to existing withdrawals.

Special Agent D. V. Mulhern has completed field work in connection with that system of driveways which has shipping points at Kenna, Duoro, Elkins, Roswell, Malena, Hagerman, Artesia and Lakewood, and now is engaged in working out details in connection with the report, which will go forward at an early date. It is estimated that this system of driveways will serve an area of approximately ten million acres.

FINAL PROOFS ON THE LAND.

Our Land Service Bulletin is a year old now, and a sturdy youngster it is. Personally I question the practical side of its operation. I have taken proofs for a quarter of a century; proofs for widows; for deserted wives; helpless orphans; and even for a blind guardian of an insane person, to say nothing of proofs in hospitals, where an entryman lay dying; proofs where I have asked the entryman if he was a married man, and received for answer, "No, I'm Svede." I will venture the assertion that fully one-third of the proofs taken either require the presence of an interpreter or a very labored effort on the part of the one who takes the proof to get at the facts. Of course a proof-taking officer on the land could see things as they actually exist at the time of his visit, but I doubt whether he would come nearer to getting at material facts than he would with the entryman before him in an office removed from local view-point. But the chief objection, as I see it, is its impracticability. Homesteaders are scattered all over, and the period within which proof must be submitted may be simultaneous. It would take a dozen proof-taking officers in the field to do the work of one little blonde typewriter in an office, and the results would be no more efficient.

Duluth.

A Voice from Sacramento.

In the February number of the Land Service Bulletin it is stated that considerable correspondence has been carried on relative

to the desirability of having a proof-taking officer designated in each land district authorized to take proofs upon or near the land covered by the entry.

So far as the register and receiver of this office are concerned, we must frankly say that we can see no good reason for such legislation. In our judgment the law as it stands amply provides for the taking of final proofs, and provides in such a way that the entryman about to offer proof is inconvenienced little or nothing. Proof may be offered before the register and receiver, before a judge or a clerk of a court of record of the county in which the land may be located, or before a United States Commissioner. Our experience has been that the officers in this district empowered to take final proof testimony are efficient and painstaking and afford us little or no trouble. There may be isolated exceptions but these are so few as to excite little or no comment.

To enact the legislation proposed would entail quite an annual expenditure by the Government at a time when the taxpayers are burdened as they have never before been burdened without bringing any correspondingly beneficial results. This is especially true in a territory as large as that embraced in the Sacramento land district. Further, it would greatly discommode local offices and interfere with their work, as a proof-taking clerk might be absent at a time when his services were needed most.

Still another view.

Referring to the tentative bill printed on page 22 of the February, 1918, number of the Land Service Bulletin, providing for a proof taking official to be designated from the clerical force of district land offices, I beg to offer comments as follows:

My own idea of proposing a new law has been the saving of money both for the Government and to the entryman by having a qualified official of the Field Service attend to the proof taking and combine the latter with field examinations. As it is now, only those desert land entries are examined where a complaint has been made, and it often happens that these complaints are made for personal reasons, and the particular entryman complained against may have to wait two years before the Field Service finds time to investigate and then make a favorable report, while those desert land entrymen not complained against, and where a skillfully worded final proof has been made, go to patent although less entitled thereto than the one complained against.

My particular objection to the present manner of making proofs, and especially of those on desert land entries, is based on the fact that in most desert land entry proofs neither the proof taking official nor the entryman and his witnesses know what they are writing down or talking about, when they speak of hydraulic data.

One can find the most impossible statements about miner's inches, second feet, acre feet, water duty, horse power, runoff, evaporation, etc. One cannot, of course, blame the entryman for his ignorance relative to such technical terms, but it seems to me that the responsible government officials should be such who can tell whether a statement involving any of above terms is probable or impossible.

Referring to the clerical force of the district land offices, it is at once apparent that with the salaries paid them at present, it is impossible to secure technically trained men with the necessary qualifications to act as proof taking officials.

However, one should not criticize without offering a remedy and the solution in this case is very simple. It is apparent that no one from the present clerical force of the district land offices could be spared for the work of a proof taking official, since such clerical force is kept busy running the district land offices. So why not use the already existing Field Division of the Field Service for this work.

All of the mineral inspectors are qualified for this work, either by reason of having already been engaged in agricultural and engineering problems, or if that has not been the case, the technical training they have had would enable them to soon understand another branch of engineering with which they may not have had a previous practical acquaintance. There are also some special agents who have acquired a knowledge of irrigation engineering, because they have specialized in their field work along this line. So all that would have to be done is to increase the force of mineral inspectors and detail some of them to this particular work, whenever it is necessary, or else create a new class of field agents with a special knowledge of irrigation by Civil Service examination, and put the entrance salary high enough to attract good and experienced men.

San Francisco Field Service.

<u>A fine thing for Desert Land Proofs</u>.

In connection with the proposed bill to clothe the Commissioner of the General Land Office with authority to designate, from the clerical force of the various land offices, proof-taking officers who shall be authorized to take final proofs upon or near the lands covered by the proofs, I am of the opinion that such provision would be a wise one, especially in connection with the taking of desert land proofs.

The greater portion of the fraudulent proofs, and proofs where the requirements of the land laws and regulations have not been complied with, involve lands filed upon under the desert land laws. If a proof-taking officer should go upon the land at the time of taking a final proof, he could determine whether the claimant and witnesses were testifying to the facts as to practically all the improvements, especially as to the cultivation and reclamation by irrigation, the

construction of the necessary ditches, and, in most cases, he could determine whether the water supply developed would be sufficient for the reclamation of the irrigable land embraced within the entry. Where lands are to be reclaimed by wells, the pumping plants are generally in such shape at the time of final proof that they can be put in operation within a very short time, and it would be much easier, then, to test the capacity of the plants, than to attempt to do so at some later date, when the plants have been allowed to stand idle for a long period of time. In many cases it is much easier, at that time, to determine also the actual facts as to reclamation by the application of water, than it is to do so after a long lapse of time.

In most cases where proofs should be taken upon or near the land, there would be a saving of expense to the entrymen, but it is not believed that the additional expenses which would be imposed upon the government would be justifiable for the purpose only of relieving the entrymen of certain expenses.

My suggestion is, that the act provide for taking final desert land proofs in the field, but, that it be limited to this class of proofs only.

Special Agent, El Centro.

He speaks from Experience.

Reference is made to your recent circular requesting an expression of opinion from the field men as to the feasibility of the proposed plan to have final proofs taken on or near the land by an officer designated for that purpose.

The principal advantages to the entryman will be that it will save him the expense of making a trip with his witnesses to the proof-taking officer, and that it will expedite the issuance of patent, as the proof-taking officer should make such examination at the time of taking final proof as would justify him in recommending that final certificate should issue or that the proof be suspended or rejected.

The advantage to the government would be the practical elimination of attempts to submit fraudulent proof. Very few entrymen would attempt to make misstatements in their proofs before an officer on the ground who would immediately call upon them to substantiate their statements. For example, it is easy enough for a man to run a shallow plow furrow, following the surface of the ground, on a desert entry and call it a "permanent main ditch" before the Register and Receiver a hundred miles away, but the same man would think twice before trying to do that before an officer on the ground who might call upon him to demonstrate that all of his irrigable land could be irrigated from such ditches.

As a matter of fact, the most feasible procedure would be to combine the duties of the proof-taking officer and the Special Agent, or to have the proofs taken by a Special Agent. It should then be his duty to immediately proceed with a detailed examination of bona fides, if it is his opinion that such is advisable, and to make report to the Chief of Field Division, on whose recommendation final certificate should beissued or withheld.

- Mineral Examiner.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY

The United States School Garden Army is beginning to mobilize.

The whole plan has been carefully worked out and so far there hasn't been a single hitch in the programme.

The Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Education is calling upon State and County Superintendents of Schools and also upon the Governors of the different states, the mayors of the different cities, and school superintendents in cities, towns, villages and suburban committees, and asking everyone of these people to fall in line and get to work in the greatest practical volunteer campaign that has been started since the war began.

The Germans have organized their garden army years ago, and just because they did do that very thing, they have been able to laugh at the rest of the world for so long.

For back of every bullet and behind every shell and under and over every cloud of poisonous gas and running every submarine and directing every aeroplane is a man who must keep up his energies with food.

We might as well send our men to the trenches to face cannons and airships and poison gas and explosives dressed in a suit of pajamas with nothing but their bare hands for weapons, as to send our army overseas without enough provisions to keep them not only alive but in fighting trim when they get there.

Where are we going to get the food to send them?

We have just one storehouse from which to draw, and that storehouse is in the fertile fields and the rich harvests of our own country.

Our troops abroad need flour and sugar and coffee and tea and corn and meat - we must send them these things or be ready to bow our heads under the German heel.

There is no use blinking the fact a minute longer; the whole thing comes right down to the question of bread and meat, and enough of it.

If we send all that we raise abroad, what shall we do here at home?

This is the time to begin to consider these things. We have been blind and dull of wit, and deaf and indifferent long enough.

From one end of this country to the other the people are beginning to realize what this question of food means. No wonder that

the United States School Garden Army idea has taken such a splendid hold, not only in the imagination but of the stern, practical faculties of this whole country.

Five million school children mobilized into an army with officers and privates and sergeants - with drill and hard work and great rewards and splendid service.

What child is there on the face of the globe who would not be proud and eager to be one of such an army?

Have the schools in your district begun to organize?

Have you secured vacant land in your city to use for the garden?

Who is going to be captain of the First Regiment in your town?

You don't know. Why not?

Aren't you interested?

You will be interested some day when that boy of yours comes home with a Chevron on his sleeve or your girl is made a First Sergeant and wears a badge which tells the world that she is ready to do her bit for her country and her country's flag.

Why not interest yourself personally in this matter today?

Why not make this a part of your duty to Uncle Sam?

LAND OFFICE NOTES

Townsites.

The sale of lots in Rupert townsite in the Minidoka Irrigation Project took place on March 16, 1918, as scheduled, but no report of the result has been received. Rupert is one of the most flourishing towns in said project.

Instructions have been approved and sent the trustee of Wrangell townsite, Alaska, relative to the sale of lots therein, and the administration of his trust.

The survey has been made into lots and blocks in the village of Lake City, Arkansas, showing subdivision of Lot 2 Section 27, Township 14, North of Range 6 East, 5th Principal Meridian, the same being a portion of the "Sunk Lands" in said State. Prompt action will be taken looking to the administration of the Act of July 8, 1916 (39 Stat., 1335) governing the disposition of this land.

The townsite of Petersburg, Alaska, has been surveyed into lots and blocks and the survey of the exterior lines showing the land covered by the townsite has been made and approved. C. R. Arundell has been appointed trustee for the townsite.

The land embraced in the townsite of Douglas, Alaska, has been entered by the trustee and the entry has been approved for patenting.

The entry for the townsite of Haines, Alaska, has been received and is now under consideration with a view to the issuance of patent as soon as possible.

The town of La Veta, Colorado, has made entry of a section of land for a park site and the entry has been approved for patenting.

Circular No. 491, has been amended on pages 16, 17 and 18, authorizing the issuance of deeds to occupants of townsites in Alaska whose occupation and improvements were begun on or before the approval of the final subdivisional townsite survey.

Further action on the Glacier Park Hotel site near Bolton, Montana, is awaiting the report of the appraiser appointed to value the land under the Act of March 3, 1917 (39 Stat., 994).

Coal Classification.

During February, 28,320 acres of land were classified as coal land with a value of $974,207. This area included 3,828 acres that had

been previously classified, but was newly valued at $95,700. During the month, 360,012 acres of land were classified as being noncoal in character.

Stock Driveways.

Since the issuance of the last Bulletin, several stock driveway reservations have been created by Secretary Lane. 381,534 acres were reserved on February 28 in western and southwestern New Mexico to provide routes for the movement of stock from the Datil and Manzano National Forests to shipping points, based upon field investigation of certain applications from stockmen and recommendations of the Forest Service, and on March 5 the stock driveway reservation theretofore established in the southeastern part of the State east of the Pecos River was enlarged by 86,474 acres. On March 18 two stock driveway withdrawals were made, one aggregating 61,989 acres in central and southwestern Montana, and the other covering 112,242 acres in northeastern Arizona centering upon Holbrook as a shipping point, the latter withdrawal being based upon recommendations of the Forest Service for routes in connection with its trails in the Apache, Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests, Arizona.

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEADS

INSTRUCTIONS

Washington, March 7, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,

United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

The first paragraph of Circular 571 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Hereafter, upon transmittal, please arrange all closed applications to enter, on which petitions for designation involving same have been transmitted to this office, in a separate package with your monthly returns, reporting same on a separate schedule, in duplicate, entitled "Closed Applications Involving Petitions for Designation". The serial numbers of such applications must also appear in proper numerical order upon the "Schedule of Rejected and Closed Cases" with notation "See Supplemental Schedule". Where the petition for designation accompanies a withdrawn or rejected application, do not report same on the first-named schedule. In cases where an appeal is filed in connection with a closed application after the petition for designation has been forwarded to this office do not list same on the schedule in question.

Such cases must, of course, be reported on the schedule of "Rejected and Closed Cases" whether appealed or unappealed.

Acknowledge receipt hereof on the inclosed postal card.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

APPROVED:
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

(Refer to Circular No. 591)

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEADS

DESIGNATIONS

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that in February, 1918, more than 673,000 acres of lands were designated as stock-raising homestead lands under the act of December 29, 1916, providing for entry of stock-raising homesteads in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. A total area of 1,110,682 acres has now been designated under this act.

The stock-raising lands designated in February include 103,000 acres in the Clayton land district, New Mexico, of which 85,000 acres are located in Union County and the remainder in Quay County; 505,000 acres of land in Chaves County, Roswell land district, New Mexico; and 65,000 acres of land in the Bismarck, Dickinson and Williston land districts, North Dakota, located by counties as follows:

County	Acres
McKenzie	37,000
Billings	23,500
Dunn	2,000
Bowman	1,500
Morton	1,000

More than half of the total area designated was already covered by applications to enter, but 26,000 acres in the Clayton land district and 250,000 acres in the Roswell land district, New Mexico, are vacant public lands available for new settlers.

ENLARGED HOMESTEADS

Designations under the enlarged homestead acts, providing for entry in tracts of 320 acres or less, aggregating 550,006 acres, were made during February, the total area designated under these acts now

being nearly 277,000,000 acres. The area designated in February includes 6,163 acres under the nonresidence provisions and 33,046 acres under the general provisions of the act in Idaho.

In Colorado 53,148 acres were designated in 19 counties, the principal areas by counties being as follows:

County	Acres
Rio Blanco	11,300
La Plata	7,900
Montrose	5,800
Gunnison	5,200
Archuleta	3,500

In Montana, 68,921 acres were designated, the principal areas by counties being as follows:

County	Acres
Phillips	10,030
Teton	5,800
Cascade	5,600
Hill	23,300
Blaine	5,600

In New Mexico 362,035 acres were designated in 13 counties, the principal areas by counties being as follows:

County	Acres
Union	179,500
Socorro	77,600
McKinley	29,400
Valencia	24,200
Sierra	11,400
Quay	10,700
San Miguel	8,060

In South Dakota 26,693 acres were designated in 8 counties in the western part of the State, the principal areas by counties being as follows:

County	Acres
Tripp	2,800
Lyman	23,000

General Land Office,
March 13, 1918.

ACCOUNTS: Cost of Indian Surveys.

Surveyors General, Supervisors, and
Assistant Supervisors of Surveys.

Sirs:

As soon as practicable after June 30, 1918, surveyors general and others chargeable with the responsibility in states where there are no surveyors general, will report the costs of Indian surveys completed during the fiscal year showing as a separate item the amount charged thereto on account of the use of instruments, equipment, etc., belonging to the General Land Office, in order that a claim may be stated against the Indian Office for such items as enter into the cost of Indian surveys but are not paid directly from Indian funds.

Hereafter such a report will be made in connection with each reservation or group chargeable to Indian funds as soon as the work is completed and the cost ascertained.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

(Refer to Circular No. 593)

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LANDS OPENED TO ENTRY

Secretary Lane has approved regulations opening to entry under the homestead laws, as modified by the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), about 300,000 acres of land classified as agricultural, situated principally in Jackson and Josephine Counties in southern Oregon. These lands are a portion of what are commonly known as the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, title to which was resumed by the Government under the Act of June 9, 1916. The agricultural lands opened to entry at this time are by no means all of the agricultural lands in the grant. Additional agricultural lands in the grant will be restored to entry from time to time as the classifications are completed.

The classification as agricultural does not necessarily imply that the lands are suitable for the plow. The law under which the classification was made directed that such lands be separated into three classes; first, those valuable for power-sites; second, timber lands, including those containing 300,000 feet, board measure, of timber to a

tract of forty acres; third, agricultural lands, those not falling within either of the other two classes. Large areas so restored are covered with brush or varying quantities of timber less than 300,000 feet, board measure, to the forty acre subdivision, and some are valuable only for grazing.

Applications to enter any of the lands thus restored may be filed by any duly qualified person for a unit of 160 acres or less in the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, at any time during the period beginning April 29 and ending May 25. All applications filed during this period will be considered as filed simultaneously. Persons filing at or near the end of the period will have the same opportunity as those who file at the beginning. In case of conflicting applications for the same land, a drawing will be held on May 28 to determine the successful applicants.

Applications to enter must be sworn to before the Register or Receiver of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, or before a United States Commissioner or judge or clerk of a court of record within the county in which the land is situated. Each application must be accompanied by the required land office fees, together with an amount equal to 50 cents per acre to apply on the total purchase price of $2.50 per acre, the balance of $2.00 to be paid at time of final proof. Applicants must personally examine the land.

Any person who served for more than 90 days in the United States Army or Navy during the Civil War, Spanish-American War or the Philippine Insurrection, and was honorably discharged, may file a soldier's or sailor's declaratory statement through an attorney-in-fact on the ground and make his application to enter within six months thereafter, but such declaratory statement must be accompanied by the fee of $3.00 and the installment of purchase price required of other applicants.

A pamphlet containing the regulations and a list of the lands with a brief description thereof, will be mailed after April 5 to those requesting same from the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES ON COAL LANDS WITHIN FORMER FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Under the President's Proclamation of March 14, 1918, 88,685.09 acres of land within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, classified and appraised without regard to the coal deposits therein, will be opened to entry under the homestead laws, with reservation of the coal deposits to the Government, at the Glasgow, Montana, land office.

The lands are appraised at from $3.00 to $10.50 per acre, and one-fifth of the appraised price must be paid at the time of entry, the balance being payable in five annual installments, except where commutation proof is made.

Lands designated under the enlarged homestead laws may be entered in quantities of 320 acres. The lands have been scheduled in units, and prior to June 1, 1918, must be applied for in conformity with such units.

Applications under the homestead laws and declaratory statements of those entitled to make same will be received at the United States Land Office at Glasgow, Montana, from 9.00 o'clock a. m., standard time April 8, to 4:30 p. m., standard time April 20, 1918, inclusive, and all such applications and declaratory statements properly executed and filed with the required moneys between the dates and hours specified will be treated as simultaneously filed. In case of conflicting applications, a drawing will be held on April 23rd to determine the priority of disposition.

Prior to June 1, 1918, the lands will not be subject to settlement in advance of entry, nor to entry under the desert land laws, and all applications and declaratory statements filed prior to that date must conform to present agricultural classifications. No petitions for designation either under the enlarged or stock-raising homestead laws will be accepted prior to June 1, 1918.

Each homestead application must be accompanied by one-fifth of the appraised price of the land and such sum will also be required with declaratory statements presented on or before April 20, 1918. In addition, each application to make homestead entry must be accompanied by a fee of $5.00 if the area is less than 81 acres, or $10.00, if 81 acres or more, and commissions at the rate of $1.50 for each 40-acre tract, and each declaratory statement must be accompanied by a fee of $3.00. The purchase money not required at the time of entry may be paid in five equal, annual installments, unless commutation proof is made, in which case all payments must be made at the time of proof. These deferred payments become due at the end of one, two, three, four and five years from the date of entry. The time for the payment of one-half of any such installment may be extended for one year at a time upon the payment in advance of interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

All payments must be made within eight years from the date of entry.

Each application to make homestead entry and each declaratory statement filed in person must be sworn to by the applicant before the Register or the Receiver of the United States Land Office at Glasgow, Montana, or before a United States Commissioner, or a judge or clerk of a court of record residing in the county in which the land is situated, or before any such officer who resides outside the county and in the land district and is nearest or most accessible to the land. The agent's affidavit to such declaratory statement filed by agent must be sworn to by the agent before one of such officers, but the power of attorney appointing the agent may be sworn to by the declarent before any officer in the United States having a seal and authority to administer oaths.

Printed copies of the Proclamation and of the schedule of lands with the appraised prices indicated will be available for distribution at the United States Land Office at Glasgow, Montana, about April 1, 1918.

March 23, 1918.

POTASH REGULATIONS

The Secretary of the Interior has approved working instructions and regulations under the potash leasing act of October 2, 1917, a matter which has been given the most careful consideration, in view of the importance attached to this pioneer work in the development of a great national asset.

The act is liberal in its terms, authorizing the exploration for and disposition of potash deposits generally in the public lands of the United States, under a system that provides for a preliminary permit to the holder for the exclusive privilege of searching for deposits of potash for a period of not exceeding two years. The acreage embraced within one permit is limited to 2,560 acres, and the Secretary, upon a satisfactory showing that valuable deposits of potash have been found within the permit, is authorized to issue a patent to not exceed one-fourth of the amount covered by the permit, the remaining lands in the permit being subject to lease either by the permittee or others, after advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as the Secretary may by general regulation adopt.

To the end, therefore, that the liberal purposes of the act may find the fullest scope of operation, the instructions and regulations now approved, are broad in outline, simple in form, yet so directly addressed to the matter in hand that it is believed all applicants under the law will find but little difficulty in presenting their claims for consideration by the Department.

Requests for copies of these instructions should be addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AT THE
LOCAL OFFICE.

The morning mail at the local office is duly sorted and placed on the various desks; what is left over is dignified by the sonorous title of "Miscellaneous Correspondence", and is a veritable flotsam and jetsam. This residue then goes to some unfortunate for action. For several years in three offices I sorted the epistolary sheep from the goats, and the goats then became my portion. In time I came to know my regular correspondents; knew of their family fortunes, or rather the usual lack of same; was duly informed of deaths, marriages and prospective births, also of the various ills, financial and physical, to which the homesteader falls heir.

One never-ending puzzle to me was where they got the original copy for the form letter they frequently used. Nine of these form letters in one mail was my high-water mark. As near as I remember, they are about like this:

> "I desire information as to the lands open for entry in _____ Counties, the nearest railroad point to the most desirable land, and the name and address of any settler who may be able to assist me. Is there a Commissioner, or other official, in the County in question, with plats, etc., authorized to represent your office? If so, his name and address? I inclose two-cent stamp for reply."

Some send these in word for word, some slightlt alter, and others add to or take from the wording. What I would like to know is where they get this form letter, for it has been in use about twenty years or so, I have been informed.

When I was a new clerk in one office I soon noticed one of my "regulars". He wrote a copper-plate hand and possessed a poetic name. His many questions were perfectly propounded. It was a pleasure to enlighten him. I mentioned this one day to the Register, an old timer thereabouts, and he laughed and said I should meet my unknown correspondent the first time he came to town. Later I was called to the counter and there stood a little old man, not more than five feet high, with legs so short that ordinary boots qualified as waders for him, and looking otherwise a full-fledged member of the "great unwashed". His hair was long and matted, and a beard fell to his waist, grizzled with gray where not stained with tobacco. He was the author of the charming letters, and informed me that he had enjoyed my answers very much. He had nothing to do winter evenings, being a bachelor, but to write to the Land Office. He stated he was an expert cook, making his own krout and canning his vegetables and fruits.

The Register and I were pressed to visit him in his one-room dugout and stay for a "good dinner".

I have been suspicious of flowing chirography and poetic names ever since.

I had a lady with a desert claim and she evidently thought the desert laws changed over night, and some times they did. When she wrote to me, I might as well compose a long, long letter to her, one time as well as another. She would return circulars, stating that she did not understand them, and they did not seem to fit her case, but I nursed her along. In time she made proof, and my worries were over, when she got her patent.

Those who wanted something done and were "willing to pay for it" were in a class by themselves. One man wrote in about a tract of land under a U. S. contest. He wanted the land, would "slip" the Register a $20-bill for his help in the matter, and no one would know about it but themselves. As it happened, the Register did not even see this "personal" letter. I sent it back with a brief note as to what happened to people who tried to bribe Federal officials.

Another case was that of a lady who had filed on a relinquished tract of land. The former holder had abandoned it because he could not get water. As an inverted monument to his efforts, he left a 90-foot hole in the ground. The lady objected to this dry well on her place, and we were directed to come at once and fill it up. We did not have time, and besides thought the Field Service should do this, so kept the letter and endeavored to persuade the special agents that this would be in their line of duty. At last reports, the well was still there, unless the lady repented and filled it up herself. She said the United States should see to it that no dangerous holes encumbered the vacant lands.

It was a man who wrote us that someone stole his chickens, and we were to run down the guilty parties, return the fowls and do it quick, all because he was a homesteader and we had to protect him. His description of the thieves was very complete - two men and they drove a pair of horses, one bay, one gray; how could we miss them - but we did.

The irate settlers who wrote us to make the neighbors keep their cattle away from their crops, and make them dispose of their fence-jumping stock, were legion, and so were the things with which we were threatened for not doing our plain duty to those aggrieved settlers. The loss of our job was the usual club held over us, varied by jail sentence; the loss of support at the polls, for ourselves, family and known political friends. One man wrote to us that if we did not send a man to whip a near neighbor of his, he would come and whip the Register. Evidently the Register looked smaller than the neighbor, but as he did not appear to do all this, the Register was allowed to live.

Then the ones who had been"mislocated" by the various real estate firms dealing in relinquishments; if we did not return their filing fees, they would at once take the matter up in Washington. I always answered this class by sending them the full title and address of the Commissioner and cautioning them not to omit their serial number and description of the land. The saddest thing was the letter in which it was stated that upon the receipt of an answer by a certain date the issue of life or death almost depended, but, alas, the anxious writer had signed no name. What happened when the expected letter did not materialize, I never knew.

The busy correspondent who wrote several letters at once and sent us the love letter, and the irate individual who registered a kick that demanded attention, but whose signature was illegible -- all these varied the monotony of the day's work.

The banner letter was from a frugal-minded Pennsylvania Dutchman. He made a final proof on his desert entry. A neighbor made proof the same day. They jointly owned their small irrigation system. Both cases were suspended (protested) for investigation. The Dutchman was suspicious, and blamed his neighbor for this, and in the letter outlining the reasons for same, he called our attention to the fact that: "While they were bound together in the reservoir, they were not tied together in the ditch". As the neighbor was a corpulent lady, this was good news, for the ditch was a "small bore" and she would have caused an overflow.

The worst of all is the letter asking all the questions fully covered in the "Suggestions to Homesteaders", but coupled with the request "<u>not</u> to send circulars; they have all of them".

What would you do?

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE COURTS
AND THE DEPARTMENT.

Grant in aid of public schools.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down January 7, 1918, in the case of the State of Wisconsin vs Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, adds another authority to the list of cases already decided involving grants made in aid of the public schools to the several states. In this case the controversy involved priority between the school grant and alleged rights of Indian occupants, and the Court, after a lengthy recital of the facts in the case, concluded that the lands involved were otherwise disposed of, at the date the grant became effective, by the Indian Reservation of 1852, and the Treaty of 1854; as these dispositions were made before the final approval of the surveys identifying the granted sections.

The Court cites its recent decision in the case of the United States vs Morrison (240 U. S., 192), which deals with a similar grant of lands for school purposes to the State of Oregon, and distinguishes, after a considerable discussion, the decision in Beecher vs Wetherby (95 U. S., 517).

Notice of judicial proceedings.

In the case of Frank L. Kirk vs Hans Olson, decided by the United States Supreme Court December 10, 1917, the right of all interested parties to be heard in judicial proceedings is very clearly set forth.

The land involved was subject to disposal under the placer mining law, if mineral in character, and under the homestead law, if valuable only for agriculture. Whether it was valuable for the one purpose or the other was a question of fact to be determined by the officers of the Land Department. On ex parte proofs each claim was allowed to pass to entry, but the conflict was discovered before either entry went to patent, so a hearing was ordered to determine the true character of the land; but through inadvertence one of the joint owners of the mining claim was not notified of the hearing. As a result of the hearing the homestead entry was passed to patent. In the final disposition of the suit to quiet title, the Supreme Court said:

> "Without any doubt both placer claimants were entitled to notice of the intended reconsideration of the character of the tract and to an opportunity to sustain the original finding by evidence and otherwise ..... One was not notified and so was not accorded the opportunity to which he was entitled. This irregularity prevented the ultimate finding, upon which the homestead

patent rested, from being conclusive of the facts, as against him. Thayer vs Spratt (189 U. S., 346). He, therefore, was entitled in this suit to assert and show, if such was the fact, that the tract was valuable for placer mining, as originally found by the land officers, and had he shown that this was its real character, he would have been entitled to a decree charging the title with an appropriate trust for his benefit. Guaranty Savings Bank vs Bladow, 176 U.S. 448, 443, 454. Thayer vs Spratt, supra."

The Court, however, found that no such showing was made, hence that the patent issued to the party entitled thereto.

Citizenship - Declaration of Intention.

An important decision was announced January 7, 1918, by the United States Supreme Court in the case of United States vs Antonio Morena, involving the right of an alien who had filed a declaration of intention December 15, 1905. His certificate of citizenship was canceled on the ground that it had been granted upon the petition filed more than seven years after he had made his declaration, and more than seven years after the passage of the act of June 29, 1906. The Court said:

"The question in the case then, to state it succintly, is whether the act of 1906 is applicable to declarations of intention made prior to its passage and to what extent applicable, if at all ..... It is to be remembered that the resolution of the alien to change his allegiance is expressed in his declaration. The interval of time between it and admission to citizenship is the precaution of the law to assure of qualification. In the old law this interval could not be less than two years, and so in the new law. Aside from this there was no other prescription in the old law of the time that should elapse between the declaration and the final petition. The minimum of time was preserved in the new law, but there was a maximum time prescribed for the completion of the declaration, and unless this was made applicable to 'old law declarations', as well as to 'new law declarations', the act of 1906 would not do what its title declares it was intended to do - 'provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States', ... The act, therefore, does not invalidate old declarations. It only specifies a time for their realization, a time ample to consider and estimate the value of realization, the extent of its duty and responsibility, a time de-

termined and applied therefor, upon full consideration; and we are not impressed with the argument that would assign an eternity of duration to prior declarations."

Fraudulent entry - Alleged bona fide purchaser.

The case of Emma T. Krueger vs the United States, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, involved a proceeding by the United States to vacate a patent issued upon a soldier's additional homestead entry. It was alleged, in the bill, that the entry was secured by means of false affidavits, to the effect that the land was unoccupied, unimproved and unappropriated by any person other than the entryman, whereas, in truth, the land had been, for several years, in the open and notorious possession of one holding under title derived from a railroad land grant; also that the defendant, transferee, took the conveyance with notice of the fraud. The U. S. Supreme Court said:

> "From the Receiver's receipt, which was the evidence of title of record when Mrs. Krueger obtained the deed from her husband, she was bound to know that the land had been obtained upon an affidavit of Moses asserting that the land was not occupied adversely. Under the decisions of this court she was chargeable with notice from Benson's possession and his record title from the railroad company . . . . . Having such notice of the origin of the title under which she had purchased, she was chargeable with notice of the facts shown by the records and could not shut her eyes to these sources of information and still be an innocent purchaser without notice . . . . . If Mrs. Krueger had used these sources of information she would have ascertained that the Moses affidavit, wherein it was stated that the lands were not in any manner occupied adversely, was untrue; constructively she is held to have knowledge of these facts. . . The defense of bona fide purchaser is an affirmative one, and the burden was upon Mrs. Krueger to establish it in order to defeat the right of the Government to have a cancellation of the patent fraudulently obtained.

Railroad Grant - Indian Lands.

A decision affecting about 64,000 acres of lands within the former Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington, was rendered March 4, 1918, by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of The Northern Pacific Railway Company vs Wismer. At the opening of the Spokane Indian lands in 1910, the Northern Pacific Railway Company claimed that it was entitled, under the grants made by the acts of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), and May 31, 1870 (16 Stat., 378), to the odd sections to the amount of 20 sections per mile on each side

of its road. It was found, however, that in the year 1877, an Indian Inspector had, pursuant to a conference and agreement with the Indians, located them upon these lands, afterwards set apart for them, and that the Indians were residing thereon on October 4, 1880, the date of the definite location of the road. Prior thereto, also, the military authorities had issued an order in which the lands were described, and instructing military officers to protect the Indians in the occupancy of said lands. The Executive Order setting apart said lands was not issued until January 18, 1881. The Land Department held, in effect, that the lands were in a state of reservation at the time of the definite location of said railroad and that the railway company was not entitled to said lands.

The company took the matter into the courts, prosecuting an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that the reservation was in fact made, and the lands exclusively devoted to the use of the Indians from date of agreement of August, 1877.

The decision affected twenty-eight homestead settlers. Most of the lands claimed by the railway company, are, however, heavily timbered and said timber is reserved for further disposition by Congress.

Compliance with law after patent.

In the case of the United States vs John B. Howard in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, the Court said in disposing of a suit brought by the United States to secure the cancellation of a patent issued for a homestead

> "To earn the grant of the patent under this section of the Statute, the entryman must maintain his residence upon, and must cultivate the land for the next five years after he makes his initial entry. As the defendant did not comply with this statute, but obtained a patent by fraudulent representations that he had followed its provisions, he may not avoid a cancellation of the patent by showing that he resided upon the land for three years after his patent was obtained, and has made some improvements and cultivated a portion of the land."

Notice to Transferee.

In the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company vs United States, in a suit by the United States to recover from defendant land deeded to it by the State of Florida, which was located by the State under Revised Statutes, Sections 2275 and 2276, as amended, authorizing selection in lieu of school land of any unappropriated surveyed public land not mineral in character, on the ground that false affidavits that the land was not mineral in character, were made on behalf of and instigated by defendant, whereby the selection was approved, the Court held that the

holder of a mortgage on all the property of defendant, given to secure a bond issue, is a necessary and proper party. 246 Fed. Rep. 828.

Railroad Right of Way.

An interesting decision involving priority of right as between a forest lieu selection and a railroad right of way application was recently rendered in the case of Eastern Oregon Land Company vs Deschutes Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, the Court holding that rights acquired under an application to make a selection in lieu of forest lands in accordance with the act of June 4, 1897, duly prosecuted to patent, are superior to those secured under an intervening railroad right of way application under the act of March 3, 1875, filed after the forest lieu selection, but approved prior to the issuance of the patent therefor. 246 Fed. Rep. 400.

Entries made for the benefit of another.

The Bulletin is in receipt of information to the effect that a decree has been rendered in the United States District Court, for the District of Nebraska, cancelling the patents issued on a number of homestead entries, comprising some 3,500 acres, in the case of the United States vs Eldred and others. It appears that after patents were issued each of the entrymen conveyed the land to the defendant, who at the time of the passage of the Kinkaid Homestead Law, had a large body of Government land unlawfully inclosed, and saw an opportunity to secure title to the most of this land by obtaining persons to make entries fo his benefit. The men who made the entries were not in active busines life, and would not on their own account have taken up a homestead e some of whom had small financial standing and did not possess the w goods, or the enterprise which would have warranted them in undert to comply with the requirements of the Kinkaid law. The entries w made under an agreement that the expenses of each entryman would b paid to the place where the filings were to be made, the filing f be paid by the defendant, who also undertook to put all necessar ... ments upon the land, furnish provisions for such of the entryme ... should reside upon the land during the statutory period of residence, and to pay the cost of final proof with the ultimate right to purchase the land from the entryman, at an agreed price, when proof was finally made, the defendant in the meantime having the use of the land.

The scheme was very complete in its outline, and worked out to a very successful conclusion, up to the issuance of the patents; but at this point it failed, for the patents have now been duly canceled by order of the Court and the lands restored to the public domain.

Colville Indian Lands - Reclassification.

Claude H. Carlson filed a homestead application for land formerly embraced in the Colville Indian Reservation, classified as timber land, at the same time applying for a reclassification, alleging the

agricultural character of the land and asking that his application should be suspended pending reclassification. His application was rejected on the ground that Colville lands classified as timber lands were not subject to homestead entry. The Department sustained this position. The Department further held that the privilege of filing petitions for reclassification of both timber and mineral lands in said reservation is not intended to be abridged, but that no preference rights are acquired thereby, and that where a homestead application is rejected, on the ground that the land is not subject to entry, the appeal entitles the applicant only to a judgment as to the correctness of that action at the time it was taken, the case of Hendricks vs Damon, 44 L. D., 205, being cited in support thereof.

Some thirty similar entries will be disposed of in accordance with this action.

Default in residence - Military service.

Recently this office dismissed a contest initiated November 17, 1917, against a homestead entry dated October 31, 1916, wherein the charge was made that the entryman was in default of residence for more than one year prior to entering the United States Army and that he failed to establish his residence on the land at any time. In its decision the office held that under the act of July 28, 1917 (Public No. 32), the service of the entryman in the Army or Navy of the United States should be considered to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered. Since it was conceded that the entryman enlisted or entered the military service of the United States one year after making entry, but before the initiation of the contest, under the provisions of the statute, such service, being equivalent to residence, must be considered as curing any previous default, in precisely the same manner and to the same effect as if entryman had personally established actual residence on the homestead before the appearance of the contest. Moreover, it is provided by the act of March 8, 1918 (Public No. 103, Sec. 501),

> "that no right to any public lands initiated or acquired prior to entering military service by any person under the homestead laws . . . . shall be forfeited or prejudiced by reason of his absence from such land, or of his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or to do any other act required by any such law during the period of such service."

Public Lands - Grazing Rights.

In the case of Secundino Omaechevarria vs The United States, decided in the United States Supreme Court March 18, 1918, arising under Section 6872, Revised Codes of Idaho (1908), which prohibits any person having charge of sheep from allowing them to graze on a range previously occupied by cattle, the court held that the Statute of the State is not

in conflict with the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, or the act of February 25, 1885 (23 Stat., 321), entitled "An Act to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands". In substance the court said: The police power of the State extends over the Federal public domain, at least when there is no legislation by Congress on the subject. The exclusion of sheep owners under certain circumstances does not interfere with any rights of a citizen of the United States. Congress has not conferred upon citizens the right to graze stock on public lands. The Government has merely suffered the lands to be so used. All objections to the Statute are unsound.

MOTOR TRAVEL IN NATIONAL PARKS

The last step in opening the National Parks to motor travel was taken when Secretary of the Interior Lane announced that motorcycles would be admitted to Yellowstone Park the coming season. A recent order admitted them to Yosemite National Park, and with their admission to Yellowstone, all of the Parks will be open to both automobiles and motorcycles.

In past years motorcycles have not been admitted in Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks for the reason that the roads have been used by horse-drawn vehicles and some of the grades have not been considered safe for motorcycle travel. The roads are now in condition where such travel is considered safe and the horse-drawn traffic in the Parks has much decreased.

The National Parks will be open to the traveling public this year between the following dates:

Yosemite National Park, California:	May 1 to November 1.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado:	May 1 to November 1.
Sequoia National Park, California:	May 15 to October 10.
General Grant National Park, California:	May 15 to October 10.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado:	June 1 to September 30.
Mount Ranier National Park, Washington:	June 1 to September 15.
Glacier National Park, Montana:	June 15 to September 15.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon:	July 1 to September 30.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming:	June 25 to September 15.

VALENTINE SCRIP

(Continued from the March number)

In addition to the general acts passed by Congress for the adjustment of private land claims by the issuance of scrip, to which reference was made in the March number, relief has been granted by a number of special acts in individual cases. Of this nature is Valentine scrip which was issued to Thomas B. Valentine under the provisions of the act of April 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 649), in lieu of a private land claim in California which had been disposed of by the United States. The act provided for

the submission of the claimants evidence to the U. S. district court in California, and in the event of the confirmation of the claim "the claimant, or his legal representatives may select and shall be allowed patents for an equal quantity of the unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States, not mineral, and in tracts not less than the subdivisions provided in the United States land laws."

The court found that the claimant was entitled to 13,316 acres of public land, and 327 certificates were issued for 40 acres each; 5 for 80 acres, and 1 for 76 acres. The scrip was issued on cheap paper, printed in small type and recites the act and the decree of the court, and is without the engraving or embellishment that is supposed to attest the value of a government certificate. Issued March 28, 1874, and April 5, 1876, at a time when good land could be entered at $1.25 per acre and scrip was plentiful; these certificates have increased in value in the hands of the holders and are now quoted at from $75 to $100 per acre.

The value of the scrip is principally due to the privilege of filing the same upon unsurveyed land and thereby securing a preference right of location according to the subdivisions of the survey. The instructions of June 17, 1874, are published in Copp's Land Laws, p. 806 (1875 edition); and are supplemented by the instructions of February 21, 1908 (36 L. D. 278) governing publication of notice, and the instructions of November 3, 1909 (38 L. D., 287) relating to describing unsurveyed land and notices. The filing of Valentine scrip upon unsurveyed land does not segregate the land from the public domain, and in the event that the land is withdrawn from entry prior to survey and location of the scrip, the filing will be canceled unless the order of withdrawal excepts prior valid filings. The rights secured by the filing upon unsurveyed land are defined in the case of Henry Bruns (15 L. D., 170, cited in 43 L. D., 385 and 44 L. D., 548). The scrip may be located on non-contiguous subdivisions equal to the area of the scrip; but when located on unsurveyed land, the entire area of the future subdivisions must be included in the description.

There are thirty-two certificates outstanding which have never been located, and about the same number are awaiting survey of the land filed upon.

FEE PATENTS TO INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

What to do with the Indian, how to secure his progress along the white man's path, and at the same time protect those of his race not capable of handling their own affairs, has from the beginning been one of the problems of the Government. Upon coming into the Interior Department, Secretary Lane started a campaign through what are termed Competency Commissions to determine what Indians should be released from Government guardianship and permitted to handle their own affairs, the Secretary of the Interior having, under an act of Congress passed in 1906, authority to turn over their lands and moneys absolutely to such Indians as he considers competent.

As a result of the work of these Competency Commissions and the stimulated activities of the reservation officials, practically twice as many Indians have been declared competent and permitted to manage their own affairs from 1914 to 1917, as had been declared competent between the passage of the act of 1906 and 1914. Added impetus was given to this work in April of last year when it was determined that all able-bodied Indians of less than one-half Indian blood should be declared competent and given control of their property, with the exception that in cases where it was thought advisable restrictions would still be maintained on not to exceed forty acres for a home site. It was also decided at that time that Indians who had received diplomas at Government schools and were twenty-one years of age should be given certificates of competency.

Since the act of 1906 there have been issued altogether over 19,000 patents conveying unrestricted title to Indians found to be competent. These patents covered some two and one-half million acres of lands.

READ THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Read this and save postage.

Owing to the enormous increase of government war work, the Government departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war, and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these letters proper attention and reply. There is published daily at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the President, a government newspaper - The Official U. S. Bulletin. This newspaper prints every day all of the more important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., etc., as they are promulgated by the several departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the National Capital. The official journal is posted each day in every postoffice in the United States, more than 56,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, the offices of mayors and governors and federal officials. By consulting these files most questions will be found readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing, the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks, and the mass of business that is piling up in the government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks now answering correspondence will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performed by the public.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALASKA COAL FIELDS

The United States Geological Survey, in a recent bulletin, declares that the most important event of the year in connection with coal mining in Alaska was the completion of the Matanuska branch of the Government railroad. The Survey places the coal production of Alaska in 1917, at 61,000 tons, valued at $300,000, with the largest production coming from the Eska Creek mines in the Matanuska field. Coal also was mined at the Doherty mine in the Matanuska field, at the Bluff Point mine on Cook Inlet, on Cache Creek and near Candle. The high grade coal on Chickaloon River is now being opened by the Alaskan Engineering Commission for its own use in the construction and operation of the railroad, the coal lands in the Nenanafield have been subdivided for leasing by private parties,and the Government road is being pushed southward to this field from Nenana on the Tanana River. It is believed the railroad will reach this field and make the coal available for river shipment this coming summer. An interesting feature of the development of the country through the building of the Government road is the transformation of a number of the pioneer gold hunters into farmers. The adventurous men who plunged into the uncharted wilderness after the precious yellow metal now are clearing lands contiguous to the railroad right of way to raise potatoes, turnips, hay and other farm products. The new railroad passes through an extensive agricultural country and over a thousand homesteaders now are developing that region. This would be an impossibility without a railroad and the prospects for a decided increase in agricultural activity and for a considerable number of new homesteaders filing on land this year are bright. The production of potatoes in the country tributary to the railroad was between 1,500 and 2,000 tons last year and 200 tons of turnips were raised.

NENANA COAL FIELD.

The first shipment of coal from the Nenana field, consisting of one-quarter ton of high grade lignite, reached Nenana February 7. The coal was mined on Lignite Creek and freighted to Nenana by Messrs. Toussant and O'Connor of that place, who are making preparations to open a mine and haul the product by team to the present end of steel, 16 miles south of the town of Nenana. A permit has been granted them to occupy, for storage purposes, a part of the waterfront at the foot of Market Street, in Nenana.

Fifty tons of coal have been mined by Neal Van Houton at the mouth of Lignite Creek and a part of the output has been transported to the Nenana River crossing at Mile 373 (41 miles south of Nenana) on the surveyed line of the Government railroad. Mr. Van Houton has a contract to deliver 200 tons of lignite to the Alaskan Engineering Commission for use in Fairbanks Division.

-- Alaskan Railroad Record.

WATER RIGHTS AND DESERT LAND ENTRIES IN MONTANA.

In the majority of the streams of Montana, the flow of water has been found to be highest during the latter part of May and first part of June. On many of these streams, appropriations have long since been made which make use of all the water available during the entire irrigation season, except this short period of high water, but appropriations are still being made which entitle the appropriators to use water during this flood stage. Some of these recent appropriators are filing desert land applications in the United States land office, and offering the records of these recent appropriations as evidence of their water rights. These applicants usually desire to use this water for irrigating hay crops, and unquestionably this use of the water for irrigating during this flood stage of the stream is beneficial in that it improves, and insures against total failure, the first cutting of hay. It is equally true that this very limited use of the water does not reclaim the land in the sense that it is reclaimed where a water supply sufficient for the entire irrigating season is available. The question to be determined therefore, is whether the Department will allow desert land entries to be made, when based on this character of water right, or whether such applications shall be rejected, pending the time when the waters of all streams in the west shall be conserved by storage in mammoth reservoirs.

FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE

From Assistant Supervisor of Surveys,
Cheyenne.

May I not drop you a line and tell you, not only how we out here personally enjoy "The Bulletin", but how much practical good it is doing? I refer naturally to the line of work in which I am engaged - surveying. The articles under "Surveying Notes" especially those touching upon the historical side of our work are most instructive, and their influence is already felt and have made most favorable impressions on the minds of the surveyors and the men in the field. They see more clearly the magnitude and importance of the work they are doing. The personal notes under the same head are also greatly enjoyed. Of course, the front page article is likewise always interesting and instructive.

May we hope that some day every man in the Service will be on the subscription list of "The Bulletin".

From Assistant Supervisor of Surveys,
Helena.

Permit me to congratulate you upon your wonderful success in the Bulletin. It is indeed proving a success in every way and is highly appreciated by everyone in the Service.

The demand for it and the interest shown towards it is increasing every day, and I may say that the Bulletin is increasing with interest. I hope some day it can be placed in the hands of every employee in the Service, as it means a great deal towards creating an interest in the Service, and making us one harmonious whole.

The Bulletin I receive I pass around to the various employees in my office much to their gratification, but when they are in the field it is difficult to have it reach them all.

With kindest wishes for yourself and the Bulletin, I am,

HOMESTEADING IN WYOMING

The many excellent final proofs offered in the United States land offices of Wyoming, disprove the old time idea that Wyoming is not an agricultural state.

True, this anti-agricultural propaganda was circulated largely by the cattle and sheep men who wished to keep the open range for their own use. And many of these parties are still working hard to keep homesteaders out of the state.

One of the most recent proofs offered in the Cheyenne land office which tends to disprove their statements was offered this week by Alfred M. Stout of Slater, Wyoming, who took up a 320-acre homestead near that place in the fall of 1913.

Mr. Stout in 1914, had 220 acres in cultivation, oats and wheat being planted. He harvested good crops of both. In 1915, he planted 100 acres of spring wheat, 80 acres of oats and 40 acres of alfalfa. His harvest showed 9,700 bushels of wheat and oats, and about 14 tons of alfalfa. In 1916, he harvested what he called fair crops of wheat and oats, and again in 1917, he had fair crops, his oats showing 23 bushels to the acre. His wheat and alfalfa crops were also good in that year. He has a good house, barn and granary; a well with a gasoline engine attached to the pump, and other good buildings and improvements. And this, be it remembered, is a record of a 320-acre farm in a country where there is no chance for irrigation and where he had to depend entirely on the dry farm methods of cultivation. Mr. Stout is highly elated at his success, as he well might be, his lands having cost him nothing but his filing fees and the cost of tilling them.

Another very fine showing was made by a man who has a homestead of 320 acres in the eastern part of Laramie County. He made a five-year proof some time ago in the Cheyenne land office. This man, whose name is withheld, had just $100 when he filed on his homestead, and he paid a filing fee of $22 out of that and went out to go to work

on his place with less than $80.00 in money. But he had the nerve to go ahead and win a competence from the virgin soil, and he won. After living on his homestead for a little over five years, he made final proof, and his showing was so excellent that it is worthy of mention.

Starting with practically no money, he worked hard and accumulated from year to year, and when he made proof, he had a fine concrete house, a concrete barn and granary, a blacksmith shop and garage, eight head of horses, sixteen cows and a few pigs. His wheat crop for the year was 4,000 bushels, and he had other crops besides. He had planted many trees on his place and a fine orchard was being cared for. After he had completed his proof he said with reasonable pride, "I now ride in my own automobile, do not owe a man in the world a dollar, have some money in the bank, and have 4,000 bushels of wheat in my granary to sell. That is doing fairly well for a man who five years ago started with only one hundred dollars with which to pay his filing fees and begin to build a house and barn on a new homestead."

These are but two of many cases where men who are not afraid to work have made good on Wyoming homesteads by the dry-farming methods. True, there are many failures recorded also; but examination discloses that in nine cases out of ten when a homesteader fails, he proves to have been one of the kind who sought to do as little as possible to get his patent. This class would make a failure in any state. But the industrious farmer who comes to Wyoming for the purpose of making it his home, will win.

The writer had the pleasure last fall of attending the county fair at Burns, and he there saw as good-looking grains and vegetables as could be raised anywhere. And he also saw great, large ears of corn fully ripened and as full and firm as any he ever saw in Wisconsin, where he was raised. And this, mind you, in a state where two years ago it was generally admitted corn could not be raised.

-- Cheyenne.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

The act approved March 8, 1918 (Public No. 103) entitled "An Act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war", contains in section 501, provisions of special interest to claimants under the public land laws. The section follows:

Sec. 501. That no right to any public lands initiated or acquired prior to entering military service by any person under the homestead laws, the desert-land laws, the mining-land laws, or any other laws of the United States, shall be forfeited or prejudiced by reason

of his absence from such land, or of his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or to do any other act required by any such law during the period of such service. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to deprive a person in military service or his heirs or devisees of any benefits to which he or they may be entitled under the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war", approved July twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war", approved August seventh, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the Act entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products", approved August tenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the joint resolution "To relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as officers or enlisted men from performing assessment work during the term of such service", approved July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen; or any other Act or resolution of Congress: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or affect the right of a person in the military service to take any action during his term of service that may be authorized by law, or the regulations of the Interior Department thereunder, for the perfection, defense, or further assertion of rights initiated prior to the date of entering military service, and it shall be lawful for any person while in military service to make any affidavit or submit any proof that may be required by law, or the practice of the General Land Office in connection with the entry, perfection, defense, or further assertion of any rights initiated prior to entering military service, before the officer in immediate command and holding a commission in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged, which affidavits shall be as binding in law and with like penalties as if taken before the Register of the United States Land Office.

HONOR ROLL.

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Bartley, Searcy	Enlisted in the Navy.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	2d Lt. Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf. A. E. F., France.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U. S. Army.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A. E. F., France.
Dalton, Richard H.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A. E. F., France.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Private, drafted, Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas.
Farrell, Lee T.	Private, A. E. F., France.
Fenn, Stanley, W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U. S. Army.
Frederick, Rosco	Private, Detroit, Alabama.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. Q.M.R.C., Washington, D. C.
Hathaway, Alvin D.	Capt. Hdqrs. 162d Inf. A. E. F., France.
Hedges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, A. E. F., France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	2d Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A. E. F., France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. "C," 112th Field Art. Camp McClellan, Alabama.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A. E. F., France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Corporal Clerk, A. E. F., France.
Lawych, Louis L.	Private, Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Private, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.
Mullady, C. C.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Pendell, Elmer	2d Lt. Co. "B" 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina.
Sullivan, W. M. E.	2d Lt. 6th Reg. Inf. U. S. A. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Shaver, Charles W.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Simonton, F. B. J.	Private, Supply Co. 320th Field Art. Camp Gordon, Georgia.
Tuchy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Ritencur, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Ames, Edward R.	Drafted.
Bedell, Archie W.	1st Lt. N. M. N.G. Santa Vista, California
Ingalls, Walter S.	2d Lt. Co. I, 1st Arizona Infantry.
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M. N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2d Lt. 44th Inf., Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division, U.S.Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

Allen, Kent	Private, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Honan, John J.	Officers Training Camp, Presidio, California.
Kimball, Edward L.	Private, Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engineers, U.S.A., Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Private, 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, New York.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Fort Logan, Colo.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE.

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt. Regular Army, Vancouver, Washington.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt. E.O.R.C., American Lake, Washington.
Cronyn, Theodore	Private, 23d Engrs. Co. "A" Camp Meade, Md.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2d Lt. E.O.R.C. ETC. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Calvin, Elmer D.	Officers Training Camp.
Haste, Glenn R.	42d Auxiliary Battalion, Camp American University, Washington, D. C.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C., Jr.	1st Lt. E.O.R.C., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia.
Inch, Philip L.	Private, 23d. Engrs., Camp Meade, Maryland.
Johnson, Carl E.	Artillery, Neligh, Nebraska.
Johnston, William R.	Civil Engr., U. S. Army, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. E.O.R.C., Ardmore, Oklahoma.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs., Ayers, Mass.
Nash, William L.	Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Perkins, Basil C.	23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.
Perkins, William C.	23d. Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.
Pinkham, Louis H.	Officers' Training Camp, Presidio, San Francisco, California.
Pray, Winfred A.	Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia.
Richardson, G. E.	Camp. E. O. R. C., Boise, Idaho.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt. Q.M.R.C., Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Art. A.E.F., France.
Streit, C. K.	8th Reserve Engrs., American Lake, Washington.

Swanholm, Carl	Private, Co. "C", 29th Engrs., Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Maryland.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Private, Aviation Corps.
Smith, Albert, Jr.	23d Engrs., Fort McDowell, California.

FIELD SERVICE.

Armstrong, G. L.	Major, Officers' Training Camp, Sheridan, Illinois.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Arkansas.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt., Co. 5, Engineer Reserve Corps, Camp Lee, Va.
McFarren, H. W.	Captain, E.O.R.C., 116th Engrs., Camp Green, N. C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers' Training Camp, Niagara, New York.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. S.	Signal R. C., 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Arkansas.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

The Field Review, exponent and expounder of the Special Examination Division of the Bureau of Pensions, is a welcome addition to our exchange list. Long may it live to sould its cheerful note of duty done, and deeds delivered, at the desk or in the field.

Herbert A. Meyer, Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Lane, has been commissioned as a Captain in the Aviation branch of the Signal Corps and assigned to active duty in the field. Mr. Meyer has had charge of affairs in connection with the construction of the Government Railroad in Alaska. The duties performed by Mr. Meyer in the Interior Department will be handled by Assistant to the Secretary, E. C. Bradley. Mr. Bradley will also retain his present assignment including the Bureau of Mines, the Reclamation Service, and certain Indian matters.

Mr. D. M. Greene of the Field Service Division has been in Louisiana and Arkansas for the past month in connection with court proceedings and for the purpose of making investigations in connection with the Arkansas sunk lands. He returned to the office on March 28th.

Mr. C. R. Arundell, Chief of Field Division, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska, arrived in Washington on March 25th for conferences relative to Alaska field service. Mr. Arundell's family accompanied him to Seattle.

George A. Parks, Mineral Examiner in the field service, who has been serving in Alaska for the last ten years, has been commissioned as First Lieutenant in the Engineers' Reserves and directed to report for duty on April 1st.

Mr. Parks' services while in Alaska have been of the highest order, and during his long term of employment there he has become thoroughly familiar with the work. It will be difficult to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Parks' transfer to the army.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin". All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1918.

Summary of Number of Employees who have entered the Military or Naval Service, as shown by Honor Roll herewith.

Office of the Secretary	12
Office of the Solicitor	1
General Land Office	82
Office of Indian Affairs	186
Pension Office	19
Patent Office	71
Bureau of Education	4
Geological Survey	207
Reclamation Service	421
Bureau of Mines	117
Alaskan Engineering Com'n	82
National Park Service	16
Office of Supt. of Capitol Bldg. and Grounds	1
St. Elizabeths Hospital	22
Freedmen's Hospital	5
Howard University	21
Grand total	1267

Employees who have entered the Military or Naval Service of the U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: (12)

Aronson, Max H.
Cheeks, Robert H.
Davis, Earnest J.
Dodson, Daniel T.
Gleichman, Walter C.
Harrington, Moore F.
Johnston, Robert W.
Merritt, Robert W.
Nestler, Frederick M.
Rogers, George
Sargent, Joseph J.
Whisman, Gene

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR: (1)

Kagan, Benjamin

GENERAL LAND OFFICE: (82)

Allen, James H.
Allen, Kent
America, Louis L.
Ames, Edward R.
Armstrong, George L.
Bartley, Searcy
Bedell, Archer W.
Betts, Herbert V.
Binley, W. S.
Bradford, A. J.
Campbell, George R.
Chamberlain, Guy C.
Clarke, Francis J.
Colburn, Alvin
Collins, John G.
Connelly, Francis J.
Crawford, William A.
Cronyn, Theodore
Dalton, Richard H.
Dinan, Henry K.
Farrell, Leo T.
Fenn, Stanley W.
Frederick, Rosco
Galbraith, E. C.
Hamilton, James Y.
Harris, Courtenay B.
Harshbarger, Eugene
Haste, Glenn R.
Hathaway, Alvin D.
Hedges, Floyd E.
Hemmick, Frank S.
Hemphill, William L.
Hoffman, Lewis E.
Honan, John J.
Hooper, James C.
Horton, Albert C., Jr.
Inch, Philip L.
Ingalls, Walter S.
Johnson, Carl E.
Johnston, Wm. R.
Kays, Harry L.
Kimball, Edward L.
King, Luther R.
King, Norman L.
Krattenmaker, Frank
Kreigh, McKinley W.
Lakenan, Abner C.
Lawrence, Reginald E.
Lawych, Louis
Lytle, Marvin J.
McFarren, H. W.
McKinney, John M.
McLeod, Jennings D.
Matthews, Thomas B.
Millrick, Willis J.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.
Mullady, Christopher C.
Nash, William L.
O'Leary, Arthur A.
O'Leary, William
Pendell, Elmer
Perkins, Basil C.
Pinkham, Louis H.
Presmont, Arthur N.
Richardson, Guy H.
Ritenour, Willie W.
(Accidentally killed in line of duty.)
Ross, Otis
Rush, Clifford A.
Sawhill, Donald
Schalk, John S.
Shapcott, W. G.
Shaver, Charles W.
Simonton, Frank B. J.
Spear, Hiram E.

General Land Office, (cont'd)

Streit, Clarence K.
Sullivan, W. M. E.
Swanholm, Carl S.
Towner, W. S.
Tuohy, Thomas B.
Veal, Guy R.
Walters, S. Frank
Williams, Perry

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (186)

Washington Office (19)

Bomar, Spencer E.
Brown, James W.
Carrigan, William T., Jr.
Cassidy, James H.
Flanery, William H.
Gosselin, Harold G.
Henderson, Albert
Johnson, Rudolph F.
Linehan, Leon L.
McGarry, John T.
Nicklaus, Harry F.
Owry, Elzer M.
Pinney, Samuel Clifford
Saiewitz, Louis W.
Saunders, David B.
Smythe, Elmer J.
Wolter, Louis C.
Wolfe, Leonard
Yung, Lucien G.

Field Service (167)

Alexander, Maurice
Allard, John
Anderson, Arthur
Anderson, John
Arthur, Bill
Artichoker, John
Ballard, Audrey B.
Ballard, Dr. James A.
Ballard, Jess L.
Ballou, Dr. James L.
Bandemer, W. E.
Barnette, Benjamin H.
Benton, Everidge
Biery, Donald H.
Bird, Nathan
Blair, Robert B.
Bliss, Dr. C. J.
Bowles, Irvin M.
Brown, Lewis F.
Bruner, Emmet
Buckland, George
Burney, Overton L.
Caire, Louis R.
Callaway, Dr. John R.
Carlson, C. Robert
Carmody, D. L.
Carner, Harry L.
Callen, Gus
Collins, Peter F.
Conklin, H. M.
Coons, Louis
Coppedge, Walter E.
Cosand, Frank
Cummings, Earl
Curtis, Leslie L.
Davis, Dr. Edward C.
Day, Hugh
Dinehart, Peter M.
Duckworth, Dr. J. F.
Earns, Clyde
Elliott, Dr. Leo L.
Estes, Rolland A.
Everett, James R.
Eyes, Charles Dog
Favour, Jr. Richmond
Gray, G. L.
Griffith, Dr. Thomas E.
Grunert, Arthur
Guittard, Dr. Virgil B.
Hager, Charles D.
Hammer, Byron
Hammock, Paul T.
Hancock, Aaron W.
Hart, Harry P.
Harley, William P.
Harrison, Mitchell
Hastings, Dr. John E.
Haymes, Robert B.
Henderson, W. O. B.
Hess, Albert L.
Hubbell, J. Felipe
Hyde, James H.
Ince, Dr. H. J. T.
Jacobs, Dr. Leon
James, Billie
Janney, Dr. J. G.
Johnson, Clarence T.
Johnson, Napoleon B.
Johnson, Stanley J.

Office of Indian Affairs,
Field Service, Cont'd.

Johnson, William L.
Johnston, John J.
Jones, Raymond G.
Kahdub, Calvin
Ketchum, Grady
Kinser, Earl W.
Kirkpatrick, Walter G.
Koeber, R. B.
Krause, Albert H.
Kreiger, Gustave L.
Lane, Cleburne
Larsen, Hans
Laundry, Edward
Leaf, John G.
Lee, Vivian
Lehr, John H.
Lewis, Arthur G.
Lewy, Vivian J.
Little, Miguel
Lockard, John G.
Lockey, Henry
Longbone, Ray
Long, George R.
Longstreth, Dr. Wallace
Lookaround, Gus
Lord, Howard E.
Loveless, M. D.
McCarthy, Richard P.
McFarlane, John W.
McGillis, John B.
Mackey, Frank
Madigan, Paul H.
Manadoka, Austin
Martin, Clarence J.
Masquat, George P.
Matthews, Charles L.
Miesinger, James M.
Morrin, Alvis M.
Nairn, James
Naquam, William
Neal, Dr. Lynn G.
Nye, Donald
Ohlering, William
Olberg, Charles R.
Orr, Lawrence E.
Padget, Ernest E.
Parlett, Dr. Roger V.
Pego, Ward
Perry, Kenneth
Phillips, Clarence L.
Prophet, Elmer E.
Rastall, Charles W.
Rayburn, French
Rayner, Wilferd P.
Reiber, Dr. Martin R.
Reid, Cicero F.
Riley, Dr. D. B.
Risher, Chester D.
Ritter, Rollin
Robb, Moyne C.
Roche, Ignacio
Rodriguez, Fernando E.
Rodwell, Dr. Thomas F.
Russell, Dr. R. Doyle
Ryle, Robert E.
Saiewitz, Louis W.
Sailor, Evert J.
Schanck, Francis R.
Shawnego, John
Shelburn, William S.
Shelton, Clarence
Shelton, Robert E.
Shields, Dr. Nicholas J.
Sizer, Eber R.
Smith, Clyde L.
Spafford, Frederick A. (Dr.)
Spencer, J. Calvin
Spitzer, Ray C.
Stacy, Jean K.
Stanley, Robert
Stecker, Ernest
Steuber, Henry
Stigler, William G.
Stourgeon, Percy E. L.
Stutz, Jerome H.
Tafoyo, Filario
Taylor, Clyde V.
Thayer, William J.
Walker, Addison
Walker, Chester L.
Warner, Edward H.
Watkins, Barton H.
Weeks, William R.
Welch, Gustavus
Wesley, Charles
Wieslander, A. Everett
Wilson, Burney O.
Wilson, Henry G.
Worley, E. A.
Young, Lee W.

PENSION OFFICE (19)

Armstrong, Andrew
Brown, Arthur
Butler, Clarence M.
Clarke, Don E.
Colston, Walker H.
Eisenstein, James Tanner
Garnett, Frank H.
Hamilton, Rufus H.
Hazard, W. Laurence
Hoffman, Daniel O. N.
Lynch, Charles
Parker, William S.
Robbins, Charles S.
Royse, Frederick A.
Umhau, George E.
Vanderlip, Arthur G.
Watson, William U.
West, John T.
Willensky, Davis B.

PATENT OFFICE (71)

Behrens, Ernest A.
Blayton, Benjamin B.
Blayton, Jesse B.
Bramhall, Wm. A.
Buehler, Albert H. F.
Burns, Walter W.
Carroll, George S., Jr.
Carter, Charlie
Chilton, Ralph H.
Cooley, Vincent G.
Cottrell, Casper L.
Daniels, John B.
Daniels, Squire R.
Davidson, Delozier
Dickens, James E.
Eccleston, Howard R.
Egner, Russell F.
Essex, Horace A., Jr.
Fehr, J. Ralph
Fisher, Ashton A.
Fisher, Martin T.
Gregg, Lewis J.
Haas, Joseph P.
Harmon, Ernest E.
Harmon, Frank H.
Harrington, Chas. G.
Hodgkins, Howard M.
Holliday, Austin J.
Janes, Clinton S.
Johns, Hyland R.
Johnson, Clair V.
Jones, Walter G.
Knudtson, Clarence A.
Levy, Oscar I.
Love, Caddie P.
McConkey, Montgomery W.
Mann, Lester B.
Manning, Harold G.
Marbury, John B.
Mason, John M.
Maye, Edward
Megrath, Bryan V.
Miller, Edmond J.
Miller, Thurston B.
Moore, J. Ballard
Norris, Rhesa M.
Parks, George D.
Parr, Louis J.
Perry, Spencer B.
Pierce, J. Francis
Pool, Fred B.
Popkin, Hymen

Patent Office, Cont'd.

Rowley, Clifford A.
Saunders, Heywood
Savage, Henry J.
Seifriz, William E.
Simpson, Harry N.
Snelling, H. H.
Stevens, James E.
Stewart, Elmer
Strauch, William A.
Townsend, Irving U.
Uren, John I.
Wheeler, Walter C.
Whyte, Clifford R.
Williams, Alphonzo L.
Wilson, Steven B.
Witter, Lawrie L.
Wood, E. Stanley
Young, Leslie B.
Zacharias, Robert M.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION: (4)

Jesien, Waclaw S.
McIntosh, Milton B.
Monahan, Arthur C.
Summers, Alexander

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (207)

Aid, Kenneth
Anderson, Cleland G.
Andrews, A. K.
Aten, Everett M.
Austin, Herbert A. R.
Bagley, James W.
Ballmer, Newton E.
Bastian, W. C. F.
Beaman, William M.
Bemis, E. L.
Berry, Ralph W.
Birdseye, Claude H.
Birdseye, Sidney H.
Birkett, Donald S.
Blackburn, John E.
Blake, William H.
Blazier, Luther E.
Boteler, Thomas R.
Brooks, Alfred H.
Burkland, Albert O.
Burnham, Donald R.
Burroughs, Bernard M.
Burt, Edwin C.
Campbell, John W.
Carson, Walter G.
Chapman, Robert H.
Clark, Howard
Clinite, Raymond G.
Cooke, Charles E.
Cowdrey, George S.
Cloudman, Harold C.
Crawford, Horace R.
Crisp, Fred W.
Cryer, C. T. L.
Cunningham, G. M.
Danforth, Frank A.
Daniels, L. Percy
Davey, Charles H.
Davies, F. A.
Davison, Aldice H.
Davis, Robert M.
Dean, Henry J.
Dickinson, W. E.
Dolliver, Emerson
Douglas, G. C.
Dudley, Donald A.
Duke, Basil
Dunkle, Edwin C.
Eakin, John R.
Earl, Lee
Ebmeyer, G. E.

Geological Survey, Cont'd.

Eklund, Conrad A.
Entringer, Joe B.
Evans, Richard T.
Fales, J. C.
Federici, Edward
Fisher, Charles R.
Floore, Samuel P.
Fowler, Alvah T.
Francisco, Edgar O.
Gardner, Charles C.
Gehres, Wilmer S.
Gerdine, Thomas G.
Giffin, Calvin E.
Glasgow, Lawrence B.
Grant, Albert P.
Grant, Eugene L.
Griffin, William H.
Hain, Elmer L.
Hall, Warren E.
Hamilton, Ernest G.
Hannegan, Duncan
Harlowe, L. S.
Harrison, John P.
Hartman, Charles
Hartwell, Oliver W.
Hassan, Acheson F.
Hawkins, George T.
Hayes, S. P.
Hazen, Roy A.
Henderson, W. D.
Herrington, Russel M.
Herron, William H.
Hicks, Walter F.
Hodgeson, Herbert H.
Holder, Clyde C.
Hopkins, R. W.
Howell, Bernard A.
Hubbard, Bela
Hughes, Frank W.
Ingersoll, Harold B.
Ireland, Emory I.
Jacob, Clarence C.
Jameyson, Bruce
Jenkins, Bertram A.
Jennings, James H.
Kahlbaum, W.
Kavanagh, Andrew J.
Keller, J. B.
Kendall, Clyde B.
Kiger, Reuben A.
Kiss, Gustave
Kitchen, William A.
Knappen, Russell S.
Knight, Karl
Knight, Lewis T.
Kubel, Herbert G.
Larrison, George K.
Leavitt, James B.
Lee, Luria L.
Leopold, Leroy S.
Lobeck, A. K.
Lockwood, T. F., Jr.
Lonnquest, T. C.
Lyon, Geo. J.
McDonald, Harry L.
McLaughlin, D. T.
McLaughlin, Fred
McMillen, Perry W.
McNair, Eugene L.
MacClintock, Paul
Mallon, A. E.
Marshall, Robert B.
Meade, Alfred P., Jr.
Meier, Norman C.
Metcalfe, Joseph B., Jr.
Miller, Charles G.
Miller, William L.
Monbeck, Roy R.
Moncure, Thomas H.
Montgomery, W. J.
Moorhead, Bishop
Morey, William H. S.
Mudd, Kostka
Muldrow, Robert
Murphy, George W.
Neitzey, Benj. M.
Nelson, Clarence L.
Nelson, Oscar H.
Oehl, Arthur H.
Ogle, Alexander J.
O'Hara, Thomas P.
Oliver, Sidney M.
Opdycke, Alfred L.
Orrall, S. M.
Parker, George
Pearson, Harry A.
Peattie, Roderick
Pence, Wilbur H.
Penick, Stuart T.
Pierce, Charles H.
Pike, Albert
Plant, Fred J.
Rawls, James M.
Reeside, John B.

Geological Survey, Cont'd

Reeves, Roscoe
Reineck, Robert H.
Rider, Fred
Roberts, Arthur C.
Roberts, Leo B.
Rollman, Leonard W.
Rook, Raymond F.
Roudabush, Martin A.
Sadler, Carl L.
Schmidt, Oliver
Schneider, Charles J.
Schwartz, G. C.
Searle, Asahel B.
Seitz, Raymond C.
Semper, G. H.
Shea, R. I.
Shoultes, Marvin A.
Simmons, Henry E.
Slaughter, T. Foster
Smith, David
Smith, Glenn S.
Staack, John D.
Steele, Rhea B.
Stonesifer, Clarence A.
Stranahan, William
Stratton, Rudolph V. L.
Sudmeier, Harry W.
Sutton, Frank
Taylor, Oliver G.
Thornberry, John Everett
Toliver, Clarence W.
Towner, A. Reed
Trimble, Kelley W.
Tufts, William O.
Turp, James S.
Upton, William B. Jr.
Walker, Albert M.
Walker, Edward T.
Wardle, C. W.
Warren, Edwin C.
Wasson, T.
Watson, Dallas H.
Wheat, Joseph H.
Whorrall, Charles H.
Wilcoxon, Ralph F.
Williams, Eugene L.
Wilson, A. V.
Wilson, John H.
Wilson, Ronald M.
Woodhouse, E. H.
Yoakum, Benjamin H.
Zens, William F.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (431)

Adams, Bert
Adamson, Glenn
Albright, Phil
Alcorn, R. L.
Alexander, Jesse V.
Allison, Dick
Anderson, Eugene C.
Anderson, R. W.
Asffel, Jim
Ashley, H. Bruce
Asp, William
Ayers, A. H.
Baker, Wilfred
Baisley, H. K.
Ballard, W. H.
Bannerton, D. L.
Baxter, T. I.
Beach, John W.
Bean, Dan
Babb, Edward C.
Beckdolt, Herbert
Bell, M. V.
Benzel, Fred
Bergh, Paul J.
Bertram, Martin
Billings, C. W.
Bishop, C. M.
Bixby, H. A.
Black, Dudley F.
Black, William C.
Blain, John
Blaisdon, George
Bluch, W. C.
Boland, William
Bonnet, George A.
Bonnickson, F. R.
Boone, Dr. W. H.
Borunda, Losjino
Boswell, Theodore
Bourassa, J. B.
Bous, Anthony
Bowman, Cecil
Bowman, M. C.
Bowman, Wm.
Bracken, V. Earl
Brady, Hugh E.
Brice, Robert D.
Brollier, Lee

Reclamation Service, Cont'd.

Brown, Cloy R.
Brown, Glen H.
Brownlee, Harry
Bruner, Glen
Bryant, David
Buckles, Harry
Bunce, Vernan
Burlum, R. H.
Butler, E. L.
Camp, Carl
Campbell, A. B.
Canfield, Damon R.
Carey, Leon R.
Carlson, Frank
Carman, Fred
Carson, Clarence
Cather, Don R.
Cavanaugh, James
Charbonneau, A. J.
Christian, V. A.
Clark, George R.
Clark, Vern
Collins, Bryan
Conway, N. B.
Cook, George F.
Coonen, Arthur
Copeland, H. T.
Corey, V. Ray
Corkery, Jack
Cornish, Van A.
Cottrell, D.
Cox, A. B.
Cox, E. R.
Cox, George
Cox, Joseph A.
Cox, Loyd H.
Crawford, Robert
Cummock, George D.
Cunningham, H. V.
Cushing, H. C.
Cussick, James
Daggy, G. O.
Dale, Helge
Dalzell, Charles J.
Dame, Ray B.
Dart, Stewart
Daugherty, W. M.
Davis, A.
Davis, Claud
Davis, L. S.
Davis, Leo
Davis, Paul C. O.
Day, Lloyd J.
Delfin, Jose
Derleine, J. E.
Devlin, John
Dilley, C. A.
Doering, Fred
Donegan, R. J.
Dougherty, Will
Draper, W. O.
Dunbar, Leo
Dunlop, Arthur C.
Dunlop, Robert
Dupue, Fred
Elder, Harry O.
Edwards, Roy L.
Ellison, W. L.
Endersby, V. A.
Ermey, T. R.
Ethridge, A. M.
Evinas, Anton
Farrell, James F.
Faucher, L. E.
Fern, Paul
Finn, Fred
Finch, Harry A.
Fish, Ralph L.
Flannery, Edward P.
Flock, W. R.
Fox, Marlin G.
Frazer, Fred R.
Freeman, W. B.
Frink, R. A.
Fuller, John J.
Gallup, Claud L.
Ganser, Simon
Garcia, Rayman V.
Gardner, Charles H.
Garvin, H. F.
Gibson, Chester
Gibson, Edw. B.
Gilbert, Harold E.
Gillogly, W. S.
Goethals, A. F.
Gooch, Carl J.
Gorman, Marion J.
Grassi, Joseph
Gray, W. E.
Greata, John B.
Green, Alexander

Reclamation Service, Cont'd.

Griley, Frank
Groat, Willis H.
Hagstrom, Carl G.
Hall, Bert A.
Hall, Edward
Haltom, A. J.
Hammer, Maynard B.
Hansen, Vern H.
Hanson, Erick
Harrah, O. W.
Harris, Archie R.
Harris, Ed
Harris, J. C.
Hartman, Alvin H.
Harvey, William
Haskins, Herbert
Hathaway, Everett N.
Heaton, Frank A.
Heid, Adam
Hilbourne, A. K.
Hill, Elmer R.
Hill, Orson
Hill, R. A.
Hofreiter, Homer S.
Hollingsworth, C. E.
Holt, Julius
Hooper, L. W.
Hopkins, George B.
Hoskinson, C. M.
House, T. B.
Howatt, Douglas
Hubbell, Virgil E.
Huckaby, Wayne
Humphrey, H. W.
Hunt, Laverne J.
Hyer, Brian
Ide, Albert D.
Ingalls, Joshua
Ingham, Donald E.
Jaycox, L. W.
Jensen, Bernell
Johnson, Johan
Jones, Charles
Jones, E. W.
Jones, Paul
Jones, Wendell M.
Karcher, George Jr.
Keane, George W.
Keech, John M.
Keeney, Leo D.
Kellogg, Francis E.
Kemp, Robert W.
Kerby, Dr. James P.
Kilroy, Leo
King, Eldon P.
Kinsey, Melvin H.
Kitchen, Otto
Kline, James F.
Klingham, Lloyd R.
Koupal, Stephen
Kroefky, E. A.
Kurtz, M. L.
Kvale, Ora
Lake, H. R.
Lane, Melvin
Larson, Eric
Laursen, O. W.
Lebhers, J. C.
Leroy, H. Wade
Leroy, Milton
Liddicoat, Austin
Livesay, Oscar
Long, Jessie
Lyse, Alvin
McCamant, Ben H.
McClellan, L. N.
McConaughy, D. C.
McCormick, Norwood L.
McCrosky, R. H.
McCullough, Nelson
McDermith, Oro
McDonald, A. E.
McIntire, John J.
McIntosh, Elmer J.
McKee, George
McKenney, Henry J.
McLaughlin, Frank
McManus, James
Macken, A. W.
Mahoney, Lee C.
Malone, John
Maloney, L. F.
Maloney, Tom
Marbut, T. F.
Martin, Frank S.
Martinez, Luis
Martinez, Pablo
Maupin, Edgar J.
Mausten, Oliver B.
Mears, Andrew
Merrill, Frank C.

Reclamation Service, Cont'd

Meyers, George
Michaud, Louis H.
Michelson, J.A.
Mitchell, Bert G.
Montgomery, W.P.
Moore, Erle
Moore, Harry
Moore, H.C.
Morgan J.D.
Mumby, William E.
Muter, Frank
Navarez, Carlos
Neal, Hudda H.
Neglay, Vincent
Nicholas, Thomas
Nickle, Robert
Nitz, George
Noble, Chester R.
Nodacker, Floyd R.
Norman, C.
Nuzum, Guy H.
Nuzum, Ralph S.
Oberg, S.W.
Obstarczyk, Joe
O'Brien, Timothy
Oeder, Willis
Osborn, H.V.
Paddock, Sam
Palmer, Chester A.
Parkin, J.C.
Parkinson, Leon I.
Patterson, Otis L.
Payne, Byrd
Penticost, Clarence
Pennington, J.Lee
Pepper, Fred
Peters, Alvy
Peterson, Andrew
Peterson, H.C.
Phelps, W.A.
Philo, Clifford A.
Pickle,Ray
Piper, Paul E.
Plitt, E.A.
Polovich, Steve
Pomeroy, L.L.
Pomroy, Herbert
Pooley, Frank B.
Pope, John
Popp, W.L.
Potts, Sylvan C.
Powell, Bruce
Prestegaard, Lars
Provines, Omer
Putman, Ira E.
Putty, Paul G.
Quarforth, Oscar
Quinn, John I.
Ramirez, Charles
Randall, J.C.
Randall, N.W.
Rankin, Chas. L.
Raudenbush, S.D.
Rea, C.C.
Ready, Myrl E.
Reed, Jas. W.
Reffalt, W.C.
Reiser, Arthur
Rice, W.C.
Rider, Richard M.C.
Ritchie, Lloyd W.
Rivinoja, Reynard
Roach, Rex
Roberson, R.L.
Roberts, D.
Roberts, Ira
Robertshaw, H.M.
Robinson, C.S.
Robinson, George
Robinson, J.W.
Robinson, Wm.
Rock, Ernest A.
Rodoeker, Floyd
Root, Dallas
Rothrock, B.F.
Russell, Charles E.
Salzman, Geo. T.
Sampson, Oscar
Schaffer, Clyde
Schieber, Oliver J.
Scholl, Leslie M.
Schulten, Will
Serverson, Chas. H.
Sha W.F.
Shepard, Erle W.
Sherwood, S.H.

Reclamation Service, Cont'd.

Sheyer, H.
Shillito, W. H.
Shirley, A. A.
Shugert, Joe L.
Simmers, H. S.
Simpson, Earl C.
Sinclair, Donald
Sinclair, S. L.
Slaser, Roy V.
Smevog, John
Smith, H. Kenneth
Snyder, Eugene
(Lost on "Tuscania")
Soll, Fred J. W.
Sommers, Roy
Sorenson, Alfred
Sorenson, Paul
Sorenson, W. H.
Sowards, Loyd B.
Spaulding, Leon H.
Speck, Walter E.
Spencer, Joe
Spooner, Wm. C.
Starr, Omer
Sterne, Charles R.
Stevenson, Ernest
Stewart, Dart
Stewart, Howard
Stewart, Ralph
Stinton, John
Stivers, Joe
Stone, Alonzo M.
Stone, William J.
Stoops, E. A.
Strain, Myron
Swanson, Harry W.
Sylvester, H. H.
Tabor, Henry W.
Thayne, Walter
Thompson, Earle
Todd, Harry I.
Toppan, James
Toscano, John
Tosdale, H. O.
Try, George
Tyree, Darwin G.
Underkofler, Floyd
Vanoss, George
Walcher, C. A.
Wannan, James R.
Warren, Francis E.
Warren, Willis S.
Watson, H. L.
Weaver, A.
Webb, Ulys
Wegrich, Oscar
Weisiger, E. H.
Weller, Guy
Wells, Meade R.
White, Richard W.
Whiting, Wm. A.
Wickham, Wm. P.
Wilhite, Carl
Williams, Ben C.
Williams, George
Williamson, H. C.
Wilson, D. E.
Wilson, Lowell L.
Wilson, W. E.
Wisoner, Gordon
Woodbridge, Woodrow Wilson
Woodman, Harold J.
Woods, Roy J.
Yeo, Herbert W.
Yerrington, Charles
Zumewalt, T. E.

BUREAU OF MINES (117)

Abrams, Allen
Adams, Fairchild James
Babbitt, J. Stanley
Bacon, William S.
Bagby, English
Bear, H. K.
Bishop, George M.
Bogart, James H.
Bohnson, V. L.
Bolenbaugh, Albert
Bomar, D. C.
Bowers, James A.
Brockermann, Glenno T.
Burroughs, William H.
Carleton, Paul W.
Charlton, Harry Hayward
Chittick, Martin B.
Clement, John K.
Conant, James B.
Conover, F. L.
Cooke, Donald W.
Courtenay, E. H.
Crawford, Frank S.
Crocker, Ralph W.
Curran, J. J.
Dewey, Fred A.
Doak, S. Edward
Dudley, Boyd, Jr.
Fleming, James R.
Fuller, Everett W.
Gage, R. M.
Gaines, O. I.
Gauger, Alfred W.
German, William J.
Gladstein, Morris D.
Goldschmidt, S., Jr.
Gordon, M. A.
Goss, B. C.
Griffin, Lawrence
Grove, George W.
Guth, Leslie J.
Haggard, Howard W.
Hall, Norris Folger
Hanson, Hugo H.
Harmer, Paul M.
Hayden, B. A.
Hecox, Rodney B.
Henderson, L. M.
Henley, Fred M.
Henry, Wilbur E.
Holden, Dudley F.
Holm, George E.
Hooker, A. H., Jr.
Howson, C. E.
Huenink, H. L.
Isaacs, Schacne
Johnson, Jesse G.
Kenney, Arthur W.
Lawrence, James N.
Ledford, James
Loring, E. J.
McCarter, Robert J.
McFadden, Willard G.
McMurtrie, D. H.
McPherson, William
MacNaugher, J. W.
Meserve, P. W.
Meyer, Harrison E.
Miller, Logan A.
Morey, John D.
Morris, Walter J.
Murray, John H.
Nichols, H. J.
Noer, O. J.
Oberfell, G. G.
Olson, Axel B.
Parker, Hugh K.
Peck, Edward R.
Peindl, Edward J.
Pettingell, Harry Prescott
Pierce, Harold F.
Puff, R. V.
Ray, A. B.
Richards, Wesley A.
Rose, Reed P.
Rue, John D.
Scull, Robert S.
Seigel, Samuel
Sherman, Ralph A.
Silver, J. R., Jr.
Simon, Jacob I.
Smith, Leslie Denis
Smyth, F. H.
Splane, Vincent D.

Bureau of Mines, Cont'd

Sprague, Riedel G.
Steidle, Edward
Sweeney, Orland R.
Swift, D. Wallace
Teague, Merwyn C.
Thomas, Ralph W.
Todd, Augustine J.
Wakefield, Lowell T.
Walker, William H.
Walters, G. E.
Walton, James H.
Watson, James R.
Webster, W. T.
Weinert, Roland S.
Weisberg, Louis
Whitzel, J. C.
Wilson, David W.
Wilson, G. W.
Woodbury, Horace W.
Woodward, Paul G.
Wylde, W. A.
Young, K. H.
Zimmerman, Joseph, Jr.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (82)

Agden, Alex.
Aubrey, Ernest Thomas
Bartholomew, Frank
Beaumont, Geo. D.
Bickel, Albert G.
Bickel, Carl B.
Blickle, F. W.
Blote, M. H.
Brennan, John Joseph
Britton, Robt.
Buckingham, Donald
Cameron, A. G.
Camp, A. B.
Carr, F. W.
Cicovich, N. B.
Cordinir, Guy
Donaldson, W. C.
Donstan, Ulysses G.
Ecklung, Arthur
Farnsworth, Fred
Gilbertsen, Sigurd
Gott, Harold J.
Green, D. R.
Harrison, Claude
Hawley, Edgar T.
Hayden, F. D.
Henderson, Allen W.
Herrell, A. B.
Hewitt, John Edward
Hittinger, Joseph J.
Holley, Harold Fiske
Julian, Ted
Kennedy, Wm. S.
Kerped, J. F.
Knight, Raymond
Kulman, Nathan
Lamb, David W.
Lane, Harry
Larson, E. C.
Lee, David B. A.
Lee, Jack, Jr.
Lee, Mac, Jr.
Leech, Orville
Lockyear, Geo. W.
McFarland, Edward R.
Marckhoff, Carl S. T.
Marsch, Paul
Matheson, Wm. Robert

Alaskan Engineering Commission, Cont'd.

Meacham, James J.
Meyer, Herbert A.
Monroe, Neil
Moot, Carl W.
Morton, R. E.
Moses, Leslie R.
Mueller, Godfrey
Murphy, Wm. J.
Niven, J. Elton
Parr, John R.
Peehlmann, Max
Powrie, James E.
Radcliffe, Harold B.
Reynolds, Wallace
Roan, Raymond W.
Rotch, Francis, Jr.
Ryan, Joe G.
Ryan, Matt
Sheldon, Chas.
Sherrard, F. G.
Steinrock, Theodore
Stoliza, J. P.
Swanson, Emil
Szumanski, Stephen
Trachsel, Roy A.
Truitt, G. James
Warren, L.
Weiss, I. B.
Whitmoyer, Carl
Williams, R. H.
Winne, R. D.
Worth, Norman
Wright, W. G.
Young, Frank T.

National Park Service (15)

Beehler, Howard S.
Firestone, Clinton P.
Grenfell, Edward W.
Hall, Ansel F.
Hoag, Henry
Jenkins, Joseph
Kyle, Robert C.
Lawrence, Richard L.
Lewis, Douglas David
McCartney, Charles E.
Oster, Robert
St. Clair, John W.
Sherman, John K.
Stevens, Charles
Stewart, Robert W.
Wiggins, William

Office of the Superintendent of Capitol Building, and Grounds (1)

Klock, A. R.

St. Elizabeths Hospital (22)

Beall, John E.
Burnett, Dr. Burgh S.
Carroll, Edward E.
Chaillet, Edward W.
Durrer, Russell A.
Harmon, Vachelle E. (Dr.)
Harris, Wm. K.
Honey, Willard H.
Hooker, Dr. James F.
Hull, Walter E.
Johnson, Walter B.
Leukhardt, Geo. R.
Long, Ludwell S.
Penn, Gorman L.
Reid, Stafford
Sampson, Dr. David G., Jr.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Cont'd.

Shank, Charles E.
Smith, Dr. Jesse W.
Taylor, Raymond E.
Vaughan, James W.
Walker, Hermon W.
Werner, Paul G.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL (5)

Jones, Thos. E.
Powell, James C.
Van Swearingen, Walter
Williams, Seymour
Wilson, Lewis

HOWARD UNIVERSITY (21)

Adams, Roy D. (M.D.)
Birney, Dion S.
Calloway, A. E., M. D.
Coleman, Frank
Curley, Clarence Benjamin
Curtis, A. L., M. D.
Erving, William G. M.D.
Gregory, T. Montgomery
Houston, Charles H.
Howard, William J., M.D.
Johns, William
Jones, T. E., M.D.
Kerr, H. H., M.D.
Long, Howard Hale
Marshall, Cyrus Wesley
Parker, Henry P., M.D.
Ridgeley, Albert E., M.D.
Ritchie, E. W., M.D.
Russell, Louis H.
Waring, J. H. N.
Williams, Tom, M.D.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. May 1, 1918. No. 3.

THE HUNT FOR A HOMESTEAD.

No proposition more difficult to meet confronts the General Land Office and the district land offices than furnishing a satisfactory answer to the question "Where will I find a good homestead?"

If the question is submitted by letter we send in response Circular No. 484 "Vacant Public Lands," showing the area by states, land districts and counties, of unappropriated and unreserved lands with a brief statement of their character. The circular informs the applicant that no more definite information can be given as to the location or character of the vacant lands than is found therein, and further, that neither this office nor the local offices can advise him as to the location of unappropriated tracts in counties where only a few acres are reported as vacant. He is advised that information in that line can only be obtained by either an examination of the records of the local offices, or by securing township diagrams showing the lands entered therein.

If the application is made in person the information given may be somewhat more in detail but the result is the same; that is, we are unable to advise him where he can find a tract of public land that would be suitable for a home and a farm. Not infrequently inquiry is made for a map showing the vacant public lands of the United States, and when the inquirer is informed that no such map has ever been compiled, and of the impracticability of the preparation of such a map, it is usually evident that the answer is attributed to either the unwillingness of the office to furnish information, or failure to properly discharge its duty in the premises.

It is not, however, surprising that our acknowledged inability to furnish more specific information as to the location of desirable lands should be given a doubtful reception. From the fact that we are in charge of the disposition of the public domain, that we have all the records of the lands heretofore sold and patented, it would seem as though we should be able to advise people where they can find particular kinds of land that remain unsold. Generally speaking this is just what we can not do. With a few exceptions, Congress has never provided for any specific classification of the agricultural public lands. Thus far, in the development of the country, the settler has made his own classification by going out and finding the land, and then coming in to the land office and making affidavit that its character is such as to permit its entry under the law under which he seeks to acquire title. The general settlement of our public domain has been accomplished in this manner.

We are frequently asked for information as to the available public lands in a certain state or section of the state. While we can tell whether or not any particular tract of land is vacant on our records, and how it stands with respect to the Government title, it is impracticable to make up statements or maps showing what lands are vacant to any considerable extent for the reason that changes are rapidly occurring all the time. Such a map would become obsolete while it was being made. Since December 29, 1916, for instance, an area of some 24,000,000 acres has been applied for under the grazing homestead act, and as the lands thus applied for are scattered promiscuously through the principal public land states, it is apparent that any compilation of data as to the lands not applied for would have but little value. Again, another reason for referring inquiries to the local office is that the records of the local office as to all new applications and entries are always more up to date than ours, for in the larger and more important offices changes are occurring rapidly.

Moreover, not a season passes in which the Government is not throwing open to entry areas of ceded Indian lands, new units of reclamation projects, eliminations from forest reserves, areas theretofore segregated for Carey Act projects, or something of that sort. Not infrequently such restorations present good opportunities. Now that we have The Bulletin, all offices are regularly and promptly informed of what is being done in this respect throughout the country. This season we are opening some of the Oregon and California grant lands wherein we have attempted our first work of classification on any considerable scale. The law requires that we separate these lands into timber lands and agricultural lands, the latter being all the lands that were not timber. But in this operation we gathered an immense amount of data as to soil, topography, water and proximity to roads and railroads; all of this material has been briefly tabulated and furnished the public in the circular describing the units to be restored.

So far as applicants under the homestead law are concerned it must be remembered, that inasmuch as each applicant is required to swear that he is well acquainted with the character of the land applied for, and as all entries are made subject to the rights of prior settlers,

the applicant is not prepared to make such affidavit until after personal inspection of the land. In other words, specific advice as to vacant lands will not relieve the applicant from the necessity of an actual visit to the land before making entry thereof.

There is one thing, however, that can be done both in our office, and in the district land offices, and that is to furnish all information possible in response to inquiries of this character. In some cases it may be that the local offices will be in a position to give the intending settler valuable information as to general conditions of topography, water courses, character of soil, etc. The dependence of the applicant upon the Government officials for advice and counsel, in matters of this kind, should insure a cheerful and full response to requests calling for such assistance, with the best information available from the records.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Appointments.

General Land Office.- Ralph E. Gibson, of New Mexico, clerk at $1000. Misses Edith E. Vincent and Mary E. Darling, of District of Columbia, copyists at $900. John E. Graham, of Iowa, copyist at $900. Alvie H. Dotter, of Mississippi, copyist at $900. Charles Finke, of Ohio, and Miss V. Isabelle Shipley, of Maryland, copyists at $720. Cyril W. Flannery and Laurence C. Heiss, of District of Columbia, messenger boys at $480.

Local Offices and Offices of Surveyors General. Miss Hazel Brown, of Colorado, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Land Office Sterling, Colorado. Miss Hazel W. Riddle, of New Mexico, typewriter at $900 Land Office Santa Fe, New Mexico. Miss Mary E. Ahern, of Montana, stenographer and typewriter at $900, Land Office Buffalo, Wyoming. Robert W. Lyman, of Pennsylvania, land law clerk at $900, Land Office Bellefourche, South Dakota.

Reappointments.

Joseph Winczewski, Register, Land Office Duluth, Minnesota. Frank Lanning, Register, and Joseph Allen, Receiver, Land Office Visalia, California. Oliver C. Harper, Register, Land Office Independence, California. Frank Langley, Register, Land Office Coeur d' Alene, Idaho. John V. Killion, Receiver, Land Office, Dodge City, Kansas. Edward J. Hughes, Receiver, Land Office Dickinson, North Dakota. Peter Hanson, Register, Land Office Vernal, Utah. Louis Dills, Surveyor General, New Mexico. Ingwald C. Thoresen, Surveyor General of Utah.

Transfers.

General Land Office.- Guilford A. Leavitt, from clerk in charge of the land office at Springfield, Missouri, to clerk at $1440. George H. Hassel, of Ohio, to clerk at $1000 from Government Printing Office. John H. Mitchell, of Illinois, to copyist at $720 from office of the Secretary. Gideon J. Pillow to special agent at $1500. Harry R. Sheppard to Treasury Department. Franklin Chappell and Kenneth A. Shaw to Office of Auditor for War Department, Treasury Dept., for duty in France.

Promotions.

General Land Office, continued.-

Miss Elsie Ullman, Walter T. Pfeiffer and Miss May D. Trader to clerks at $1400. Thomas B. Irvine, Frederick E. Walch, Mrs. Laura E. Cook, and Miss Augusta H. Wernick to clerks at $1200. Maurice H. Seidman, Miss Josephine C. Peck, Erskine A. Roberts, William J. Delaney, Robert L. Stroud, and John R. MacCormick to clerks at $1000. Michael A. McKenna to skilled laborer at $660. Alfred M. Layton, Messenger boy, to $600.

Separations.

Charles A. Rice, clerk $1200, drafted. James Conlon, clerk at $1000, enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Carl M. Pedersen, copyist $900, enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Alexander H. Gibert, Jr., copyist at $900, enlisted in the Quartermasters Corps of the Army. William E. Lum, John J. Heffert, copyists at $900 resigned. John W. Place, clerk at $1000, resigned. Malcolm Moseley, copyist at $720 resigned.

Surveying Service.-

Otis Ross, U. S. Surveyor at $190 per month, enlisted. Fenwick G. Dorman, transitman at $110 per month, enlisted. Alford J. Bradford, transitman $100 per month, enlisted. Barney M. Pellum, transitman, $100 per month, resigned.

Local Offices.-

Roger D. Thomas, stenographer and typewriter at $1260 Sundance, Wyoming, to enlist in Army. William D. Owen, chief clerk at $1500, Hugo, Colorado, resigned. Claude B. Harrison, stenographer and typewriter, Little Rock, Arkansas, at $1260, resigned. Edward A. Stevens, stenographer and typewriter at $1260 Sterling, Colorado, resigned.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret the Bulletin announces the following deaths:

John D. Roche, Register of the Land office at Los Angeles, Calif.

Finis C. Farr, Receiver of the land office at El Centro, Calif.

George Hayworth, Chief of San Francisco Field Division.

Marshall W. Million, Financial Clerk, office Surveyor General, Washington.

Thomas B. Hiskey, Register and Receiver's clerk, land office, Sterling, Colorado.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying Districts.

For administrative purposes the territory over which the General Land Office is extending the rectangular system of surveys is divided into ten surveying districts which while comprising a single unit of administration in the matter of management and operation are yet in a sense separate and distinct worlds, each unto itself. And likewise while the surveying history of each district resembles that of its neighbor in many respects, each affords some special features of interest which are the outgrowth of local circumstances of country and conditions. It may not be amiss to briefly outline from time to time, as space and opportunity will permit, the surveying history of each district.

District No. I.

Montana, the second in size of the public land states and the third in area in the United States, comprises in itself Surveying District No. 1. Like some other districts it lies wholly under the survey system of one principal meridian and base line, but unlike most other districts the extent of its survey system is limited by its state boundaries.

The history of Montana in common with that of other Western States has been peculiarly rich in those vital moral issues which always bring forth the best there is in man. Its pages are filled with heroic achievement won through extremes of hardship and adventure, whose lustre time and the ever-changing conditions of life have failed to dim. There is space here for only a brief review.

The first whites to enter the region which constitutes the present State were led by Sieur de la Verendrye, whose expedition ascended the Missouri River in 1743 to Great Falls, but made no attempt at settlement. This expedition however established a basis for France's claim to the vast region drained by the Missouri, and which she held until 1764 when along with Louisiana she ceded the territory to Spain. However, France regained the entire area by treaty in 1800 and 1803 ceded it, including that part of Montana east of the Rocky Mountains to the United States for $15,000,000. This was known as the Louisiana Purchase. Shortly thereafter President Jefferson formulated a plan of exploration of the new territory, and in 1804 with the approval of Congress sent out an expedition in charge of Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the First Regiment of Infantry, with Lieutenant Clark second in command. Their instructions were "to explore the River Missouri from

its mouth to its source, and, crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacific Ocean." Lewis and Clark entered the Missouri River at its mouth on May 14, 1804, spent the following winter in what is now North Dakota, and on April 8, 1805, resumed their journey up the river through the present state of Montana, to itssource and thence descended the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. The report of these explorers was thorough and accurate and afforded a reliable basis for subsequent political subdivision of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase.

It was some time, however, before Montana assumed a definite form of its own. In 1812 that part of the state which lies east of the Rocky Mountains was made a part of Missouri Territory. In 1854 it was included in the Territory of Nebraska, where it remained until 1861 when it was absorbed by Dakota Territory which held it until 1863 when it became a part of the newly created Territory of Idaho. That part of the state which lies west of the mountains had a hardly less interesting career. In 1848 it belonged to Oregon Territory. In 1853 it was included in the Territory of Washington where it remained until 1863 when it too became a part of the newly created Territory of Idaho. It finally assumed its present definite shape and as such was organized as a separate territory in 1864 and admitted as a state in 1889.

History of Surveys.

After the organization of Montana as a Territory steps were taken towards the establishment by survey of her boundaries upon the ground. Her north boundary -- the 49th Parallel of North Latitude -- was co-incident with the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, and that part of it east of the mountains was established by the International Boundary Commission in 1873-74, in its survey of the Parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The survey of that part of the boundary west of the mountains was authorized on behalf of the United States by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903, which also authorized the re-monumenting of that part of the line east of the mountains.

The south boundary was surveyed by Rolin R. Reeves, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in 1879-80. The line was run easterly on the 45th Parallel of North Latitude 347 miles to the meridian of 27° West from Washington. The east boundary was surveyed by Daniel G. Majors, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, under contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated June 20, 1885. That portion of this line which forms the west boundary of South Dakota was subsequently resurveyed and remonumented. The next boundary to be surveyed was the meridian of 39° west from Washington, from the crest of the Bitterroot Mountains to the International Boundary, which was run by V. L. Reaburn of the U. S. Geological Survey in 1899. The remaining portion of the west boundary which follows the watershed of the Bitterroot and Rocky Mountains was surveyed by H. B. Carpenter, U. S. Surveyor, in 1904-05.

The Rectangular System of Surveys in the Territory was inaugurated some years before the commencement of the boundary surveys. Shortly after the appointment of Solomon Meredith, on April 29, 1867, as the first Surveyor General for Montana, a contract was entered into with Professor Benjamin F. Marsh for the establishment of the initial point for the Montana Principal Meridian and Base Line. Professor Marsh finally settled upon a location in what is now Gallatin County and there on September 3, 1867, in Latitude 45° 46' North and Longitude 111° 38' 50" West, fixed the initial point. He also surveyed the Base Line 30 miles east and 36 miles west and the Principal Meridian 60 miles north and 42 miles south thereof.

From this on the subdivisional surveys rapidly spread, first to the fertile valleys easy of access, then to those more remotely situated and finally to the bench lands, the foothills, and the mountains. At the time of the inauguration of the Direct System of Surveys in 1910, the rich lands in the eastern and northern parts of the state were being eagerly sought by settlers, and their survey claimed a large share of the attention of the Surveying Organization of District No. 1. These expansive areas have since been completed. While they lasted they afforded a fair basis for comparison as to just what could be accomplished under the Direct System and under the Contract System whose field consisted largely of areas favorable to survey such as these.

The present day surveys are scattered and many of them are fragmentary in nature; frequently they are located far beyond the limits of ordinary transportation facilities, and they require the exercise of the utmost skill and judgment in their execution. In addition to this class of work, District No. 1 has had its share of special and investigation surveys, townsites, villa sites and allotment surveys, all of which have added to this district's material contribution to the great annual total of survey accomplishments of the General Land Office.

May 1st.

May 1st has long been recognized in the surveying world as the busiest day of the year, and May Day this year is no exception to the rule. A great many parties in the northern districts are already in the field, others are leaving for their outfitting points, and still others whose work lies in the higher mountains are busily engaged in making preparation for the summer's campaign. It is Springtime in the surveying sense as well as in the seasonal sense. It is the period of renewal of physical activity, of rosy anticipation, of blue skies and sunshine. The mountains, the prairies, the deserts and swamps, which had grown so tiresome and unattractive last fall have taken on a new and wondrous beauty; and the hardships they entailed in their survey are forgotten. The call of the wild is strong and clear to those whose abode is a surveyor's tent and whose summer front yard is all outdoors; it is heard

in the hum of the honey bee and in the bray of the Government mule as in the exuberance of grain-fed flesh and spirits he kicks the daylights out of the cook shack; even the buzz of an enemy mosquito fails to dampen the enthusiasm of the hour, and the mournful wail of the timber wolf is as music to a worn and weary soul. It is the annual commencement of that period of happy satisfaction which is born anew each spring of knowledge of old work well done and of new responsibilities about to be undertaken.

The 1918 field season is in full swing.

Alonzo H. Adams, U. S. Surveyor, has completed his special detail to Milwaukee, where he inspected the manufacture of 50,000 one-inch and 25,000 two-inch iron corner posts for the Land Office surveyors, and is now taking a short vacation before returning to his home district.

Alton O. Stinson, U. S. Surveyor, who has been executing surveys under Group No. 71, Arizona, was notified by the War Department to report to the Army Draft Board at Grand Forks, North Dakota, on April 29th, for entrainment. He has been relieved in the field by William B. Kimmel, U.S. Surveyor, of District No. 5.

All surveyors and transitmen on temporary field detail to southern districts have received orders to return to their home districts upon the completion of their assignments, or when on large groups, in the opinion of the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys further economical progress in the field is impracticable.

Arthur D. Kidder, Associate Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 10, left Washington, D. C., April 17th, for Shreveport, Louisiana, on business connected with the Ferry Lake law suits.

S. W. Goodale, Law Examiner, detailed to examine offices of Surveyors General and local Land Offices, has returned to San Francisco after a trip of several weeks through the Pacific Northwest and the intermountain states.

William H. Richards, Jr., U. S. Surveyor, has resigned for the period of the war to enter the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army as Scientific Observer. He is now at Camp McArthur near Waco, Texas.

The motor truck brigade is gradually being recruited to formidable strength. The latest converts to motor-propelled vehicles for camp transportation purposes and line work are Colorado and New Mexico. The former now has two Smith Form-a-trucks and one Ford, while the latter district will start the season with two Fords. The two trucks purchased last year for District No. 3 have given such excellent satisfaction that no hesitancy is felt in adopting this class of vehicle in place of mules and wagons wherever the country is unquestionably favorable to their use. It is probable that other districts will be motorized in part in the near future as circumstances warrant.

Chester W. Pecore, U. S. Transitman, District No. 8, is now a private in the 319th Engineers, U. S. Army, at Camp Fremont, California.

George W. Ridgway, U. S. Transitman, District No. 8, is now enlisted in the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army at San Antonio, Texas.

Fenwick G. Dorman, U. S. Transitman, District No. 4, is now enlisted as a private in the U. S. Army, and is stationed at Fort Logan, Colorado.

The following account of an ice cave situated in Nebraska is taken from a recent report of N. B. Sweitzer, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, on survey conditions in District No. 3, to the Supervisor of Surveys:

"Speaking of curiosities in nature, an ice cave was discovered in District No. 3, which is a paradox in itself. This cave, in which ice freezes to the best advantage in the hottest days of summer, melts best in the coldest days of winter. This cave was found by the following accident: During the summer days in August, with the temperature registering 100° above, the surveyors were eating lunch and gasping for breath, when one member complained of a cold draft on his back, which occasioned much hilarity among the other members of the party. An investigation was made, however, and on parting the brush a hole, six feet deep and three feet wide, was found. About three or four feet inside, the cave-floor, for cave it turned out to be, was discovered to be covered with a sheet of ice about three feet thick, while the walls were covered with frost and icicles hung suspended from the roof. About eight feet inside, the entrance narrowed to a throat just large enough for a fair-sized man to squeeze through. This opened

into a larger cave with the floor sloping downwards at an angle of 20° or 30°, which was covered with slick ice, while along the roof and sides came a rush of ice-cold air, which chilled the visitor and caused him to cover his nostrils and eyes from a blast like that of a genuine Nebraska wintry blizzard. Matches had been used to make the investigation thus far, but as they were snuffed out by the rush of air, a retreat was made for more illumination. Lanterns and flashlights showed the cave to be more than one hundred feet long, but fissures in the walls thereof must lead to other caves or caverns. If these were explored, it would doubtless reveal many curiosities and wonders of nature. Where this blast comes from, especially such an icy one in midsummer with a sun-scorched earth above, is a curiosity and has caused much speculation. Some think that it is due to chemical action of some kind, and others ascribe it to some other agency locked up in old Mother Earth."

Further field investigation will determine whether this natural wonder is of sufficient importance to warrant recommendation that it be made a National Monument.

An Assistant Supervisor of Surveys recently asked the surveyors in his own district and those of other districts through their Assistant Supervisors, to express an opinion as to what one man, if they had to select one man, from the evidence presented in "The Land Service Bulletin" of April 1, 1918, on "The Rectangular System of Surveying," is responsible more than any other, (if one man <u>is</u> more responsible for it than any other) for the Rectangular System.

The answers give Jefferson a slight plurality, with Mansfield, Grayson and Putnam next in the order named. Some voted for Wentworth and a few for Tiffin. Of course the answer depends upon the viewpoint. The surveyors have given their opinion. The opinion of the lawyers would be interesting and instructive.

During the month of April 394 (an unusually large number) plats of surveys were approved and filed, 310 of which were of forest homestead claims, and 21 supplemental plats. Only those who are familiar with public land surveys can appreciate the amount of labor involved in passing upon the accuracy and sufficiency of this kind of work.

The Civil Service Examination of last February to secure surveyors failed to provide a sufficient number of eligibles for the survey work of the present season, owing, doubtless, to the numerous calls to the colors; and it is expected that the appointment of temporary transitmen will again be resorted to in order to begin this season's work with

any hope of a successful outcome.

The survey of lands embracing Searles Lake with its many millions dollars worth of potash deposits, recently authorized by the Department, was completed in record time, and last week the plats of survey were transmitted to the local land office to be filed.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

Denver Field Division.-

Messrs. J. E. Connolly and W. M. Gilcrest, who have been sojourning in southern Arizona and southern New Mexico during the winter months, have returned to duty in this division.

Due to the fact that there is no blue sky law on the statute books of Colorado, Denver has become the home of dozens of fake oil companies. The city authorities of Denver have tried to stop them, but in the absence of State legislation have not been successful. At one of the hearings last week before the Commissioner of Public Safety, it was shown that one Kingsbury, the broker handling one of these fraudulent oil stocks, had collected over $500,000 in cash by reason of his advertisements in the public press. The oil company that he was advertising had been paying dividends, although there was no oil development on his lands. Asked by the Commissioner if he paid these dividends in order to enable him to sell more stock, Kingsbury replied, "Absolutely. What other reason would we have for paying the dividends?"

There are over thirty of these fraudulent oil companies operating in Denver at the present time, among which are several oil shale concerns. Investigations of several of these companies are being made by various bureaus of the federal Government.

"THE AGENTS' LAMENT"

Words by:
Jeff Needthedough

Music by:
U. S. Mint.

Dough ray me far so lah see dough,
How far will three dollars per diem go?
Not far enough to satisfy an agent's appetite.
So Uncle Sam, the moral sure is plain in sight
Demote the appetite, or promote the present "mite."

Santa Fe Field Division.-

Special Agent J. L. Backstrom of Mississippi has been detailed to the Juneau, Alaska, Field Division. Mr. Backstrom shortly will leave for Juneau.

Special Agents S. A. Shipman and C. F. Follen have been assigned to duty in the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Field Division, and shortly will leave for that Division.

Special Agent E. N. Quinn has been assigned to the Salt Lake, Utah, Field Division, and will proceed under that assignment when he shall have completed field work in connection with that system of stockdrives in Arizona withdrawn by Executive Order of September 30, 1916.

Mineral Examiner H. A. Ferris has been called to military duty under the draft and will proceed under military orders April 26. He will be stationed at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

Mineral Examiner Frank Farmer has been assigned to the Alaskan Field Division and plans to arrive at Juneau about June 1, 1918.

Chief of Field Division Gibbs recently sat in several cases heard at the Clayton land office wherein Register Paz Valverde was disqualified to sit.

Chief of Field Division Gibbs and Special Agent E. N. Quinn attended the April 12th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association at Phoenix, Arizona, and discussed with the Committee Arizona stockdrive matters. It is felt that good will come from this conference.

Southern Field Division.-

Testimony in the Louisiana oil cases is now being taken before a master at Shreveport. Special Assistant to the Attorney General Robert A. Hunter has the cases in charge. A number of the cases were investigated by former Mineral Inspector Don R. Thompson, who recently resigned to engage in private work. Special Agent James W. Neal for the past

month has been working on cases of considerable importance growing out of the Ferry Lake, Louisiana, investigations.

WHAT A HOMESTEAD ENTRYMAN OF LANDS
IN THE OZARK HILLS CAN DO.

Here is luck to the man
Who can if he will
Prosper in the valleys
Of the Ozark Hills.

HE WILL HAVE

Cattle in the pasture,
Hogs in the pen,
Sheep on the range,
And wheat in the bin.

Corn in the crib,
Poultry in the yard,
Meat in the smokehouse,
And a big can of lard.

Fruit in the cellar,
And cheese on the board,
A little sack of coffee,
And sugar in the gourd.

All of the employees of the Field Service attached to the Southern Field Division were good subscribers to the Third Liberty Loan, and the subscriptions were made in the same spirit as they were in the other two Liberty Loan drives.

Copies of the speech made by the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to the employees of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., were furnished members of the field force and were read with genuine enthusiasm.

Special Agent E. D. Stanford has been engaged the past month in working out compromise settlements for timber trespasses on lands in northeast Arkansas.

COMMENTS ON THE RECTANGULAR SYSTEM OF SURVEYING.

The article in the last Bulletin under the title of the "Rectangular System of Surveying" is very opportune and happily brings to the notice of the members of the General Land Office and Interior Department, as well as the public, many facts relating to lands that have been unthought of or, if thought of, not in the right relation to the present public land system. The trials and tribulations of our young republic in acquiring land titles and maintaining them is a history in itself. It may be easily recalled by many that in the early days of our infant republic one of the first revolutions was in the Adirondack region, due to faulty surveys, and one of our popular historical novels is based upon that incident. This friction was not confined to the early days but has been brought down to the present, and is nearly all ascribable to a tendency to depart from the rectangular system so wisely adopted by Congress. Its simplicity and mathematical accuracy make it readily comprehended by the average man, and when titles are acquired, little or no litigation about the boundaries is likely to follow. Another object was also aimed at. That was that all the designated lands, fertile as well as sterile, should be acquired by the individual, and not let the choice pieces fall into the hands of the few. The rectangular system of townships and sections accomplishes this. It has been noted that the New England survey plan mentioned in this article, which had been in vogue and proved for some time, was upheld by the delegates from that region and also the strongest members from Virginia and elsewhere, but the majority outside the New England states were powerfully arrayed against it. Now, apparently, the opposition as indicated by the article comprised those who were to take valuable land along river bottoms and wished every acre to consist of that class of land, leaving vast tracts of adjacent lands to the general government, untaxed and yet free for them to use. The New England and Virginia members evidently saw the condition that would exist in the new territory of the present states of Ohio and Indiana after this indiscriminate system was carried out and they, therefore, with the aid of General Putnam, George Washington and others finally promulgated and secured for all time the just and equitable rectangular system of townships six miles square, divided into thirty-six sections, each one mile square.

Mention is made that "the mission of the Rectangular System is nearly accomplished in the States. The only virgin field of large extent under the jurisdiction of this country left for its attention is Alaska. Some day perhaps it may be adopted by other nations to help develop the wilder parts of their domains." The writer fails to mention that, with the completion of the rectangular system, frequently long intervals of time may elapse before the Government finally parts with its title to all these lands, that it is the guardian of the public domain in this relation, and during this interim is where our danger lies in attempts to change the rectangular system into indiscriminate locations, and that our legacy left by our forefathers in this faultless system should be carefully preserved. There has been a tendency

in the western United States to disregard this system after it is made. Human nature has not changed an iota since the settlement of Ohio and Indiana and the attempts are still potent to acquire agricultural and other valuable lands by other means and checkmate the efforts of the founders of this system. Many acute legal minds and large business interests have been advocating and carrying into effect for years past the dissolution of the public land system in certain areas by a method of indiscriminate surveys, having in view the same reason as indicated by the Bulletin article. The obliteration of the original surveys in certain areas has been used as an excuse for this change. Merited it may be in some cases, but it is inexcusable in others. History simply repeats itself and this reversion from the conception and execution of the rectangular system is causing and will cause litigation and confusion. It is not mentioned in the Bulletin that the United States is not the only nation to adopt the rectangular system. Canada and Australia have adopted it; the once republic of Texas adopted it with some modifications and the idea has borne fruit in other new countries. I think it should be the aim of the General Land Office to guard with religious care this heritage from our Revolutionary forefathers and not imagine that, having once completed certain original surveys in virgin areas, our duty is finished. In reality it has just commenced. True, we have no interest in titles finally passed from the Government, but we are still the guardians of the original surveys and the perpetuators of this system.

Neligh, Nebraska.

A HORSE ON THE LOCAL OFFICE.

Local officers receive numerous communications from homestead claimants who, in the course of perfecting their entries become wholly dependent upon the officials of their land district for advice and guidance upon all matters affecting their rights as entrymen. Requests for enlightenment addressed to local offices are responded to freely, and entrymen are thus encouraged to avail themselves of the privilege they have in this respect to the fullest extent. Under the circumstances it is, of course, inevitable that the homesteader will at times go to the extreme in allowing himself to assume the attitude of dependence upon the local officials. This fact is illustrated by the following letter received by the local land office at La Grande, Oregon:

U. S. Land Office.
Dear Sir:-

I wish to write you a few lines in regard to my homestead. Does Uncle Sam protect a man against theft. I think that someone has evidently taken my horses. I cannot find any trace of them. Without them I will have to relinquish back, but I think that I know the party, if there is any form of protection I wish an early reply.

AN EXCEPTIONAL ALASKA TOWNSHIP.

In the watery valleys of Alaska, seventy miles south of the Arctic Circle, and at the confluence of the Nena and Tana Rivers, lies a full township of land, lately sprung into importance by the location through it of the swift-advancing railroad of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and by the location of a terminal townsite called Nenana. Inasmuch as the native syllable "na" means nothing but "river," it would have been better to avoid the repetition in "Tanana River," by saying merely Tana River, Chee River, Kantish River and dozens of other forms, where the "na" is superfluous; but the mischief is done, in maps and reports, and we can not escape this absurdity henceforth for all time.

The said township of agricultural land is intersected by a network of rivers that must have cost the surveyors a world of trouble, through the whole mosquito season of 1916. In those four months of misery they ran straight lines across those wooded high-banked, deep-channeled, crooked streams at least 50 times, having to negotiate with stiff currents of five to six miles per hour, and water from glaciers too near to produce good old swimming-holes. The field-notes fail to show how they managed the physical acts of these crossings, for it would not be "regular."

They had to set in the ground some 175 iron posts, stamped with enduring record of their location; and witness them on about 400 convenient trees; also write exact data of every monument and tree in note books, while black-flies, deer-flies and mosquitoes bored for their heart's blood.

They preserved exact distances by thirty elaborate triangulations, and recorded all the data thereof on the spot.

The highest ground along these streams is right at the banks, where the annual flood builds it up by sandy silt of overflow, and where timber and brush grow luxuriant. From the bank the surface descends to marshes in the middle of each inter-fluvial space; where coarse water-grass and the stout tussocks (cursed under the name of "niggerheads") grow from under water perennially; and the surveyor waded many a half-mile between dryer timber groves. In these marshy ponds, which never quite go dry in summer, the subsoil is said to be perpetually frozen at only a foot or two beneath the water. These hints of the facts not found in the record are vouched for by an ex-Alaskan surveyor of long experience.

Moreover, all those streams were large and ugly enough to compel meandering. A large volume of field-notes records the degrees and minutes of 1227 courses carefully taken by exact instruments, and the summary of their distances is certified to as more than 91 miles of line, run and measured along these timbered bushy banks.

The whole township, except a small mountainous portion that looks down on Nenana City across Tanana River, is described above. The soil is rich, and some day with hard work and drainage, will support a happy population, raising crops and cattle for the hungry miners of the adjacent gold and coal areas.

LAND OFFICE NOTES.

Townsites.

The sale of lots in Rupert townsite, in the Minidoka Reclamation project, Idaho, held March 16, 1918, resulted in the sale of seven lots at prices ranging from $200 to $3000 each, amounting to $5075. Fifty three lots are reserved for Government use, and all other lots, except three, have been sold. The said seven lots were sold on the installment plan, the initial payments amounting to $1015.

C. R. Arundell, Chief of Alaska Field Division, and Trustee of Wrangell, Haines, Douglas and Petersburg townsites, Alaska, spent several days in the General Land Office, examining records and obtaining information relative to his duties as townsite trustee. Information has been received that the town of Petersburg, notwithstanding its name, oversubscribed its allotted share to the Third Liberty Loan the first day of the drive. How is that for patriotism?

A sale of lots in Parker townsite in the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, was ordered to take place at the townsite on March 30, 1918, which resulted in the sale of fifty-one lots for $3196.00. The lots sold at prices ranging from $10 to $200 apiece.

Opening of Flathead Lands.

Another opportunity to secure a homestead claim on the former Flathead Indian reservation, Montana, is afforded by an opening to take place in June next. There are, however, only 4,754.56 acres, which have been separated into sixty units or claims. Most of these lands were formerly classified as timber lands, and were found on re-examination to be valuable for agriculture or horticulture. There are 17,363 M. feet of timber on the land, and this timber has been appraised at $41,552.50. The land has a separate appraisement of $20,989.15. The law requires the payment at the time of entry of one-fifth of the purchase price of the land and the whole of the price of the timber. Homestead applications for these lands will be received at the district land offices at Kalispell and Missoula from June 1 to 15, 1918.

Reclamation.

Public notices have been issued by Mr. Bradley, Assistant to the Secretary, fixing the annual operation and maintenance charges for the irrigation season of 1918 for the Huntley, Yakima, Orland, Minidoka, Umatilla, North Platte, Truckee-Carson, Shoshone, and Boise Projects.

Senator King of Utah has introduced in the Senate a bill for the relief of homesteaders on land which was on November 20, 1917, withdrawn for the Castle Peak Irrigation Project, in the Vernal, Utah, land district.

Stock Driveways.

During the month of April Secretary Lane has reserved stock driveways in Montana, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming, and has temporarily withdrawn certain lands in Idaho, Oregon and Washington pending further investigation to determine the necessity and advisability of reserving the lands for stock driveway purposes.

The reserved areas in Montana aggregate 106,092 acres and are located in the eastern part of the State in Dawson, Valley and Custer counties; those in Oregon, 181,989 acres in Harney, Malheur, Jefferson, Sherman and Wasco counties; in South Dakota, 445 acres in Fallriver county, and in Wyoming, 16,928 acres in Sheridan county. The temporary withdrawals embrace 160 acres in Washington county, Idaho; 37,788 acres in Jefferson, Wheeler and Harney Counties, Oregon, and 2,436 acres in Douglas county, Washington.

Indian Allotments - Regulations.

The Department on April 15, 1918, approved regulations governing Indian Allotments on the public domain under Section four of the Act of February 8, 1887, known as the general allotment act, as amended. It also revoked the order of October 27, 1913, which directed this office to suspend the making of further public land allotments, pending the adoption of regulations which would more definitely prescribe the acts required of an applicant under this law to demonstrate good faith.

Under these regulations a person of Indian blood desirous of obtaining government land under said provision of law must first obtain a certificate from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he or she is entitled as an Indian to an allotment. This certificate must be filed at the local land office with an application for the land on which the applicant has settled. Applications can also be filed for such minor children, either by blood or those to whom the settler stands in loco parentis, as are in being at the time the parent files application.

The issuance of a trust patent will be suspended for a period of two years from date of settlement in order to allow the applicant to show good faith. Actual residence is not required, but use or occupancy

of the land during such period must be shown. Each case will be adjudicated on its own merits, and the character of the land and climate will be taken into consideration in determining the question of good faith as shown by the acts of settlement and use or occupancy.

No final proof is required but if thought necessary an investigation will be made in the field. The filing of an allotment application accompanied by the required certificate segregates the land.

An Indian woman whose husband has received an allotment on the public land is not entitled to take an allotment for herself or for her children dependent on her even if she is separated from her husband. If settlement has not been made by Indians who have applications of record, time will be allowed them to comply with the regulations.

These regulations are made applicable to more than 6,000 allotment applications, awaiting action in this office, mostly covering lands in Arizona and New Mexico, filed by members of the Navajo and Papago tribes. These lands are chiefly used as pasturage for flocks of sheep and goats which with fields of corn and beans, where the land can be watered, constitute the means of livelihood of these Indians.

Idaho Land Restored
from Coal Withdrawal.

Upon recommendation of Secretary Lane, the President has signed a proclamation restoring about 350,000 acres of land in southeastern Idaho north and south of the Snake River from coal withdrawal. These lands were withdrawn for the purpose of classification as to their value for coal. This classification has been completed and most of the land classified as noncoal in character. About 45,000 acres of these lands are vacant public lands and as a result of this restoration will be subject to being taken up under the public land laws.

One Reason Why We
Are Behind.

Inquiry as to why we have been falling behind in acting on homestead final proofs has developed the following significant figures:

From July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, there were submitted 14,850 final homestead proofs; from July 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, there were submitted 22,168 final homestead proofs. Strange to say, cash entries (isolated tracts and T. & S.) ran in just about the same proportion; during the last six months of calendar year 1917, there were 4,406 cases, while for the same period during 1916, there were only 3,056. On June 30, 1916, we only had 640 final homestead proofs pending office action, - practically up to date, - now we have close to 10,000 and about 3,000 final cash entries. Originals under the Grazing Act are now commencing to come in; we have some work to do.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO ALASKA SURVEYS.

Department of the Interior.

General Land Office, April 23, 1918.

United States Surveyor General for Alaska,
Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Alaska, and
Chief of Alaska Field Division.

Gentlemen:

Consideration of the practice and procedure now obtaining with respect to the survey, examination of survey, and investigation in the field by the Field Service, of surveys and applications to locate or enter on the basis of such surveys (exclusive of mineral surveys) made by deputy surveyors of Alaska, leads to the belief that a revision of the present practice may serve to expedite proceedings and save what appears in some instances to be an unnecessary duplication of work.

Under the present practice the returns of all such surveys made by deputy surveyors are submitted to the General Land Office for acceptance before the approval thereof by the Surveyor General. In the meantime, the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, or some of his surveyors, if such course is deemed necessary, makes a field examination of such surveys to determine their sufficiency and compliance with law and regulations. The reports of the surveyor making the investigations are transmitted directly to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and not through the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, nor is the Surveyor General made aware of their contents as bearing on the insufficiency of the survey. In the meantime also, the Chief of Field Division may, if he deems advisable, direct investigation of such location or entry by a member of the Field Service to ascertain if the law has been complied with in other respects than matters relating strictly to the survey.

It is apparent that in the procedure above outlined there is much time lost in transmitting the returns of these surveys to the General Land Office for examination before the approval of the survey and the filing of the plat in the local office; it is also apparent that there is no fixed practice as to the making of the field examination by the Assistant Supervisor or his surveyors and that the Surveyor General and the Assistant Supervisor are deprived under the present practice of the benefits of such examination; it has also developed in many cases that the Surveyor could at the same time have ascertained all the facts necessary to be ascertained by a special agent in the course of his investigation, and conversely. With a view to meeting these objections and expediting the transaction of public-land business involving these surveys, the following instructions are therefore given:

(1) Upon the receipt by the Surveyor General of the plat, field notes and returns of the deputy surveyor, he will examine the

same to determine their sufficiency and correctness, and if he finds them defective will reject or make requirements with a view to correction, in accordance with the present practice.

(2) Before approval of any such survey, the Surveyor General will confer with both the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys and the Chief of Field Division for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any field investigation or examination is necessary; if both the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys and the Chief of Field Division decide that no examination or investigation is necessary, the Surveyor General may proceed to approve and file the plats as hereinafter indicated. If it shall be determined that such examination or investigation, or both, are necessary, the Surveyor General will withhold approval of the survey until report is made by either the Assistant Supervisor or the Chief of Field Division, as the case may be.

(3) Originals of all such reports shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and copies thereof, or so much thereof as have any bearing on the matter of the survey, will be furnished the Surveyor General; if same disclose no objection to the survey, the Surveyor General may thereupon approve the survey if otherwise satisfactory and in compliance with the laws and regulations, and transmit the duplicate plat and field notes to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the triplicate copy to the local United States Land Office of the district in which the land is situated, in the usual manner.

(4) If the reports of the Chief of Field Division or of the Assistant Supervisor are unfavorable as to the matter of the legality, accuracy or perfection of the survey as made, the Surveyor General may forthwith make requirements looking to the correction of such survey, if that course is feasible, but if the survey is considered incurable, or if the objections raised in the reports go to grounds other than merely that of the correction of the survey, or involve questions of law, then and thereupon the entire returns of survey shall be submitted forthwith to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for action on the entire record.

(5) In the matter of making field examinations and investigations, the Assistant Supervisor and Chief of Field Division will, so far as practicable and advisable, arrange for only one field investigation to cover all points and questions necessary to be looked into either on the part of the Surveying Service or the Field Service, to the end that the expense and time necessary to make two investigations of the same land remotely situated may be avoided wherever possible. Each of the officers named should keep informed of pending surveys and the progress thereof, to the end that examinations and investigations may be made at any time when men are available in the section of the territory where the lands are situated.

These instructions are not intended to modify or supersede the provisions of the General Alaska Circular, No. 491, but rather to provide

an improved method of procedure under such circular.

It will be noted by the above that the sending of returns of such surveys to the General Land Office for examination and acceptance prior to the approval thereof by the Surveyor General will no longer be necessary when the surveys are satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

Clay Tallman,

Commissioner.

TERMS USED IN MEASURING THE FLOW OF STREAMS.

The volume of water flowing in a stream, called the "run-off," or "discharge," is expressed in various terms, which, however, may be divided into two groups - those representing rate of flow and those representing actual quantity of water. The rate of flow is generally expressed as "second-foot," an abbreviation for cubic feet per second, the unit used for measuring flowing water; as "gallons per minute," the unit used in connection with pumping and city water supply; as "miner's inch," the unit used by miners and irrigators for measuring water that passes through an orifice one inch square under a head that varies locally; and as "second-feet per square mile," the unit used to represent the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, on the assumption that the runoff is distributed uniformly both as regards time and area.

The actual quantity of water is expressed by the terms "run-off in inches," "acre-feet," and "million gallons." "Run-off in inches" expresses the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all the water flowing from it in a given period were conserved and uniformly distributed on the surface; it is used for comparing run-off with rainfall. "Acre-foot," which is used commonly in connection with storage for irrigation, is the quantity of water required to cover an acre to the depth of one foot - that is, 43,560 cubic feet.

-- Reclamation Record.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

of the

COURTS AND LAND DEPARTMENT

Recovery of Damages in Suit Against Patentee Guilty of Fraud.

Prior to the month of December, 1907, this Government had not sought or claimed any remedy in that class of cases where a fraudulently procured patent had become immune from attack in the court by virtue of the statute of limitations (Act of Congress of March 3, 1891; 26 Stat., 1095), or because of a sale to a bona fide purchaser, except in the limited class of cases to which the Act of Congress of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat., 42), related; that is, cases of patents erroneously granted to railroad or wagon road companies and by such companies sold and conveyed to bona fide purchasers, or for some other reason which deprived the Government of its resort to action for recovery of the land itself. In that month and year, however, the General Land Office concluded that, in any such case, an action for damages resulting from the deceit and fraud practiced by the patentee would be in order, and that the measure of damages recoverable would be the same as that which prevailed in a similar action by an individual, namely, the value of the land at the time of the fraud perpetrated. This view was informally submitted to the Department of Justice and in August, 1908, we were advised by that Department that it was ready to proceed to action on that theory of the law in any proper case. The theory received its vindication for the first time in United States vs Gay, in May, 1911, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Florida. It was later sustained in United States vs Jones (218 Fed., 973), by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon; by the United States District Court for South Dakota in United States vs Bahen (244 Fed. Rep., 604). It was rejected by the United States District Court for Wyoming in United States vs Kolena (not reported), but that decision was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (226 Fed. Rep., 180), by an opinion which fully sustained the Government's right to the remedy. A similar suit in the United States District Court for Idaho was successful and the judgment there recovered was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Bistline vs United States (229 Fed. Rep., 446). In the Pitan case, supra, the measure of damages was fixed as being the value of the lands as determined by the price at which the Government offered them for sale. In affirming the judgment in that case, the Circuit Court of Appeals was not apparently called upon to discuss or decide that question (241 Fed. Rep., 364). In the latest of the cases decided by the lower courts, the damages recoverable by the United States were determined by the amount received by the defendant when he parted with the title to a bona fide purchaser. (United States vs Fricks, 244 Fed. Rep., 574)

The foregoing allusion to what has transpired in this connection is by way of prelude to a final reference to the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court on April 15, 1918, in the Case of the United

States vs Whited & Wheless, Limited, et al, in which the right of the Government to maintain this action for damages, notwithstanding the fact that an action for cancellation of the illegally obtained patent may be barred by time, is fully upheld. This opinion furthermore expresses the conclusion that the provision of the above cited act of 1896, by which the measure of damages recoverable in an action brought pursuant to the statute is made to be one dollar and twenty-five cents for each acre of land involved, is not applicable to suits against patentees other than railroad and wagon road companies, and in such suits only where the lands have been sold by such companies to bona fide purchasers.

This decision sets at rest a question which has been of very considerable importance to the public land administration, and one not lacking in interest to members of the legal profession.

Naturalization - Declaration of Intention.

The Commissioner, in a decision of April 17, 1918, in the case of Fisk, et al, against McNamra, coming up from the Waterville office, involving defendant's original homestead entry made June 11, 1910, and additional entries made January 29 and August 4, 1914, respectively, had occasion to pass upon the rights of persons to make homestead entries who had filed their declarations of intention to become citizens prior to the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 596), and had failed to file petition for naturalization within seven years after the date of the declaration. The contest was filed March 16, 1917, and charged, among other things, that the entryman is an alien, and can not become a citizen during the seven years allowed by law in which to make proof on his original and additional entries. The entryman in this case filed his first declaration of intention June 29, 1902, and on April 10, 1917, he filed a second declaration.

The Commissioner held in effect that at the date of initiation of contest under the practice of the office long existing, the defendant, under his first declaration, was a qualified entryman, for the reason that the status of all declarants who had filed their intention prior to September 27, 1906, was defined by the provisions of the departmental regulations of February 18, 1915, providing -

> "Until further advice you will, in all pending as well as in future cases, accept without question any declaration of intention to become a citizen made prior to September 27, 1906, if otherwise acceptable. Declarations of intention made since September 27, 1906, are invalid after seven years from their date."

In his decision, the Commissioner cited the decision of the United States Supreme Court of January 7, 1918, in the Morena case, wherein it was held that a citizen who has made a declaration of intention before the act of 1906, is required to file his petition for

[illegible] - Failure, limited, or if, in such [illegible] rights of the [illegible] in this motion for dismiss, nonetheless the [illegible] motion for consolidation of the [illegible] by time, be fully upheld. This [illegible] [illegible] consolidation that the [illegible] [illegible] the measure of damages [illegible] [illegible] the statute is made to be one [illegible] [illegible] of land involved, is not applicable [illegible] [illegible] then railroad and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the lines have been sold by such companies to [illegible]

[illegible] decisions cite as [illegible] a question which has been of very [illegible] importance to the public land administration, and has not [illegible] in interest to members of the legal profession.

[illegible] - Declaration of intention.

The Commissioner, in a decision of April 17, 1911, in the [illegible] of Tilak, et al, against [illegible], coming up from the [illegible], involving defendant's original homestead entry made June 11, [illegible], and additional entry made January 29 and August 4, 1914, respectively, had occasion to pass upon the rights of persons to make homestead entries who did file their declarations of intention to become citizens prior to the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 596), [illegible] to file application for naturalization within seven years after the date of the entry of the entry. The contest was filed March 16, [illegible], [illegible] charged, among such things, that the entryman is a citizen [illegible] because a citizen of the seven years allowed by law in which to make proof on his original and additional entries. The [illegible] in this case established his first declaration of intention June 18, [illegible], and on April 17, 1917, he filed a second declaration.

The Commissioner held in effect that at the date of [illegible] on a contest under the provisions of the office long existing, [illegible], under his first declaration, was a qualified entryman, for [illegible] that the statute of all [illegible] who had filed their [illegible] prior to December 27, 1906, was defined by the provisions [illegible] and regulations of February 16, 1915, providing -

> With further advice you will, in all pending [illegible] in future cases, accept without question [illegible] declaration of intention to become a citizen made prior to December 27, 1906, if otherwise acceptable. Declarations of intention made since December 27, 1906, are invalid after seven years from their date."

In his decision, the Commissioner cited the decisions of the [illegible] States Supreme Court of February 7, 1916, in the Lewis case, wherein it was held that a citizen who was made a declarant of intention before the act of 1906, is qualified to file his qualifier for

citizenship within seven years after the date of said act, but pointed out that before the rendition of the decision in that case, the entryman herein had again declared his intention to become a citizen, under which declaration he may, in April, 1919, become naturalized. His conclusion, therefore, was that the status of the entryman and his right to perfect his entry thereafter was a question wholly between him and the Government, and to be hereafter given consideration when properly presented for adjudication, and therefore dismissed the contest.

Indian Reservation - Right of Way.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court of April 15, 1918, in the case of the United States against Soldana, et al, adds a new authority to the slowly growing list of cases dealing with federal right of way statutes. Soldana was indicted for introducing liquor "into the Indian country", it being charged that the liquor was introduced "within the exterior boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation" in the State of Montana, but upon "the station platform of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at the town of Crow Agency" upon the right of way of said railroad. The case came up on defendant's demurrer, contending that the station platform, being upon the railroad right of way, was not within Indian country, and that, therefore no offense was alleged. Construing the acts granting the railroad right of way through the Crow Reservation, the court said:

> "Whether these acts should be held to have granted a mere easement or a limited fee or some other limited interest in the land, New Mexico v. United States Trust Co., 172 U.S., 171; Northern Pacific Railway v. Townsend, 190 U.S., 267; Rio Grande Western Railway v. Stringham, 239 U.S., 44; it is clear that it was not the purpose of Congress to extinguish the title of the Indians in the land comprised within the right of way. To have excepted this strip from the reservation would have divided it into two, and would have rendered it much more difficult, if not impossible, to afford that protection to the Indians which the provisions quoted were designed to ensure."

Right of Way - Abandonment.

In the recently decided case of McDonald vs Ward (169 Pac., 851), the Supreme Court of Montana held that lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for a right of way by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), are held by the company as by a limited fee simple estate; that a patent subsequently granted to a homestead entryman secured to him no interest or estate in the land of the right of way; and that abandonment of said right of way by the railroad company would result in reversion of title to the United States and not to the patentee under the homestead laws.

The same conclusions as to the effect of abandonment was expressed by this Department in ex parte Crandall under date of February 13, 1915 (43 L. D., 556), prior to which time there had not been, so far as we can discover, any certain judicial expression relative to the ownership of the possible reversionary interest in these right of way lands.

Official Survey - Patent.

Attention is called to an interesting decision rendered in the Supreme Court of Idaho, in Sala vs Crane, et al (170 Pac., 92), in which the court held that where a patent conveys land according to the official plat of survey returned by the Surveyor General, the plat becomes an integral part of the description of the land. The expression in the patent - "according to the official plat of the survey of the land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General" - refers to the description of the land as well as to the quantity conveyed.

The survey and the plat thereof having been approved by the General Land Office, neither can be called in question in a collateral proceeding.

Northern Pacific Railroad Grant - Mineral Lands.

In the case of Thomas vs Horst et al (169 Pac., 731), the Supreme Court of the State of Montana holds that a classification by the commission established under the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 683), for determining the character of lands as mineral or non-mineral in certain districts wherein land was granted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company is final and conclusive, and the officers of the Land Department can not, thereafter, examine into the character of land so classified.

Where a patent issues to the railroad company for lands including a mineral location, the necessary conclusion is that there had been a determination by the mineral commissioners that the lands were in fact not mineral in character.

Coal Land Entry - Corporation.

In the Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit (247 Fed. Rep., 106), the court held, in Union Coal and Coke Company vs United States, construing Sec. 2350 of the Revised Statutes relating to entry of coal lands, which provides that -

> The three preceding sections shall be held to authorize only one entry by the same person or association of persons, and no association of persons, any number of which shall have taken the benefit of such sections, either as an individual or as a member of any other association, shall enter or hold any other lands under the provisions thereof.

That a corporation which received the benefit of an entry made by an individual can not make another entry, either itself or through another, although it did not acquire the maximum quantity allowed by the statute.

In the same case, the court held that the act of March 3, 1891, limiting the time for bringing suits for the cancellation of land patents, does not apply to a suit by the United States to recover the value of lands erroneously patented.

Desert Land Entry - Contract to Convey.

The Supreme Court of California, in the case of Eymann vs Wright, et al (169 Pac., 1037), holds, after citing the decision of the Department in the case of Herbert C. Oakley (34 L. D., 383), with approval, that while the desert land law allows an assignment of an entry thereunder, a contract of an entryman to convey after obtaining patent is against public policy, as allowing nullification of provision as to amount one can hold before patent.

Cancellation of Patent - Statute of Limitations.

In the case of the United States vs Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, et al (246 Fed. Rep., 970), in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, the court held that the provision of Sec. 8 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1099), limiting the time for the bringing of suits by the United States for the cancellation of patents to six years "after the date of the issuance of such patents", is subject to the well established equitable rule that where there is concealed fraud, the statute will not begin to run until the fraud is discovered or notice of it is imputable to the Government.

Coal Land Entry - Dummy Location.

The restoration of 800 acres of coal lands in Larimer County, Colorado, of the estimated value of $300 per acre, on the 23rd ultimo, as a result of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit (234 Fed., Rep., 34), in the case of the United States against Northern Colorado Coal Company, on appeal from the decision of the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, marks a notable achievement of the Land Service in protecting the public domain from the rapacity of unscrupulous speculators. This case arose on a suit instituted by the United States to vacate certain coal land patents on the ground that they were procured through dummy locations, and that the company defendant was chargeable with a knowledge of the facts. This charge was upheld by the court and a judgment of cancellation followed.

In the same case, the court also held that a corporation, which purchases coal lands previously patented, does not by such act "take the benefit" of the statute authorizing a single entry only by

an association or its members, within the meaning of Sec. 2350 of the Revised Statutes, so as to disqualify its stockholders from making personal entries.

Preemption - Railroad Right of Way.

Another interesting right of way decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court April 15, 1918, in the case of Salt Lake Investment Company against Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, one of the parties claiming under a preemption patent, and the other under a right of way grant.

The preemption claim was initiated by settlement June 10, 1869, the declaratory statement filed July 21 of that year, the purchase price paid January 19, 1871, and the patent issued June 5, 1871.

The right of way was granted December 15, 1870, at which time the railroad was completed and in operation for its full length, being constructed late in 1869, or early in 1870, after the preemption declaratory statement was filed but before the purchase price was paid thereunder.

Continuously after 1860, the tract was within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, but never actually occupied as a townsite nor attempted to be entered as such.

Quoting the provisions of the preemption law which excludes the acquisition of title thereunder to lands "within the limits of any incorporated town", and the decision of the courts thereunder, the court said:

> Applying these views, we think Macduff's settlement and declaratory statement under the pre-emption act were of no effect. They neither conferred any right on him nor took any from the Government. His claim was not merely irregular or imperfect, but was an impossible one under the law, and so the status of the land was not affected thereby. The land continued to be subject to the disposal of Congress and came within the terms of the right of way act as much as if he were making no claim to it. Of course, the presence on public land of a mere squatter does not except it from the operation of such an act, containing, as here, no excepting clause.
>
> It is said that by the act of March 3, 1877, c. 113, 19 Stat., 392, Congress confirmed or provided for the confirmation of pre-emption claims such as this. Assuming, without so deciding, that the act is susceptible of this interpretation, we think it does not disturb rights which were conferred and became vested under the right of way act more than six years before.
>
> It seems also to be thought that the townsite law in some way prevented the right of way act from reaching

public land within the city limits, but on examining both statutes, we are persuaded there is no basis for so thinking. Certainly, it was not intended that the right of way should stop at the city limits, and, as the town site law interposed no obstacle, we think the right of way act was intended to and did apply to the public land lying inside those limits over which the railroad had been constructed.

Forest Lieu Selection - Fraudulent Base.

The decision of the Department, April 1, 1918, reversing, on review, its former action of January 31, 1916, in the forest lieu selection case of F. A. Hyde and Company, involving a selection in the Roseburg district on a California base, will serve to release a number of similar cases that have been pending for some time. The selection was rejected in this office by decision of April 24, 1913, on the ground that it was fraudulent and illegal in that the base lands were procured from the State of California in violation of Sec. 3495 of its political code, which required the purchaser to take the land for his own use and benefit, and not for the benefit of another, whereas the base lands in this case, though bought in the name of one Naphtaly, were in fact acquired for the use of Hyde and Company. The state patent issued to Naphtaly February 12, 1900, and he conveyed to Hyde and Company February 24th following.

In the disposition of the case, First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang said:

The act of June 4, 1897, had for its purpose the exchange by the United States of its lands outside of National Forests for equal areas of lands held in private ownership within National Forest boundaries. If, by the approval of this selection, the United States will obtain a perfect and indefeasible title to the lands offered by the selector as a basis for the lieu selection, then the selection should be approved. In the present case there is no question that the State patented the base lands herein to an existing natural person and that the State patent is not void, and in fact is not now voidable, the State having taken no action to avoid it, more than eighteen years having elapsed since its date and issuance, and a suit now to declare it void being barred by the California statute of limitations. The approval of the selection, therefore, will vest undoubted title to the forest base lands in the United States, will vest in the present claimant title to the lands selected in lieu thereof, and will in no way prejudice any interest of the State, for the State now has no interest that can be asserted in any way. The selection, therefore, should be approved. Accordingly, the former decision of the Department is vacated and the case remanded for appropriate action.

The facts in this case distinguish it from the case of Hiram M. Hamilton (39 L.D.,607), and the case of the State of Oregon v. Hyde, et al (169 Pac.,757). In the former, the Department declined to accept a title shown still to be defeasible because tainted with fraud, and the State had not indicated that it was not seeking its recovery, and in the latter the claim of the State was not only not barred by any statute of limitations but the State was also strongly desirous of recovering its lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LANDS OPENED.

Since our last issue, some 300,000 acres of agricultural lands, formerly embraced in the Oregon and California Railroad grant, have been opened to entry. The act returning the title of these lands to the United States provided for their classification, by forty acre subdivisions, into three classes, timber lands, agricultural lands, and lands chiefly valuable for power-site purposes; the lands classified as agricultural to be subject to entry under the homestead law with certain modifications called for to meet the peculiar conditions existing when title was resumed by the United States.

The work of classification was taken up at once, and pushed forward with all possible diligence in order that all suitable lands should be made available to tillage at the earliest moment possible.

The opening now in hand covers lands in the southern part of the State, in the Counties of Jackson, Josephine and Curry, all in the Roseburg land district. The regulations governing the opening are accompanied by a schedule of the lands subject to homestead entry, showing in brief terms the character of each forty acre tract, its general topography, water courses, proximity to towns, and distance from wagon roads and railroads. In short, an effort has been made to furnish home seekers with the substance of the information we have secured in our classification of the lands. A map has also been prepared on a scale large enough to indicate the tracts subject to entry and their relation to the general physical features of the country. Roseburg and Portland, Oregon, have been made the principal points from which the schedules and maps have been distributed, the General Land Office, however, taking care of general inquiries.

The regulations provide that homestead applications and declaratory statements presented thereunder and received by the Register and Receiver on and after 9 o'clock a. m., standard time April 29, and prior to 4:30 p. m., standard time, May 25, 1918, shall be treated as filed simultaneously. Where there is no conflict, such applications and statements, if in proper form and accompanied by the required payment, will be allowed. If such applications or statements conflict in whole or in part, the rights of the respective applicants will be

determined by a public drawing to be conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., on May 28,1918.

POTASH DEPOSITS --- SEARLES LAKE

Secretary of the Interior Lane announced on April 26th that the public surveys have been extended over the lands known as Searles Lake, in San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, California, and the township plats forwarded to the United States Surveyor General with direction that the requisite copies be promptly furnished to the United States Land Office at Independence for filing.

Aside from lands patented years ago and lands embraced in subsisting mining claims, there are about eight square miles of the potash brine zone that are now open to applications for leases, pursuant to the Act of October 2, 1917, and the regulations thereunder of March 21, 1918. The United States Land Office at Independence, California, has been instructed to receive applications for leases as soon as the township plats are received, and when the plats have been formally filed thirty days later, to forward the applications to the General Land Office for action. In the meantime, publication of notice of application may proceed as required by the regulations. Parties desiring to lease the Searles Lake potash lands can therefore now file their applications in the United States Land Office at Independence, California. Copies of the regulations may be procured from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

The Searles Lake deposit is recognized as a large and available source of commercial potash, and two plants are manufacturing potash from this source at present. Saturated brine deposit is the source of potash now being produced.

SCRIP

(Continued from April)

In addition to scrip issued for military and other services, and for indemnity in connection with private land claims, there is a third class of scrip which has been issued under treaties with Indian tribes to persons entitled to allotments. The issuance of scrip, however, has been discontinued by Congress in favor of the present allotment system of lands within reservations or on the public domain, and no certificates of this character have been authorized by Congress since 1864.

Under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109), and the treaty of April 12, 1864 (13 Stat., 689), scrip was issued to the half breeds of the Chippewa Indians, which was locatable only within the limits of the reservation in Minnesota described in the treaty.

These certificates have been located and the law fully administered.

The most widely known scrip of this character is Sioux Half-Breed Scrip, of which there are about fifty certificates remaining unsatisfied. By the 9th article of the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien in 1830 (7 Stat., 328), a tract about 15 x 32 miles in size, lying west of Lake Pepin in Minnesota, was reserved for the benefit of the mixed bloods of the Sioux nation, to be held by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held. The treaty further provided that the President may assign in fee simple any portion of said half-breed reservation not exceeding 640 acres, to each individual. No steps were taken to allot these lands, and by an act approved July 17, 1854 (10 Stat., 304), it was provided that upon the relinquishment of the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Sioux nation who were entitled to an interest in the tract reserved by the above treaty, the President should cause to be issued, certificates or scrip for the same amount of land to which each individual would be entitled in case of a division of the grant or reservation pro rata among the claimants. These certificates could be located upon any of the lands within the reservation not occupied by settlers or half-breeds, or upon any other unoccupied land subject to preemption or private sale, or upon any other unsurveyed lands not reserved by the Government, upon which they have respectively made improvements.

To effect the purpose of the law, a census was made of the half breeds, and certificates dated November 24, 1856, were issued to 641 persons. Each person received five certificates, bearing the same number but distinguished by the letters "A" to "E" inclusive, "A" and "B" being for 40 acres each, "C" for 80 acres, and "D" and"E" for 160 acres, a total of 480 acres to each claimant. Certificates dated October 10, 1860, and numbered one to 38 were issued to thirty-eight half breeds appearing on a supplemental list. These certificates were issued and assigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and are locatable by the half breed in person or by his duly authorized agent.

The act of Congress of 1854, provides that no transfer or conveyance of any of said certificates or scrip shall be valid. It was the intention of Congress that the right to acquire public lands by means of this scrip should be a personal right in the one to whom the scrip was issued, and not property in the sense of being assignable; but no restraint is imposed upon the right of property in the land after it is acquired by the location of the scrip. In the scrip itself, the half breed has nothing which he can transfer to another; but his title to the land, when perfected under it, is as absolute as though acquired in any other way. The usual method of locating the scrip is for the beneficiary to appoint an attorney in fact, authorizing him to locate the scrip in his behalf, and he may, at the same time, and usually does, also authorize some person to sell and convey land to be located with the certificate. Power of attorney to locate the scrip is revocable by the Indian at any time prior to location, and the death of the beneficiary prior to location also constitutes a revocation. No provision is contained in the act designating who shall exercise the right of selection

in the event of the death of the scripper prior to its location. In a letter dated November 12, 1874 (Copps. L.L., 725), the then Commissioner of the General Land Office stated that in the event of death the location could be made by the heirs, and this has been the practice of the office since that time.

There are about fifty certificates unpatented, of which about twenty are outstanding and unlocated. There are only two, however, that have never been located.

FAMILY LETTERS

From the Surveyor General of Washington.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the "Bulletin" dated April 1, 1918, with its many good and interesting items, and especially "The Rectangular System of Surveying".

This item is most interesting to me as a former deputy surveyor in the service, having had about fifteen years experience executing surveys according thereto. I have observed how you have given full details of the development of our present perfected system, now considered the most perfect land surveying method used by any country in the world.

I am quite sure that this item will be of great interest to the profession in general, whether in our service or not. The ever existing mystery of its origin is now removed.

From the Assistant Supervisor, Boise.

I wish to add my congratulations to the many that have been sent you on the success of the Bulletin. It contains news that we are all interested in and keeps us in touch with our "Brothers in the Service", sisters too, for that matter.

The last issue was a "corker". The article on The Rectangular system of Surveying was especially good. It was well written, instructive and historical. It was highly appreciated by all in this branch of the service.

With best wishes for continued success,

From the Assistant Supervisor, Salt Lake.

I have just read the article on "The Rectangular System of Surveying" appearing in the April number of the Bulletin. This is decidedly the most satisfactory article on this subject I have ever seen. It is comprehensive yet concise and to the point, and I am sure it will be highly appreciated not only by those directly interested in public land surveys but by the layman as well.

The Bulletin is fully appreciated by all the surveyors in this district and by myself, and I hope that in the near future each member of the service will be supplied with an individual copy each month.

From the Assistant Supervisor, Helena.

The article appearing in the April first Land Service Bulletin entitled "The Rectangular System of Surveying", is decidedly interesting and of much practical value to many engineers and surveyors not only within but without the Service, and more especially to those in the service.

I would therefore recommend that the article be published for distribution to all persons in the surveying service.

From the Assistant Supervisor, Santa Fe.

Please allow me to express my appreciation of THE BULLETIN, and in behalf of the entire Field Surveying Service here to congratulate you upon the success of this publication. It is the unanimous expression of all members of the Surveying Service that each member may soon be placed on the Subscription list for The Bulletin.

The April number of The Bulletin is excellent. The article on Public Land Surveys is especially interesting. The Bulletin is doing good work, not only by the great amount of instruction which it offers to the various divisions of workers which it reaches, and by the interesting personal notes which it publishes, but also by broadening the field of view of the reader, giving us inside knowledge of the work of other related divisions, and inspiring all with a better understanding of the dignity and importance of our own and of each and every field of Uncle Sam's work.

Regards to the Editor, and continued success to the Bulletin.

From the Assistant Supervisor, Portland.

I have read with great interest the issue of the Bulletin of April 1, 1918. The article on the "Rectangular System of Survey" is particularly interesting and contains much information which so far as I know has not heretofore been published, at least not in one article. This article is of such unusual interest that it appears to me it would be well for it to be published in some form so as to reach the general public, particularly men engaged in the surveying service, who in all probability will not have an opportunity of reading the Bulletin. I would suggest, if possible, that this be done.

In this connection, I hope very soon to submit a brief article on the surveys and surveying conditions in district No. 8 - Oregon and Washington, which might possibly be of interest to some of your readers. I congratulate you upon the great success you have made of the Bulletin during the first year of its existence.

Editor Bulletin:

I am in receipt of a copy of the Land Service Bulletin giving an historical sketch of the U.S. system of public land surveys. You may be sure that this was read with interest; some of the information was wholly new to me. I had read, I thought, about all that had been previously printed on the subject. In the course of some of my drainage

work about four years ago, I had occasion to retrace some of the first work that was done under the system in Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, Ohio, in what we generally term the seven ranges. I do not now remember who the surveyor was that run these lines, but after getting a copy of the notes I was able to retrace the lines without serious difficulty. Of course, most of the lines had been run and remarked by subsequent surveyors, but through the Tamarack swamp and lake there was little evidence to show recent surveys.

Thanking you for the magazine, I am

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Seth Dean.
Drainage Engineer.

From the Clayton District.

We think the bulletin should be the place to discuss any new innovation or labor saving methods which may be devised from time to time, in the General Land Office or the local offices. We have, therefore, been very much interested in the discussion in regard to appointing a proof-taking officer who would go on the land itself and take the testimony of the homesteader there. In Desert Land Cases, this might be all right, however, in homestead cases, it seems to us it would be very impractical. This District, as compared to others, is very small with regards to territory covered, but even so, we do not believe one or even more of such officers could handle the proofs which are set before this office and before other proof taking officers in this land district, and this would apply more especially in winter, when the roads are very bad and in some cases almost impassable, from this you can readily see what the situation would be in a very large district which covers an immense territory. In case some one wished to protest a proof, it is highly improbable he would go into a man's own home to protest his proof. There are any number of valid objections which occur to us, but which space forbids going into. However, this office has not much time to worry over questions of this kind, as we have 640 other things to lose sleep over.

In this connection we wish to make a suggestion, upon which there is no copyright. Upon receipt of designation lists under the 640 acre law, same is written upon the tract books and plats in green ink. Thus it can be seen at a glance what land has been designated under the stock-raising law, as the designations under the act of February 19, 1909, were put on the records with ink of some other color.

From a G.L.O. Boy in France.

"You will be glad to hear from one of your boys in France, I am sure. I had a fine trip over, good eats and good sleeping quarters, and many strange experiences since my arrival, which will have to await my return for recital. I am using an Underwood every day and will be

in excellent shape to resume work in the G. L. O. when I am through over here."

> That's right - go after the Germans with any old weapon that comes handy. If your Underwood gets out of commission, try a Remington.

From one of our boys at the front.

"I am glad to be a part of the American Expeditionary Forces, and hope that I may so continue until our part in this struggle is accomplished. I wouldn't want to be back home now for anything until our mission here is completed, but when it is all over here, it sure will be good to be back home again. I think I will be able to appreciate home as I never did before."

The Bulletin responds:

> We are proud to have men like you stand for us on the fields of France. We are sending the Land Service Bulletin to all our soldier boys, whether in this country or abroad, as we want to keep them informed as to what we are doing here at home to keep the old mill running while the rest of you are away fighting the country's battles.
>
> By the way, if a sweater, some socks, and such things, would be acceptable, we suggest you drop a line to the Interior Department War Work Association to that effect. I know it will be mighty glad to send them to you.
>
> You have our kindest thoughts and very best wishes.

The Service Star.

(The author of this beautiful tribute to the Service is a clerk in the Vancouver Land District Office, and the star of which he writes stands for his own son.)

I love the star of the morning bright,
The evening star that glows at night
And all the stars that give forth light;
But the star I love the best of all
Is the star of the lad that answered the call.

The stars of the sky are fair and white,
Tinged with a twinkling, golden light,
Making a glad and beautiful sight;
But dearer to me is the bright blue star
That points where the men in the service are.

The star in my window gleams afar
Through a rift in the cloud of a mighty war,
And shines where the sailors and soldiers are.
I love with all my human might
The star of the lad that's in the fight.

And all the stars declare at night
That he who gives the stars their light
Will guide my darling boy aright;
That he who gave the world a cross
Will save that world from utter loss.

-- Edgar M. Mumford.
Vancouver, Wash.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

By the time this issue of the Bulletin goes to press, the Interior Department will have practically spoken its lastword in response to the call for the Third Loan, and will doubtless keep good the record made on the first and second call. However that may be, the appeal of Secretary Lane on behalf of the third call strikes a note of patrictism so high and pure that we feel in duty bound to keep it living for the future readers of the Bulletin:

> We may have done our bit in the First and Second Liberty Loans. The time has come now for all of us to do our utmost in the promotion of the Third Liberty Loan. We need to emulate the examples in self-denial and self-sacrifice of the Scotch people, as described by Ian MacLaren in his wonderful book - The Bonny Brier Bush - in a picture of old Drumtochty. He says that there was just a single ambition in those humble homes, to have one of its members at college, and if Domsie approved a lad, then his brothers and sisters would give their wages, and the family would live on skim milk and oat cake to let him have his chance. That sacrifice was made in time of peace for children at school, but now in time of war, the Scotch people have made a sacrifice far greater than that made by them in time of peace, for their soldiers who are fighting with our soldiers in the trenches in France. The quickest way to peace is straight through the war.
>
> In the name of invaded, outraged, enslaved, impoverished Belgium; in the name of invaded, desecrated France, a million of whose heroic sons have died to save the land of Lafayette; in the name of innocent American women and children who were murdered without warning on the Lusitania; in the name of our American heroes who were sent without warning to a watery grave on the Tuscania; in the name of our Army and Navy; in the name of all our Allied soldiers

who are in the life and death struggle with the Kaiser in the awful battles now raging; and in the name of humanity itself, let us do our part. The purchase of Liberty Bonds is the one effective way in which most of us can fight.

THE LAND SERVICE AND THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The Liberty Day Parade in Washington on April 26, 1918, was a great success. There were approximately 45,000 bond buyers in line.

The Department of the Interior was represented by nearly 3,000 employees, headed by the Interior Department Band.

The employees of the Land Office, numbering approximately 400, with Major Center H. Lawrence as Marshall, immediately followed the Secretary's Office. Commissioner Tallman and Assistant Commissioner Bruce were at their head, followed by Mr. A. W. Barber, an employee of the Surveying Division and a veteran of the Civil War, who carried a United States flag that he had made himself during the Civil War. Judging from the amount of applause received along the line of march, this was the hit of the entire parade. Following Mr. Barber were the Civil War Veterans of the office, who were followed by the Liberty Loan Committee, consisting of the Chiefs of the office, of which John T. Murphy of the Field Service is chairman.

The Department employees were reviewed by Secretary Lane before entering the parade.

Up to the present time, the employees of the land service have subscribed approximately $130,000, of which the employees outside of Washington have subscribed $99,000. The number of office employees subscribing is over 83 percent. For the second Liberty Loan, 78.5 percent subscribed. We feel confident that when the final report is made on Monday, the 6th of May, the amount subscribed by the employees of the land service will equal, if not exceed, the amount subscribed for the second Liberty Loan. The showing thus far is extremely gratifying, considering the fact that many of the employees have purchased bonds of the previous issue on partial payment plans and are still making payments thereon.

IT ALL HELPS

Arrangements are practically complete for the investment in Third Liberty Loan Bonds of approximately $1,200,000 of funds held in escrow in various national banks, under the act of August 25, 1914, providing for the production of oil on unpatented lands, pending the determination of the title. This, with such moneys previously invested, will make an aggregate of about $2,580,000 invested in Liberty Loan Bonds. There has been no hesitancy on the part of the operators to agree to these investments.

HONOR ROLL.

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Bartley, Searcy	Enlisted in the Navy.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant. Medical Corps. France.
Binley, Walter S.	1st Lt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus Ga.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf. A.E.F. France.
Conlon, James	Yeoman, 1st class, Indian Head, Md.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Crawford, Wm. A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F. France.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Private, drafted, Kelley Field No. 1, 1st training division, Recruit Brigade, line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Farrell, Leo T.	Private, Ordnance Depot, US PO 717, A.E.F.France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Frederick, Rosco	Private, Detroit, Alabama.
Gilbert, Alex. H. Jr.	Quartermaster Corps, USA, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Hamilton, James Y.	Captain, Q.M.R.C., Washington, D. C.
Hathaway, Alvin	Captain, Hdqrs 162d Inf. A.E.F. France.
Hedges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hemrick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. "C", 112th Field Art. Camp McClellan, Alabama.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lawych, Louis L.	Private, Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Private, Ordnance Corps, U.S. Army.
Mullady, C. C.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2d Lt.Co.B, 120th Inf. Camp Sevier,Greenville,S.C.
Reed, Archie M.	Ordnance Bureau, Washington, D.C.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Rice, Charles A.	9th Co. 154th Depot Brigade Bldg., B.B. 28, Camp Meade, Md.
Shaver, Charles W.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Simonton, F.B. Jr.	Private. Supply Co. 320th Field Art. Camp Gordon, Georgia.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private, Redhill, Pa.
Sullivan, W.M.E.	2d Lt., 6th Reg. Inf. U.S.A. A.E.F. France.
Tuchy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Ritenour, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Drafted,
Bedell, Archie W.	1st Lt. MN NG Santa Vista, Calif.
Hesla, Norvell	Enlisted.
Ingalls, Walter S.	2d Lt. Co. I, 1st Arizona Infantry.
King, Norman L.	Maj. MN NG, Santa Vista, Calif.
Spear, Hiram C.	2d Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Wash.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division, US Engrs, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Private, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Honan, John J.	Officers Training Camp, Presidio, Calif.
Kimball, Edward L.	Private, Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engineers, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Private, 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Lummis, Doran W.	Ordnance Training School, Eugene, Oregon.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N.D. National Guard.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Fort Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U S Army

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt. 20th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas.
Calvin, Elmer D.	3d Officers Training Camp, American Lake, Wash.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt. EORC American Lake, Wash.
Cronyn, Theodore	Private, 23d Engrs Co. "A", Camp Meade, Md.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2d Lt EORC ETC Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Haste, Glenn R.	42d Auxiliary Battalion, Camp American University, Washington, D.C.
Hemphill, William L.	Capt. Artillery, Officers Reserve Corps, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.	1st Lt. EORC Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Private, 23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Johnson, Carl E.	13th Field Artillery, Camp Green, Charlotte, N.C.
Johnston, William R.	Civil Engr, USA San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs, Camp Stewart, Newport News, Va.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Nash, William L.	Officers Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Perkins, Basil C.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Perkins, William C.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Pinkham, Louis H.	Officers Training Camp, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Richardson, G. E.	Capt. EORC, Boise, Idaho.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt., QMRC Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L., 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE (continued)

Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt., Artillery, AEF France.
Streit, C. K.	Co."D" 18th Engrs Railway. AEF, US PO 705,France.
Swanholm, Carl	Private, Co. "C", 29th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23d Engrs, Camp Meade, Md.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Private, 43d Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank	Drafted, Hackberry, Arizona.

FIELD SERVICE

Armstrong, G. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.
Galbraith, E. C.	Captain, Co. 5, ERC, AEF, France.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt., EORC, 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S. C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Parks, George A.	1st Lt., EORC, Camp Lee, Va.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. S.	Signal R. C., 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

RELATIVE TO DEATH OR INJURY OF FORMER EMPLOYEE WHO ENTERED THE ARMY OR NAVY.

General Land Office.

Washington, April 5, 1918.

U. S. Surveyor General,
Registers and Receivers,
Chiefs of Field Division,
Supervisor of Surveys, and
Superintendent of Logging.

Sirs:

Your attention is called to the following request of March 2, 1918, from the Secretary of the Interior:

> "I would like to do our boys who are injured in France the honor of posting their names in the Department as soon as we can know of their injuries, and as there is no way of getting such a list from the War Department, I wish you would notify each division chief and agent in the field that we would like to have a notice at once sent to the chiefs of each bureau whenever word is received that a man from this Department has been killed or injured in the military or naval service, so that we may keep their names on a special Roll of Honor."

You are requested that in the event of your being advised of any former employees under your supervision who entered the military or naval service being killed or injured, to at once inform this office thereof, with as full a statement as possible of when and where the death or injury occurred and character of the injury.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

(Refer to Circular No. 595)

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mr. D. A. Millrick of the Law Board, has returned from a trip to Portland, Oregon, where he was a witness in the criminal proceedings against Carlos L. Byron in the Federal Court for the District of Oregon, for the fraudulent use of the mails; the scheme being to locate timber and stone claimants on lands covered by forest lieu selections and for that reason not subject to disposition. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged.

The Chief of the Alaska Field Division, Mr. C. R. Arundell, is on his way back to Juneau, after a month's work in conference over the special needs of the Territory.

Mr. R. C. Willis, Chief of Division "K" was absent from the office several days recently as witness on behalf of the United States in the trial of a turpentine timber trespass case at Tallahassee, Florida, in which the Niles Naval Stores Company was the defendant. The Government won the case.

In response to the many calls for the paper on the Rectangular System of Surveying in the April number of the Bulletin, it will be reprinted separately for the use of the service.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin". All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

Summary of Employees Who Have
Entered the Military or Naval Service
April 23, 1918.

Listed in first Honor Roll	1268
Office of the Secretary	1
General Land Office	14
Office of Indian Affairs	8
Pension Office	1
Patent Office	2
Bureau of Education	1
Geological Survey	3
Reclamation Service	25
Bureau of Mines	7
Alaskan Engineering Commission .	79
St. Elizabeths Hospital	14
Total	1423
Minus persons disqualified, etc.	3
Grand total	1420

Supplemental List of
Employees who Have Entered
the Military or Naval Service.

Office of the Secretary: (1)

Bodine, Charles B.

General Land Office: (14)

Croxdale, James H.
Cutcheon, C. T. M.
Duckworth, Earl C.
Hesla, Norvell
Livings, Fred T.
Moulton, Harry D.
Obenchain, Charles A.
Parks, George A.
Reed, Archie M.
Reed, Irby
Rice, Charles A.
Snyder, Frank T.
Tabler, Charles H.
Van Dolsen, Fred L.

Office of Indian Affairs: (8)

Cross, Dr. Roland R.
Dunston, Clarence
Horwitz, Harry
Kaighn, Edward C.
Lair, Harry M.
Nuffer, Herman C.
Williams, Victor G.
Zahn, Francis B.

Pension Office: (1)

Silton, Harry S.

Patent Office: (2)

Baxter, Horace M.
Greene, Aldie R.

Bureau of Education: (1)

Thornton, Latha C.

Geological Survey: 93)

Corrigan, Terrence V.
Dunham, Harvey L.
Schaffer, Emery F.

Reclamation Service: (25)

Brown, Ralph
Cornish, O. B.
Dahnke, William
Engle, Anton W.
Farrell, Charles
Fendall, Tommy
Finnerty, Emmet J.
Gochnour, George
Hillis, Elbert L.
Holloway, William A.
Kelly, Paul
Kott, William N.
Lytle, Arthur
McHugo, John F.
Neals, Walter J.
Nelson, Carl
Paselk, Jake
Pimsner, Carl J.
Powell, Fred W.
Rawn, A. M.
Rohrer, George F.
Scheele, Peter M. H.
Shuck, W. W.
Tuttle, William R.
White, Bruce

Bureau of Mines: (7)

Hartshorn, Elder B.
Holt, Norman E.
Loftus, James J.
Rosky, John
Schlarb, George H.
Teufel, James H.
Walther, Owen N.

Alaskan Engineering Commission: (79)

Adams, Albert L.
Axe, Leslie
Bertleson, V.
Boothby, R. E.
Brown, O. S.
Brugger, E.
Calvert, Russell
Cicovich, G. B.
Cooper, James P.
Crough, Jim
Cullen, G. S.
Davidson, William
Davis, Jim
Denny, Bert
Dohrman, A. I.
Dorwin, John S.
Duncan, C. S.
Dutton, F. E.
Easton, Don
Ellis, Roy
Engle, Norman
English, William A.
Farnsworth, I. P.
Ferguson, A. A.
Fletcher, G. N.
Gardner, H.
Googe, W. D.
Gothberg, J. E.
Graham, M. A.
Gray, Arthur B.
Greenberg, F.
Griffith, D. S.
Hagen, E. H.
Hallier, V. O.
Harkin, John
Harkins, V. O.
Head, F. B.
Hinde, E. G.
Howard, H. W.
Jacob, R. Y.
Jaenicke, W. H.
Jenkins, G. L.
Jenson, J. C.
Jepson, G.
Jones, C. G.
Kearns, Guy P.
Kenyon, O. A.
Kertis, G. E.
Krause, J. F.
McCarthy, D. J.
McCutcheon, H. E.
McLane, A. P.
McNally, R. C.
Mathewson, W. R.
Maxey, Robert
Mayhew, F. U.
Mears, Frederick (Col.)
Merritt, C. D.
Miller, Fabian S.
Mills, H. D.
Momb, James P.
Munro, R. J.
Oldfin, E. C.
Olson, Morris
Olsson, J. L.
Park, James G.
Peterson, A. L.
Roberts, G. L.
Rydholm, H. M.
Saunders, F. H.
Schott, R. C.
Stone, Roy E.
Strong, J. L.
Thielan, J. O.
Wade, Tracy
Wells, H. B.
Werner, E. L.
Wold, Jens
Wressell, C. M.

St. Elizabeths Hospital: (14)

Boyd, Francis G.
Dougherty, Walter G.
Eversfield, Joseph E.
Heflin, William R.
Henry, John T.
Johnson, Walter E.
Lockwood, Ernest
Moffett, Preston
Readmond, Claude K.
Thompson, Everett A.
Tippett, James H.
Turner, Dr. John P.
White, Roy E.
Wise, Ernest A.

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LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. June 1, 1918. No. 4.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A certain line of inquiry that was being pursued a few days ago developed the following figures:

In 1913, there were 2,036 cancellations of fraudulent entries; in 1914, there were 1,825 such cancellations; in 1915, there were 1,614 such cancellations; in 1916, there were 822 such cancellations, and in 1917, only 648, a total decrease of 68%. What does this signify?

Naturally the first question that presents itself is whether or not there were fewer outstanding entries during this period; in other words, were the subsisting entries and proofs reduced to such an extent that the percentage of fraudulent cases nevertheless remained constant. As to this, reference to the annual reports for the years mentioned, shows the following:

Year	Original Allowed Entries Exclusive of Indian Lands (Acres)	Final Entries (Acres)
1913	* 15,321,000	11,450,000
1914	15,925,000	10,676,000
1915	16,188,000	8,323,000
1916	17,414,000	8,210,000
1917	14,802,000	9,247,000

* 1,697,000 acres in excess of year 1912.

These figures indicate that while there has been a slight falling off in the area covered by final proofs, up to and including

1916 there was a steady increase of new business following 1912, and much more in 1917 than in 1912. On page 20 of the Bulletin for May is an item calling attention to the fact that while, during the period from July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, there were 14,850 final homestead proofs; during the same period for 1917, there were over 22,000. These figures are consistent with the above table; the final proofs for 1915-16 dropped off because of the smaller amount of new business three and four years before, while in 1917 and first half of the fiscal year 1918, we find a marked increase in final proofs due to the increased new business during 1914-15-16; if the analogy continues to hold good we should have still more final proofs in 1919. No account is taken in any of these figures of operations under the grazing homestead act, and as the enlarged homestead act has been in force since 1909, it is fair to presume that the number of entries included in these items is closely proportionate to the areas.

It is apparent, therefore, that during the years that cancellations for fraud have decreased more than half, as above stated, the outstanding, subsisting entries have increased, rendering the figures as to cancellations for fraud still more significant. What then, is the cause? Have the moral standards of land entrymen improved; or is the Field Service asleep at the switch; or are we less exacting in rendering decisions; or has years of constant vigilence on the part of the Field Service and the knowledge of the public that they have not relaxed, brought about a greater respect for, and general compliance with, the law? While any or all of these factors may have contributed something to the result, we venture the opinion that the last named furnishes the true explanation of the marked reduction in fraud cases. The public has learned that in the long run irregular methods do not pay. Moreover, the so-called "big fraud" cases involving frequently a large number of fraudulent homestead, timber or coal entries, are almost a thing of the past; practically all such cases that are not closed had their inception years ago. In harmony with the higher ethical standards that are coming to obtain in business generally, we believe the dealings of the public with respect to the public domain are becoming more and more "on the square." We intend to keep it thus.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Appointments.

General Land Office:- Robert W. Lyman, of Pennsylvania, copyist at $900. Miss Lucia A. Hendrickson, of D. C., copyist at $900. Emmett D. Preston, Jr., messenger boy at $600.

Field Service:- Fayette A. Jones, of New Mexico, Mineral Examiner at $1600. Mrs. Ethel F. Stevenson, of New Mexico, S&T Santa Fe Field Division at $1080.

Local Offices and Offices Surveyors General:- Benjamin F. Groves, Sr., Register, Land Office, Los Angeles, California; George S. Allen, Register, Land Office, Topeka, Kansas; Miss Felice Cohn, of Nevada, Assistant Superintendent Sale of Lands within the Oregon and California Railroad Grant, at $2400, Land Office Roseburg, Oregon; Harry G. Hogle, of New Mexico, draftsman at $1200, office Surveyor General of New Mexico; Miss Wevie C. Jensen, of Washington, S&T, Land Office Vale, Oregon, at $900; Miss Leta M. Woolery, of Washington, S&T at $900, Land Office Glasgow, Montana; Miss Laura M. Weaver, of Nebraska, S&T, Land Office, Alliance, Nebraska.

Reappointments.

Charles E. Harris, Receiver, Land Office, Blackfoot, Idaho; Henry Heitfeld, Register, Land Office Lewiston, Idaho; John A. Ross, Register, Land Office, Bellefourche, South Dakota; Charles E. Davidson, Surveyor General of Alaska; William H. Eddey, Receiver, Land Office, Lander, Wyoming.

Surveying Service:- James F. Pfau, of Washington, transitman at $120 per month; Frank Sumarlidason, of Washington, transitman at $100 per month.

Reinstatements.

Field Service:- Benjamin F. L. Heron, of Georgia, special agent at $1680 per annum; Orris Bennett, of Kansas, special agent at $1440.

Surveying Service:- Earle B. Williams, of Washington, transitman at $120 per month; Roy E. Chase, of Colorado, U.S. Surveyor at $170 per month.

Local Land Office:- Mrs. Maud M. Kise, of Missouri, S&T at $1200, Land Office, Douglas, Wyoming.

Transfers.

General Land Office:- William K. Williams, of Wyoming, clerk at $1600, by transfer from the Office of the Solicitor; Charles W. Nestler, of D. C., from clerk at $1600 to the Office of the Secretary; Theodore Mack, of D. C. from clerk at $1600 to the Office of the Secretary.

Field Service:- Robert H. Walker, of Maryland, from War Department, Ordnance at Large, to special agent at $1200; Henry H. Lepper, of Massachusetts from land law clerk in the land office at Great Falls, Montana, to special agent at $1200.

Promotions.

General Land Office:- John C. Howland to clerk at $1400; Ullen F. Logue to clerk at $1200; Mrs. Cora H. DeSaules, Henry K. Dinan, Mrs. Mary D. C. Turner, and Walter B. Randall, to clerks at $1000; George C. Dietz to copyist at $900.

Field Service:- Ernest P. Rands to Special Agent in Charge of the Classification of Lands Within the Oregon and California Railroad Grant at $2700; Wesley J. Lefler to Special Agent at $1440.

Local Land Offices and Offices Surveyors General:- Clarence T. Brickel to clerk-draftsman at $1320, Office Surveyor General Washington; Cornelius Leonard to clerk at $1000, Office Surveyor General California; Miss Anna A. Wagner to $1080, S&T Land Office Helena, Montana.

Separations.

General Land Office;- Donald B. Clement, clerk at $1400, enlisted in Sanitary Corps, Medical Dept., U.S.Army; James R. Cooper, clerk at $1000, enlisted in Medical Dept., U.S.Army; Francis B. Condon, clerk at $1200 called into the Military Service of the United States; Andrew J. Szabo, copyist at $900, called into the Military Service of the United States; John A. Whelan, copyist at $900, Commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the National Army; Herman H. Rudolph, assistant messenger at $720, Commissioned

1st Lieutenant in the National Army; Walter S. Poole, skilled laborer at $660, enlisted in Navy; Herman O. Huebner, assistant messenger at $720, because of ill health; John C. Wallace, clerk at $1000, voluntary regisnation; Samuel J. Norvell, copyist at $900, voluntary resignation.

Field Service:- Earl C. Galbraith, Mineral Examiner at $1800, Enlisted; Harry A. Ferris, Mineral Examiner at $1320, enlisted; Otto J. Mengelkamp, Jr., S&T at $1320 Cheyenne Field Division, enlisted; Donald R. Thompson, Surveyor for the Inspection of Mineral Deposits at $1800, voluntary resignation; Leslie A. Gillett, Surveyor for the Inspection of Mineral Deposits at $2100, voluntary resignation; Leory A. Palmer, Mineral Examiner at $1800, voluntary resignation.

Surveying Service:- Thomas B. Matthews, U. S. Cadastral Engineer at $160 per month, Commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Army; William H. Richards, Jr., U.S. Surveyor at $150 per month, enlisted; Edward T. Best, Jr., and James W. Scanlan, transitmen at $110 per month, enlisted; Alton O. Stinson, U. S. Surveyor at $150 per month, enlisted. Charles M. Pidgeon, U. S. Surveyor at $170 per month, voluntary resignation; Harry W. Reppert, U. S. Surveyor at $150 per month, voluntary resignation; James R. Cumming, Transitman at $110 per month, voluntary resignation.

Local Land Offices and Offices Surveyors General:- Clarence T. Brickel, Clerk-draftsman at $1320, office Surveyor General Washington, enlisted in Naval Reserves; Doran W. Lummis, clerk-draftsman at $1400, Office Surveyor General Wyoming, enlisted; Edward J. Keefe, S&T at $1440, land office Lewiston, Idaho, enlisted as chief yoeman in the U. S. Naval Reserves; Miss Maybelle L. Moulton, S&T Land Office, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho at $900, voluntary resignation; Miss Jean Passmore, S&T at $900, Office Surveyor General of Utah, voluntary resignation; Miss Anna Frost, S&T at $900, land office Bismarck, North Dakota, voluntary resignation; Edward A. Stevens, S&T Land Office Sterling, Colorado, at $1260, voluntary resignation; Miss Minnie M. Morton, S&T at $900, Land Office Glasgow, Montana, voluntary resignation.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret the Bulletin announces the death of William E. Patton, an employee of this office since 1908.

In Memory of Mr. George Hayworth, late
Chief of the San Francisco, Cal., Field Division.

The following is a feeble tribute to the high regard and esteem in which the late Mr. George Hayworth was held by the employees of the San Francisco Field Division, of which he was Chief. He died on Sunday night, April 21, 1918, at his home in Oakland, California.

There were, perhaps, few Federal positions calling for more arduous responsibility and expeditious, comprehensive action than that which was tendered to Mr. George Hayworth early in 1914, the Chief of the San Francisco Field Division, with its more than a million and a half acres of withdrawn petroleum lands, to say nothing of the several hundred thousand acres in cases pending investigation involving potash, soda, gold, silver, copper, gypsum, fullers earth, and other minerals, and timber, water, etc.

Shortly after Mr. Hayworth's appointment as Chief of Field Division, the Los Angeles Field Division, which then comprised the southern part of the State of California, was abolished and part of it merged into the San Francisco Field Division, which San Francisco Field Division after such merger comprised the whole State of California and the State of Nevada.

The San Francisco Field Division comprised over ninety per cent of the California petroleum withdrawal of September 27, 1909, upwards of seventy townships of over 23,000 acres each, more than half of which was yet Government land of which there were no entries of record at the local land offices, but upon which thousands of mining locations had been made, these being a matter of record at the various county seats of the counties wherein the lands were located.

When we consider that the 1909 withdrawal had been made over four years without any systematic examination of the Government lands embraced in the withdrawal, in so far as the San Francisco Field Division was concerned, with a view of determining what rights, if any, had been initiated prior to the withdrawal of September 27, 1909, the fact that millions of barrels of oil per month were for years prior to Mr. Hayworth's appointment being extracted and new wells being continuously spudded in on the public domain, intricate transfers of alleged property interests being recorded from day to day at the various county seats, any person familiar with the conditions can realize the stupendous difficulties facing an early, comprehensive investigation of the rights of the Government and its people as to this oil situation.

Mr. Hayworth, however, at once undertook a systematic investigation of the physical conditions on the land and of the bona fides of the thousands of locations recorded at the county seats and, although with only a limited force at his disposal, at the time of his death had practically completed investigations and reports on the whole withdrawn area.

He is remembered by all who knew him as a man of sterling character, able, fearless, and energetic, and with a heart full of humanity and kindness and consideration for his fellow creatures, and always frank, sincere, and fair in all his dealings.

His death has robbed the Government of one of the most loyal, conscientious, and competent field men the service has ever known.

To the Office we extend our sincere regrets over the loss of such a trustworthy and efficient employee, and to his mother and to his wife our heartfelt sympathy over the loss of such a noble son and husband.

H. H. Mancha, in behalf of the
San Francisco Field Division.

George Hayworth, Chief of our Division, has passed out.

He died Sunday night, April 21, 1918 - in harness, as he doubtless would have wished.

He killed himself with his work.

His last duty was performed when, by rights, he should have been in the hospital.

He died in the service of his country as truly as has, or will, any soldier on the western front.

Faithful? From first to last. The United States never had a more trustworthy servant.

Honest? As the day is long. Honest with his friends and acquaintances, with his business associates, with his Government and, more than all else, with himself.

Constant? As the needle to the pole. Unswerving in his devotion to his duty as he saw it, and to his ideals.

Kindly? Always. None more so, as all his intimate social and business associates unqualifiedly testify.

It is no meaningless or mere formal statement when we, his co-workers in the San Francisco Field Division, say we miss him and

deeply and sincerely mourn his demise. It comes from the bottom of the heart of each and every one of his former associates.

May his worn and weary spirit find that everlasting peace which is the reward of all who continue faithful to the end.

G. E. Hair
Special Agent.

Dear old Jack has gone to his final resting place, and peace be to him. While not altogether unexpected to us of the San Francisco Field Division, it was nevertheless a great shock, as after all, his end came suddenly. I have had the privilege of knowing Hayworth since April, 1905, when I joined the engineering staff of the Isthmian Canal Commission as assistant engineer and shortly after arriving at Panama, met him there. We were associated on the Canal work for one year. Hayworth had come to Panama with General and Governor Davis as the latter's clerk from the Philippine Islands. When Governor Davis went back to the States, Hayworth stayed on with Governor Magoon, and later went with Magoon to Cuba.

If I were asked to mention Hayworth's most outstanding trait, I should have to say it was his sense of duty. All of the men of the San Francisco Field Division have observed how, with his gradually declining health, racked with sickness, and hardly able to stand on his feet, he would nevertheless keep on working and putting up such a gallant fight against the ravishing disease which finally got the best of him.

His work in the Field Division of the General Land Office since 1909, in Arizona, southern California, and finally as Chief of the San Francisco Field Division is well known to all of the older men in the service. His principal work consisted of the investigation into the California oil land situation. And in this connection I wish to offer this tribute, that all of the men, who have had something to do with this delicate subject, must acknowledge that Hayworth did his duty as he saw and understood it, and was a faithful official to the Department of Justice as well as to the General Land Office. And perhaps the best proof, after all, of having spent a successful life is the fact that one does not leave any enemies behind one, doing one's duty to the point of breaking, being loyal at all times to one's friends, being fair and considerate to one's associates, being a good husband and son - such was George Hayworth.

F. Oskar Martin,
Mineral Inspector, G.L.O.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 2.

Colorado and Wyoming (which with Nebraska are known as the resurvey states) comprise Surveying District No. 2. Perhaps no other two states in the country are better suited for combination in a single district than are these two. The history of their settlement and development is much alike, their physical characteristics are similar, their geographical positions with respect to one another are most favorable, and their survey problems are identical. Both states have drawn on the Louisiana Purchase for their territory, on the republic of Texas and on the Mexican cession of 1848. Wyoming in addition thereto includes a small part of the territory to which the United States established its claim as against that of Great Britain in 1846.

Early History, Colorado.

The first explorations of record within the present limits of the state of Colorado were made by DeSoto and Coronado in 1541. In 1776 Escalante explored the southwestern part of the state and in 1806 Zebulon M. Pike visited the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains and the plains to the east thereof. The explorations of Long in 1820, and Fremont in 1842 and '43 greatly added to the knowledge of the country. Gold had been discovered in small quantities by the early explorers, but it was not until 1858 when gold was found near the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte River, and near Idaho Springs and in the vicinity of the present site of Central City, that any considerable inrush of prospectors began.

Between the years 1804 and 1854 Colorado was included at various times under some half dozen territories. It finally took definite form of its own and was organized as a Territory under its present limits in 1861 with Colorado City as its capital. In 1862 the capital was moved to Golden and in 1868 to Denver. Colorado was admitted as a state in 1876.

History of Surveys, Colorado.

A quaint little map now reposing in the files of the office of the Surveyor General for Colorado, at Denver, and bearing the date 1866, depicts in a most faithful manner the information gathered by exploration and survey up to that time. It shows the Base Line of the 6th Principal Meridian survey system, which was extended from near the present east boundary of the state along the 40° of North Latitude west to the summit of the Rocky Mountains by Jarrett Todd and James Withrow in 1859, under the first contract to be let for surveys within the boundaries of the present state. This survey was made under the direction of Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska, of which latter Territory Colorado was a part at the time, and was approved by him at Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, October 28, 1859.

The ancient little map also shows a narrow strip of public land surveys close under the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the Arkansas River to the high country north of the South Platte River covering an area about 170 miles in length and about 18 miles in width. This group includes the first surveys executed under Colorado's first Surveyor General, Francis M. Case, who took office April 18, 1861, as well as those made under his successor, John Pierce, up to the time of issue of the map. There is also shown a small group of surveys executed during the early '60s in the southern part of the state near the present town of Conejos, under the New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line. These two general groups formed the nucleus of the great network of public land surveys which were spread over the eastern and northern parts of the state under the 6th Principal Meridian and Base Line and over the southwestern quarter of the state under the New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line. There is also in western Colorado a small survey system referred to the Ute Principal Meridian and Base Line - the smallest survey system in the country - which was created before the surveys of the larger system had reached that part of the country.

Although public land surveys had been in process of execution in Colorado since 1859, it was not until 1868 that provision was made for the survey of any of its boundaries. On May 22nd of that year a contract was entered into with E. N. Darling, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, for the survey of the 37th Parallel of North Latitude so far as it constituted the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado, or from the 26° of longitude west from Washington to the southwest corner of the Territory. It was not until 1873 that that part of the south boundary between the 26th and 25th meridians was established by John G. Major. The 37th Parallel along the entire south boundary of the state, a distance of 371 miles was subsequently re-determined and remonumented by H. B. Carpenter in 1902 and '03, but this line has never received final approval as the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico. The east boundary was the next to receive attention. O. N. Chaffee established the 25th meridian west from Washington in 1869 so far as it constituted the boundary between the Territories of Colorado and Nebraska and John G. Major extended it south in 1872 and marked it as the boundary line between Colorado and Kansas. The total length of the east boundary is 276 miles. The north boundary, between the Territories of Colorado and Wyoming, 270 miles in length, was surveyed by A. V. Richards under a contract dated September 13, 1872, and that part of the line between Colorado and Nebraska, 102½ miles in length, by H. C. Fellows. The west boundary throughout its entire length of 277 miles was established by Rollin J. Reeves in 1878. This line was re-established from the southwest corner of the state to the 209th mile corner north of the White River by A. D. Wilson in 1885. Re-establishments for short spaces along the several boundaries for the purpose of closing public land surveys thereon have been authorized from time to time but no extensive resurveys of boundaries other than those noted have been made.

Early History, Wyoming.

The first white men known to have traversed the country now

included in the state of Wyoming were Sieur de la Verendrye and his sons, who in 1743 and '44 came from Canada to examine into the fur resources of the country. Perhaps the next white man to cross the country was John Colter, a former member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who left these explorers in Montana in 1805 and set out on his own account, alone and on foot, for St. Louis. Colter is no doubt the discoverer of that group of natural wonders now embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, and had he fully appreciated his opportunities and had been qualified to take advantage of them his travels and discoveries would have been conducive of much valuable information. As it was no one believed his stories of the wonders of the Yellowstone country. He later crossed the Rocky Mountains and descended Green River to near the mouth of Ham's Fork, and thence made his way back to the settlements. Six years later an overland party of the Pacific Fur Company crossed the country on the way to Astoria on the Columbia River.

The first organized exploring parties to enter the country were those lead by Ashley to the Sweetwater and Green River Valleys in 1824, by Capt. Booneville in the southern and western parts in 1832 - the first person to cross the Rocky Mountains with wagons - and by Fremont, who in 1842 made extensive explorations in the Wind River Mountains and the South Pass country.

The romances of the old Overland and Oregon Trails which traverse the southern part of the state are too fresh in our minds to need recounting here. The Mormon migration took place in 1847-9 over a long stretch of the old Overland Trail, and the Union Pacific Railroad later followed its route in part in Northeastern Colorado and in Wyoming. The Oregon Trail also served as a beacon and guide for advancing civilization. The Oregon Short Line Railroad followed its general course and in many places has found it difficult to improve upon its location. The old wagon road itself is still in existence and even today an occasional motor propelled prairie schooner may be found thereon wending its way to the "Land of Promise." The greater portion of the travel of the early days was confined to these well defined routes in the southern part of the state. However, with the discovery of gold in the Sweetwater country in 1867, attention was directed to the virgin resources and wonderful possibilities of the interior country. The discovery of coal in the northern, northeastern and southwestern parts of the state, the exceptional facilities for cattle and sheep raising all over the state, and fine agricultural opportunities in the valleys brought in thousands of settlers and with them recognition of the country as a separate jurisdiction.

Wyoming was organized as a Territory in 1868 from areas previously included in Dakota, Idaho and Utah, but derived more remotely from the original Territories of Nebraska, Utah and Oregon, a portion having at one time also belonged to Washington. She was admitted to the Union in 1890.

Surveying History, Wyoming.

Public land surveys of Wyoming are all referred to the 6th Principal Meridian and Base Line with the exception of those covering a small area in the central western part of the state under the Wind River Principal Meridian and Base Line, and were therefore brought in from the great survey system to the south and east. With the establishment of the office of the SurveyorGeneral two years after Wyoming was organized as a Territory, or in 1870, a rapid expansion of the rectangular system of surveys was begun. The first surveying contract was let by Silas Reed the first Surveyor General of the Territory, to Edwin James in 1870. It made provision for the survey of the 8th Guide Meridian West northward for 48 miles from the 3d Standard Parallel North, the 4th and 5th Standard Parallels North eastward to their intersection with the east boundary of the Territory and the survey of the same parallels westward to the 9th Guide Meridian West and also for the exterior lines of Tps. 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., Rs. 65, 66 and 67 West. These surveys were in the southeastern part of the state, in the vicinity of Cheyenne which city had been laid out by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867 several years before the commencement of any public land surveys in that country, and were but the beginnings of the extensive system which soon covered the surveyable land in the state.

Wyoming's boundaries next claimed attention. Two surveyors of the time played important parts in the survey of these boundaries; Rollin J. Reeves and A. V. Richards. Reeves ran the north boundary, which follows the 45th Parallel of North Latitude for 347 miles, in 1879 and '80, and also that portion of the east boundary between the 43d and 45th Parallels in 1877. His accounts of his experiences with hostile Indians while on the east boundary are interesting and tend to relieve the monotony of the technical record of the survey. He is unstinting in his praise of 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, who with a small command accompanied the surveying parties and made possible the completion of the survey at that time. Richards ran the south boundary which had been fixed by Congress on the 41st Parallel of North Latitude, in 1872, and the west boundary in 1873.

In General.

The survey of the large agricultural areas in District No. 2 were completed years ago. The record of the field work done is correct in most instances, and there are many well-executed and permanently marked surveys extant in both states attesting to the skill and integrity of the surveyors charged with the work; but unfortunately there were a number of fraudulent and mythical surveys foisted upon the Government in the old days, not only in Wyoming and Colorado, but in all the public land states. It is known that the lines of some of these old surveys were run by the crudest methods and their measurements made with a buckboard wheel; it is known that in other cases lines were run only in the easily accessible valleys and that the intervening hills and mountains had been merely sketched and that all the surveyed and sketched were returned as surveyed and monumented; and it is well known

that some surveys, but fortunately very few, were platted and complete sets of field notes prepared therefor without a line ever having been run in the field. This was forty years ago. The days of such practices have long since passed forever. They were made possible first by a fundamentally wrong system - the contract system - and second by a total lack for a while of field supervision. There were many excellent surveys made in the early days, but with the suspension of field supervision and inspection, carelessness and fraud made their appearances. Fortunately such a condition of affairs could not last long; nor did it. The contract system must needs be still employed, but closer supervision began to be practiced; the incompetents were weeded out and the dishonest were prosecuted. High class engineers and surveyors were induced to enter the service and modern scientific procedure was introduced. Finally in June, 1910 the old contract system of surveys was abolished and under the direct system the Surveying Service of the General Land Office assumed its proper place as a technical and scientific organization.

District No. 2's survey problems largely involve resurveys; of defining, where obliteration warrants, the boundaries of lands remaining undisposed of, and of protecting in the process valid rights of lands which have been disposed of. The faulty surveys of the past and the extensive settlement thereunder have created a situation which failed to yield to ordinary surveying treatment and required the formulation of a special practice to successfully meet the requirements of Congress in its acts authorizing resurveys. This practice is fully crystallized; but perhaps more than in other forms of surveying the degree of its effectiveness depends not only upon technical skill but upon the wisdom and judgment of all concerned in its application; both those in the Washington and local offices as well as on those behind the instruments in the field.

Edward T. Best, Jr., and James W. Scanlan, U. S. Transitmen of District No. 3, have resigned from the Surveying Service and left Neligh, Nebraska, April 27th for Camp Funston, Kansas, where both were assigned as Corporals of the 64th Co., 167 Depot Brigade.

William E. Robertson, U. S. Surveyor, District No. 7, has resigned and entered the 4th Officers' Training Camp at American Lake, Washington.

Quintin Campbell, U. S. Transitman, District No. 5, resigned on May 2nd and enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force at San Diego, California. At the same time he made application for assignment to the Navigation School or the Aviation Section.

Alton O. Stinson, U. S. Surveyor, who was called by the Draft Board at Grand Forks, North Dakota, has been sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for training and has been assigned to Co. "B," 313th Engineers.

So far as known, twelve former U. S. Surveyors and Transitmen are now in France, viz.: Theodore Cronyn, Philip L. Inch, Thos. B. Matthews, Basil C. Perkins, Wm. C. Perkins, Louis H. Pinkham, Jr., Otis Ross, Wallace G. Shapcott, Clarence K. Streit, Guy R. Veal, Glenn R. Haste, and Thos. C. Rathbone.

The Service Flag in the office of the Supervisor of Surveys at Denver, Colorado, now contains 38 stars representing former classified employees who are enrolled in the Army and Navy.

LIBERTY LOANS.

Subscriptions to the First Liberty Loan by members of the Field Surveying Service amounted to $12,850 and represented 63% of the membership. The call came at a time when the parties were all in the field, many of them so remotely situated as to render communication with them in the allotted time impossible. The call for the Second Loan also found a large majority of the parties in the field, but still most of them could be reached and practically all of these responded. The total amount of subscriptions to the Second Loan surpassed the quota of $25,000 set for the Service by the supervisory corps by $1,450, the total subscriptions being $26,450, and representing 92% of the membership. The goal for the Service in the Third Loan was fixed at $30,000. At the time of its call a number of parties had left for the field; still every member of the Service was finally reached with the exception of one who was ill in a hospital in California. It is understood that this member had made arrangements before being taken ill to subscribe to the Loan and that in all probability his plans have been carried out. The total subscription to the Third Liberty Loan reported to date is $32.350, and the subscribers represent 100% of the membership.

Some interesting instances and fine examples of sacrifice have come to light as a result of the Third Liberty Loan drive. One member of the Service who subscribed to a $1,000 bond made formal request to be kept continuously in the field for one year for the reason he said that he could save more money in the field with which to pay for his bond than he could otherwise. Another member who had acquired a small but artistic collection of oil stock certificates was moved to lay aside his rosy colored spectacles and let the lot go at 20¢ on the dollar. The proceeds were invested in Liberty Bonds. Still another member who had failed of selection by the

Army examining board and who wanted to do something that smacked of real sacrifice decided to cut out tobacco for the period of the war and contribute the $10 a month saved thereby to the purchase of Liberty Bonds. The latest advices indicate that the crisis has been passed and that the patient is doing nicely with every hope of a successful outcome. It is the time for sacrifice.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, who has been with the Nevada parties in the field, has returned to Salt Lake City. He will shortly leave for the field in Utah on a trip of inspection.

Robert A. Farmer, U. S. Surveyor, was recently assigned to District No. 8 where he will continue the class of work on which he has been so long engaged. He is at present making some revisions in the Omak townsite survey in Washington. This work has been made special in the field and in the office. Surveyor General FitzHenry is prepared to expedite the preparation of the returns as soon as they are received. Mr. Farmer will also make some slight modifications in the D'Aste, Montana, townsite survey, desired by the Indian Office, before commencing extensive resurveys on the Yakima Indian Reservation.

A field assistant in District No. 2 complains that when returning to camp one evening he got separated from the party and lost his way and that he had to spend the night "with an unwashed, evil-looking, half-breed sheep herder, who snored so he kept even the sheep awake." We await with interest a report from the sheep herder.

Ranney Y. Lyman, U. S. Surveyor, of District No. 1, recently submitted to the Supervisor of Surveys a military clinometer with certain modifications of his own design which are calculated to fit the instrument specially for this work. A careful examination of the clinometer with its new features was made in the Supervisor's office and the conclusion reached that the instrument possessed many excellent points. It was returned to Mr. Lyman for further trial in the field and report.

Like the first robin, the first party in the field enjoys a certain degree of attention and distinction not bestowed upon subsequent robins and parties. The first parties in the field this spring in the northern districts were E. C. Guerin, Alaska; Deane J. Wolff, Colorado;

Bardsley and Kopelman, Idaho; R. Y. Lyman and A. Parker Warner, Montana; Wilbur S. Wills, Nebraska; Mason and Bird, Nevada; R. E. Clark, New Mexico; L. E. Wilkes, Oregon; Ralph Gentry, Utah; Roy T. Campbell, Washington; A.D. Davis and King, Wyoming; and A. N. Kimmell, Eastern District.

Arthur D. Kidder, Associate Supervisor of Surveys, has returned to Washington from Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was called as a witness in the oil land suits being tried there.

All Alaska parties are in the field, F. W. Williamson, U. S. Surveyor, and Fred Dahlquist, U. S. Transitman, left Juneau May 19th for Kachemak Bay near the southwestern extremity of the Kenai Peninsula to resume the surveys under Group No. 9. E. C. Guerin, U. S. Transitman, left earlier in the month for Fort Yukon in the interior, and a little later will join Woodbury Abbey, U. S. Surveyor, who is now at Nenana. The two parties in Mr. Abbey's charge will further expand the rectangular system under Group No. 8 from the mouth of the Nenana River towards the survey group at Fairbanks. Victor H. Wilhelm, U. S. Surveyor, and party is in the upper Susitna River country where he is continuing the Land Office surveys under Group No. 10, over agricultural areas along the line of the Government railroad, and J. Frank Warner, U. S. Surveyor, is at work on the townsite of Petersburg in southeastern Alaska and on examinations.

While Alaska is also experiencing a shortage of men qualified for field work this season and of equipment material, Assistant Supervisor Walker anticipates no difficulty in taking care of by survey the authorized groups and special cases as well as such townsite surveys along the line of the Government railroad as he may be called upon to execute.

Herman Jaeckel, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 2, is on a tour of inspection of his field parties in Colorado. He will make a similar tour of Wyoming parties during the latter part of the month.

The old time camp cook is rapidly becoming extinct. We have a few good specimens left, and also a number of can-openers whose place in the fauna of the country time and patience alone can determine; but there is no cause for alarm. The wages commanded by cooks in general nowadays are attracting many to the profession and although the hours of the old time wagon and pack train cook who flourished in days gone by are numbered, the law of supply and demand will soon again adjust matters and there will be a new crop of up to date cooks on the market.

It is easy enough to be pleasant
When you travel on four bucks p. d.,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile
As he tries to get by on three.

A Boundary Suit Involving a Resurvey.

On February 25, 1918, the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana decided the case of Henry M. Russell vs. Producers Oil Company involving the position of the north and south center line of Sec. 3, T. 20 N., R. 16 W., La. Mer. This was a boundary suit and the issue was whether a certain oil well drilled by the defendants was in the SE$\frac{1}{4}$ of the section on land embraced within a lease upon which the well was supposed to be located, or whether the well was in the SW$\frac{1}{4}$ of the section on land owned by the plaintiff. The township was subdivided by the government in 1839 and the facts showed that the original quarter-section corners on the north and south boundaries of the section, upon which the position of the center line rested, had become obliterated beyond identification. The well was drilled in 1911 and the suit which was instituted immediately had been advanced to the Supreme Court of the State when the Interior Department in 1913 ordered a retracement and reestablishment of the original survey of the township in connection with another case involving public lands bordering Ferry Lake. The Supreme Court took notice of the official resurvey and remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to obtain, if possible, the testimony of the surveyors employed by the General Land Office. Arrangements were duly made for A. D. Kidder, Supervisor of Surveys, and associates A. N. Kimmell and F. D. Spofford, U. S. Surveyors, to appear as witnesses. This trial was held in 1916 and the government surveyors duly appeared for direct and cross-examination, during which every possible question bearing on the proper recovery of the original lines was exhaustively scrutinized. At this trial of the case it was shown that by various theories of proportional measurement applied from undisputed corners the center line of the section might be located within a zone from 30 ft. west of the well to 20 ft. east of the well. The resurvey by the government fixed the center line 1.7 ft. east of the well. It was shown that the well at this time had produced over 800,000 barrels of oil. Paragraphs from the Supreme Court's decision will be of interest to the surveying service, as follows:

> "Among the several surveys made, one stands out as most worthy of consideration by the Court. It was not made on behalf of any of the parties in interest in this litigation, but it was ordered by the United States government and it was executed under instructions from the General Land Office, whose stamp of approval has been placed upon it."

"Neither he (Mr. Kidder) nor his assistants, though aware of a contest involving the ownership of an oil well, knew, at the time of making the survey, any of the litigants in this case, nor did they know on which side of the line in dispute, the said litigants respectively claimed the oil well to be located. Under these circumstances, the recognized ability and competency of Mr. Kidder, the total absence of any possible bias on his part, the great care he exercised in the performance of his work, the most modern and scientific methods adopted by him and the further fact that the result of his work bears the approval of the General Land Office, are, in our opinion, sufficient to establish a preponderance of evidence in favor of plaintiffs and to justify a decree based upon his (the Judge of the District Court) findings under the law applicable in the case."

Trial of the Ferry Lake Suits.

The trial of nine suits involving public lands in the Caddo oil field in T. 20 N., R. 16 W., La. Mer., Louisiana, was begun April 22nd in the Federal Court at Shreveport and concluded May 10th. The testimony was heard before Hon. E. H. Randolph, Master in Chancery, who will forward the record, with recommendations, to Judge Foster of the New Orleans Federal Court for decision.

The case of the United States was based largely on the fact of manifest error in the survey of the meander line of Ferry Lake in T. 20 N., R. 16 W., in 1839, when the township was subdivided. It was shown in the trial that in establishing his meander corners at the intersection of the section lines with the border of the lake, the subdividing surveyor correctly and consistently recognized a definite mean high water mark agreeing with the elevation determined through the ecologic and geologic examination of the region as the true mean high water line of the lake in the year 1812 when Louisiana was admitted into the Union. It was also shown that in running his meander line the subdividing surveyor made many gross departures from the actual lake border, thereby omitting large areas of upland. The ecologic and geologic evidence showed that these omitted upland areas were of ancient origin, that they were in place at the date of the admission of the State into the Union and at the date of the original survey of the township, that they were not swamp or overflowed in character in 1849 within the meaning of the swamp land law, and that these omitted areas were in every way similar to the adjoining lands included within the original survey.

In recent years various parties have gone upon the omitted areas, drilling wells and extracting large quantities of oil, the value of which the government is now suing for as no entries under the general land or mineral laws had been allowed.

Additional suits will be tried in the same court beginning June 10th. The defense in most of the latter suits is based upon alleged mineral location. The lands involved are of the same class, but in these cases the title of the United States is acknowledged. The government holds that the mineral entries were invalid and in defiance of an executive withdrawal order anti-dating the mineral locations. Another suit involves the right to extract oil from land embraced in a homestead entry prior to patent, where patent to the surface rights was refused by the entryman. In this case the Department cancelled the homestead entry in view of the known mineral character of the land. The latter cases will be tried on the questions of law involved, and as there are no disputes in regard to the facts no expert witnesses will be required.

In the Eastern Surveying District L. L. Clement, Cadastral Engineer, is now engaged upon a number of examinations, island surveys, mission tract surveys, and Indian allotment surveys, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas, all fragmentary in character, enroute to the northern central states for more extensive surveys to be taken up during the summer months. A. N. Kimmell and E. G. Harrington, U. S. Surveyors, each with double parties, have resumed resurvey work within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

The General Land Office is acting in cooperation with the Chief Engineer's Office of the War Department in surveying and map making in several instances; notably in the identification of the boundaries of Camp George B. McClellan, embracing about 20,000 acres of land in California, which are coincident, for the most part, with the lines of public land surveys. The retracement and restoration of old Government surveys could hardly be entrusted, with any degree of safety, except to a United States Surveyor familiar with such work.

The survey of lands within the old meander lines of the lake bed of Alkali Lake in Oregon was recently made special and carried to acceptance as a war measure, in order to facilitate the patenting of the lands to a company organized to excavate the alkaline deposits left exposed on the evaporation of the waters of the lake.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

From Santa Fe.-

C. C. Montoya and Anastacio Sereseres were recently prosecuted in the Federal District Court at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on a charge of having oppressed, intimidated, etc. Rosetta M. Reed in connection with his homestead, under Section 19 of the F. P. C. These two defendants

were convicted and have been sentenced to three years in the Federal Penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Two other co-defendants, Balthazar and Graviel Sereseres, were acquitted.

Chief of Field Division Gibbs, recently was commissioned as Appraiser of land in the abandoned military road from Bayard Station to Central, in connection with the Ft. Bayard Military Reservation, with Assistant Appraisers Robert H. Boulware and Melvin W. Porterfield of Silver City. The appraisal has been made and report submitted.

Detail clerk, stenographer and typewriter, Walter B. Heisel, who for many years has been connected with the field division headquarters at Santa Fe, has been transferred to the Juneau, Alaska Field Division headquarters.

Special Agent, John A. D. Cooper from Mississippi, has tendered his resignation.

One of our Special Agents, while recently working in the field in the Clayton, New Mexico district, approached a settler and asked him what was the township in which he was situated. The settler replied it was "Cimarron" township. Thereupon the field employee endeavored to find out the range in which he was situated, and was advised that he was in the "cattle range."

From Alaska.

Bishop Roe, of the Episcopal Church, has been "mushing" over Alaskan trails for a good many years and is much loved by those who have been fortunate enough to have been associated with him. It is said that on one occasion he was traveling over a trail leading to Fairbanks and at the summit of a mountain he met another traveler going in the opposite direction; they stopped and passed the usual time of day and the Bishop inquired how the trail was ahead and the man replied that it was the blank-it-i-blankey-blankest trail he had ever traveled and having exhausted a choice vocabulary of "sourdough encomiums" on the condition of the trail he asked the Bishop how the trail was back his way and the Bishop replied: "Same way," Same way."

LAND OFFICE NOTES

Townsites

The S½ SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 15, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., Seward Meridian, Alaska, was reserved by Executive Order of October 8, 1917, No. 2727, for the townsite of Eska on Eska Creek on the line of the Government Railroad in said Territory. The townsite has been surveyed into lots, blocks, and public and Government reserves, and the plat and field notes are ready for consideration with a view to their approval. It is proposed to have a public sale of the lots at an early date.

April 10, 1918, by Executive Order No. 3836, authority was given to survey the "Cemetery Reserve", described in the plat of the townsite of Anchorage, Alaska, at least one-half thereof into public burial lots and the other half into tracts to be sold to religious or fraternal organizations, to be used for cemetery purposes. May 14, 1918, regulations in accordance with the provisions of said order were approved.

By Executive Order of February 2, 1918, No. 2799, entire Secs. 13, 24, 25, 27, 34, 35 and 36; and S½ Sec. 22; N½, N½ SE¼ and SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 23; E½ NE¼ and S½ Sec. 26, T. 17 N., R. 1 E., Seward Meridian, Alaska, were eliminated from the operation of the withdrawal order No. 1919½ made April 21, 1914, for the townsite of Matanuska. By letter of April 25, 1918, it was declared that said lands would be subject to entry on June 10, and to settlement on June 17, 1918.

Executive Order of April 26, 1918, No. 2850, directed the restoration to settlement and entry Lots 1 , 2, 3 and 5 in S½ Sec. 1, Lot 3 (SE¼ SW¼) Sec. 2, and all that portion of Sec. 12 north of low water mark on the Matanuska River, T. 18 N., R. 9 E., Seward Meridian, Alaska, withdrawn for Moose townsite by Executive Order No. 2319, dated February 16, 1916. It is proposed to make the lands subject to entry on June 29, and to settlement on July 6, 1918.

There is on file in this office a duplicate certificate of entry headed "Land Office, West of Pearl River, January 1, 1807", certifying that "The legal representatives of John Scott dec'd", on that day purchased Lot 4 in Square 1 in the City of Natches, Mississippi, containing 0.59 of an acre. The certificates entitled the purchaser to a patent on presentation thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. Whether the purchaser in this instance received a patent is not clear from our records. Natches appears to be the first townsite created by the Government.

Mineral lands on south half of former
Colville Indian Reservation.

A few years ago the United States Geological Survey made a mineral examination of the south half of the former Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, reporting some of the lands as mineral and some as nonmineral. The mineral classifications were accompanied by the following statement:

> It should be remembered, however, that some of the lands recommended for classification as mineral are not located in proven mineral territory. The mineral evidence on these tracts, together with their favorable geological location in mineralized areas, is of such a character that a person of ordinary prudence would be justified in the further expenditure of his labor and means, with a reasonable prospect of success in developing a valuable mine, and the lands have therefore been classified as mineral.

The lands classified as mineral were not opened to homestead entry with other lands on the reservation. Since the opening many representations have been made that some of the lands classified as mineral are in fact nonmineral and it has been urged that such lands should be reclassified and opened to disposition under agricultural laws.

This office, under date of May 14, 1917, advised the district land offices that they could receive homestead applications for the mineral lands, if accompanied by one-fifth of the purchase price of the lands and an application for reclassification, the homestead application to be suspended pending action on the application for reclassification.

Under date of February 23, 1918, the Department in the ex parte case of Claude H. Carlson (Spokane 010746, D-35053) took under consideration the proper method of procedure in such cases and directed that all applications filed after February 28, 1918, should be rejected but that applications theretofore filed in accordance with the existing instructions should be allowed to take the course outlined in said instructions. The Department further stated:

> At the earliest date possible a reexamination of the entire area reserved as mineral should be made by a mineral expert connected with the General Land Office with a view to allowing disposition under the act of 1908, of any lands found to be nonmineral.

In accordance with the Department's instructions, a mineral examination will be made at the earliest possible date of all surplus lands on the reservation classified as mineral, with the exception of lands in about ten and one-half townships which have been reserved for the Indians in common. If any of the lands are found to be nonmineral appropriate instructions will then issue for their disposal.

Reclamation.

An order restoring to entry approximately 9,000 acres of land formerly within the Fort Peck Irrigation Project in Montana, was approved by the Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior on April 22, 1918.

This land will become subject to homestead entry June 10, 1918, at the local land office at Glasgow, Montana, and subject to all proper forms of entry, settlement or location on June 17, 1918.

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS

Under the enlarged-homestead act nearly 435,000 acres were designated in April for entry. These lands, practically all of which were included in individual applications for entry, were distributed through the States as indicated in the following table:

States	Acres
Colorado,	100,192
Idaho,	79,762
Kansas,	22,961
Montana,	79,862
Oregon,	69,785
Washington,	81,917
Wyoming	80
Total	434,559.

The total area thus far designated as nonirrigable for entry under the enlarged-homestead act and its amendments in tracts of 320 acres each is now nearly 280,000,000 acres.

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS

The results of the field examinations made during the past eight or nine months in the administration of the stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916, are rapidly becoming available so that classifications under this act are now being made at a substantial rate. Favorable classifications made during April and resulting in designations for entry in tracts of 640 acres each amounted to 1,615,586 acres. The States affected and the acreage in each are indicated below:

States	Acres
Colorado,	447,620
Kansas,	15,384
South Dakota,	185,750
Wyoming,	966,832
Total	1,615,586

There had been previously designated 1,301,504 acres, so that at the end of April nearly 3,000,000 acres were available for entry under this law. These designations will permit of favorable action upon about 4,500 applications for these greater homesteads.

The field examiners who have been occupied during the winter months in examining lands applied for in the southern States, principally New Mexico, Arizona, and California, are now being transferred to the north and work now is or soon will be under way in the States of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS

Our stock driveway work in Colorado, Oregon, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, together with the greater part of New Mexico and California, is practically completed, with the exception of investigation of certain incomplete or recent applications, or further investigation of certain temporarily withdrawn areas. The Denver Field Division was the first to complete its stock driveway investigations and reports. One stock driveway reservation has been created in northeastern Arizona under the act of December 29, 1916, and a temporary withdrawal for stock driveway purposes was made under the act of June 25, 1910, in the central part of the state prior to the passage of the act of 1916; one reservation has been established and several temporary withdrawals made in Idaho; and two small driveways have been withdrawn in South Dakota; but there is a considerable amount of work still to be done in these states. One stock driveway withdrawal has been recommended in Utah and is under consideration and no withdrawals have as yet been recommended in Nevada, though field investigation is progressing satisfactorily on the number of applications and recommendations in these states.

The Geological Survey now has field parties making examinations for 640-acre classification in Visalia and San Francisco districts, California; Durango and Pueblo districts, Colorado; Glasgow, Havre, Lewistown and Miles City districts, Montana; Vale, Burns and The Dalles districts, Oregon; Salt Lake City district, Utah; and in the State of Washington. It is therefore desirable that we should complete our stock driveway work in these localities as promptly as possible where we have not already done so, in order to secure withdrawal of necessary driveways prior to 640-acre designations.

During the month of May, stock driveway withdrawals were made in Wyoming, Oregon and Idaho, as follows: certain tracts along county roads used for trailing stock, aggregating 8,122 acres, were reserved in connection therewith as camping and feeding stations, the withdrawn tracts being located in Sundance, Douglas and Buffalo land districts, Wyoming, and 201,738 acres in Wyoming were reserved for various stock driveways, the withdrawn lands being located in Douglas,

Buffalo, Cheyenne, Lander and Evanston districts; in Oregon 11,162 acres were temporarily withdrawn pending further investigation in The Dalles, Vale, Burns and Lakeview districts, and 840 acres were reserved, such lands being located in Vale, Burns and La Grande districts; in Idaho 52,228 acres were reserved as stock driveways, 6,528 acres of which had been theretofore temporarily withdrawn for such purpose. The areas reserved in Idaho are in the Boise district in Washington, Gem and Fayette counties.

CITIZENSHIP - LIMITATION ON AGE OF DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office.

Washington, D.C., February 20, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

The naturalization act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat., 596), provides that a petition for admission to citizenship must be filed within seven years after the execution by the petitioner of his declaration of intention to become a citizen.

2. The United States Supreme Court, on January 7, 1918, in the case of the United States vs. Antonio Morena, decided that where a declaration of intention was filed before the passage of the said act, the time within which the party was entitled to petition for citizenship expired seven years after the date of the act. This seven-year period has now elapsed.

3. Therefore, you will not in any case accept as evidence of status with regard to citizenship a copy of a declaration of intention executed more than seven years before the date of the filing, unless it be accompanied by evidence that there is pending at that time a petition for naturalization, pursuant to such declaration, filed within seven years after its date.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

ALEXANDER T. VOGENSANG,

First Assistant Secretary.

ACCOUNTS - SURVEYOR'S EXPENSES - AMENDING CIRCULAR NO. 485.

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office.
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1918.

Supervisors of Surveys,
Assistant Supervisors of Surveys,
Surveyors General and Others.

Sirs:

The last paragraph on page 2 of Circular No. 485 "Accounts: Surveyors' expenses," is hereby amended to read:

> While in camp, surveyors and their assistants will be subsisted from Government stores; when going to or returning from the field, or when engaged in field at a point where it is impracticable to subsist them from the Government stores, surveyors and transitmen who do not receive a per diem in lieu of subsistence will be allowed reimbursement for actual cost of subsistence up to $3 per day each, and the above enumerated assistants will be limited to $3 per day each, except that when in Alaska all such employees will be allowed reimbursement for subsistence up to $5 per day, the maximum prescribed by the above-quoted statute.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

Approved:

S. G. HOPKINS

Assistant Secretary.

(Refer to Circular 596)

RECLAMATION - REGULATIONS CONCERNING STATE IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Circular No. 592, approved March 6, 1918, is now ready for general distribution. This circular deals with the provisions of the act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 506), which makes general provisions concerning State irrigation districts in their relation to the public lands of the United States. This is a new field of legislation and our regulations consequently have gone into the subject with a great deal of care in order that no misunderstanding may arise as to the general scope and purpose of the act.

AMENDING CIRCULAR RELATING TO TOWNSITES IN ALASKA

General Land Office

Washington March 22, 1918.

Registers and Receivers, and
Chief of Field Division, Alaska:

Section 2, page 16, of Circular No. 491, dated July 19, 1916 (45 L. D., 242), is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. When the survey of the exterior lines has been approved, or if the townsite is on surveyed land, a petition to the Secretary of the Interior, signed by a majority of the occupants of the land, will be filed in the local office for transmittal to the General Land Office requesting the appointment of trustee and the survey of the townsite into lots, blocks, and municipal reservations for public use, the expense thereof to be paid from assessments upon the lots occupied and improved on the date of the approval of final subdivisional townsite survey. If found sufficient the Secretary of the Interior will designate an officer of the field service of the General Land Office as trustee to make entry of the townsite, payment for which must be made at the rate of $1.25 per acre. If there are less than 100 inhabitants the area of the townsite is limited to 160 acres; if 100 and less than 200, to 320 acres; if more than 200, to 640 acres, this being the maximum area allowed by the statute.

Section 8, page 17, of said circular is hereby amended to read as follows:

8. On the approval of the plat by the General Land Office the trustee will publish a notice that he will, at the end of thirty days from the date thereof, proceed to award the lots applied for, and that all lots for which no applications are filed within 120 days from the date of said notice will be subject to disposition to the highest bidder at public sale. Only those who were occupants of lots or entitled to such occupancy at the date of the approval of final subdivisional townsite survey, or their assigns thereafter, are entitled to the allotments herein provided. Minority and coverture are not disabilities.

Section 11, page 18, of said circular is hereby amended to read as follows:

11. After deeds have been issued to the parties entitled thereto the trustee will publish notice that he will sell, at a designated place in the town and at a time named, to be not less than thirty days from date, at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, all lots and tracts remaining unoccupied and unclaimed at the date of the approval of final subdivisional townsite survey, and all lots and

tracts claimed and awarded on which the assessments have not been paid at the date of such sale. The notice shall contain a description of the lots and tracts to be sold, made in two separate lists, one containing the lots and tracts unclaimed at the date of the approval of final subdivisional townsite survey, and the other the lots and tracts claimed and awarded on which the assessments have not been paid. Should any delinquent allottee, prior to the sale of the lot claimed by him, pay the assessments thereon, together with the pro rata cost of the publication and the cost of acknowledging deed, a deed will be issued to him for such lot, and the lot will not be offered at public sale. The notice of public sale will be published for thirty days prior to the date of sale, and copies thereof shall be posted in three conspicuous places within the townsite. Each lot must be sold at a fair price to be determined by the trustee, and he is authorized to reject any and all bids. Lots remaining unsold at the close of the public sale in an unincorporated town may again be offered at a fair price if a sufficient demand appears therefor.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

Approved:

AEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,

First Assistant Secretary.

(Refer to Circular No. 597)

THE INN SPECTER

In the good old days when all Deputy Surveyors were presumably upright and reliable, but exceptions were found, it was the practice to send out a few examining trustees, to dip into their work here and there and report on the visible remains of their scientific skill.

Nineteen years ago, one rainy November evening, one of these wanderers in the Cheyenne Reservation, South Dakota, sat in his lonely tent in a philosophical mood, with a mind full of the technical terms of his vocation, and penciled the following review of the situation:

The Tavern Ghost is on his devious way,
And flits about the country night and day;
While certain rogues find chills creep down the back,
When told that this grim specter's on their track.
The cunning tricks of many a crafty fool,
The negligence of each unfaithful tool,

Are brought to light by this relentless Seer,
Who searches holes and corners, far and near,
To compass the defeat of wrong designs,
And tangle erring crooks in their own lines.

That fraud more certainly may be revealed,
He takes his sudden transit o'er the field
Of farthest wilds, remote from haunts of men,
To find the proofs and bring them back again, --
To pin each fault before our vision plain,
And bind the culprit with unerring chain.

To find his perfect path by day aright,
He raises to the heavens his gaze at night,
Without pretense of word or thought devout;
And makes a distant star decide each doubt.

Three bright "familiar spirits" lend their aid,
In crystal shrines most cunningly displayed,
And serve the wizard on a common level,
As imps were once believed to serve the devil.
They help him catch the sunbeams in hisglass,
And count the precious minutes as they pass, --
To rip up and destroy, with candid pen,
The careless needle-work of other men.

He sings no song, yet utters notes, most sweet
To honest ears, though harsh to all deceit.
Thusprivate greed, and high official sin,
Learn to beware the specter of the inn.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD GRANT LANDS OPENED TO ENTRY
Portland District.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Vogelsang has approved regulations opening to entry under the homestead laws, as modified by the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), about 150,000 acres of land classified as agricultural, situated in the Portland district, Oregon. These lands are a portion of what are commonly known as the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, title to which was resumed by the Government under the act of June 9, 1916. The agricultural lands opened to entry at this time are practically all of the agricultural lands in the Portland district. Additional agricultural lands in the grant will be restored to entry from time to time as the classifications are completed.

The classification as agricultural does not necessarily imply that the lands are suitable for the plow. The law under which the classification was made directed that such lands be separated into three classes; first, those valuable for power-sites; second, timber lands, including those containing 300,000 feet, board measure, of timber, to a tract of forty acres; third, agricultural lands,

those not falling within either of the other two classes. Large areas so restored are covered with brush or varying quantities of timber less than 300,000 feet, board measure, to the forty-acre subdivision, and some are valuable only for grazing.

Applications to enter any of the lands thus restored may by filed by any duly qualified person for a unit of 160 acres or less, in the United States land office at Portland, Oregon, at any time during the period beginning June 22 and ending July 17, 1918. All applications filed during this period will be considered as filed simultaneously . Persons filing at or near the end of the period will have the same opportunity as those who file at the beginning. In case of conflicting applications for the same land, a drawing will be held on July 22nd, to determine the successful applicants.

Applications to enter must be sworn to before the register or receiver of the United States land office at Portland, Oregon, or before a United States Commissioner, or judge, or clerk of court of record within the county in which the land is situated. Each application must be accompanied by the required land office fees, together with an amount equal to fifty cents per acre to apply on the total purchase price of $2.50 per acre, the balance of $2.00 to be paid at time of final proof. Applicants must personally examine the land.

Any person who served for more than ninety days in the United States army or navy during the Civil War, Spanish-American War or Philippine Insurrection, and was honorably discharged, may file a soldier's or sailor's declaratory statement through an attorney in fact on the ground, and make his application to enter within six months thereafter, but such declaratory statement must be accompanied by the fee of $3.00 and the installment of purchase price required of other applicants.

A pamphlet containing the regulations and a list of the lands with a brief description thereof will be mailed after June 1st to those requesting same from the register and receiver of the United States land office at Portland, Oregon.

FIRST EXPORT OF COAL FROM ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, WILL GO TO SEATTLE AND NENANA THIS WEEK, APRIL 30, 1918.

Anchorage will make her first commercial shipment of coal this week when 100 tons of the product of the mine operated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission in the Chickaloon field goes to Seattle, Wash., for sale there and for reshipment to Nenana, Alaska.

Forty tons will be marketed in Seattle and 60 tons will be forwarded to the Commission at Nenana.

The coal has been sacked, and will be shipped from here on the steamship Alameda, which is scheduled to arrive in Port Thursday. At Seattle, the 60 tons destined for Nenana will be put aboard a ship for St. Michael, and from there will be transported by river boat up the Yukon and Tanana rivers.

The freight rates on coal from here to Seattle is $5 per short ton for shipments of 100 tons or more, and $7.50 per short ton on shipments of less than 100 tons.

The first shipment of coal from the Commission's mine at Chickaloom to Seward willgo forward in the near future. It will amount to about five tons.

-- Alaska Railroad Record.

PUBLICATIONS OF RECLAMATION SERVICE

The Bulletin acknowledges the receipt of "Publication List No. 4" of the Reclamation Service. This list supersedes lists numbered 1, 2 and 3, fully covering all publications of the Reclamation Service itself, as well as publications from other sources relating to the service. Incidentally the compilation also includes much valuable information for the irrigation world, and, of course, to the Land Service.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN ALASKA

The Alaska Railroad Record of May 7th contains an exceedingly interesting sketch of the location and construction of the Government railroad in Alaska, by Colonel Frederick Mears, formerly a member of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and now in command of the 31st U. S. Engineers. The article takes up the story with the first legislation, follows it up with the acquisition of the Alaskan Northern Railroad and the subsequent actual road building. The sketch will be completed in the Record of May 14th, and will constitute a timely statement of how, and what great things are being done in our wonderland of the north.

A MATTER OF ALLIES.

From Montana there comes an application by a homesteader for leave of absence, having some peculiar features. It was executed before a Notary Public, but one who acts under the authority of the Province of Ontario ! He lists among his improvements a house, a fence and furniture; the exact character of the last-mentioned "improvements" he does not give. To show the necessity of his absence he says "My wife's father has broken his leg!" However, he elucidates by stating that his father-in-law is farming in Canada, and that it is impossible formhim to get "hired help". Well, we felt that the homesteader <u>might</u> raise wheat for the Allies on his own claim in Montana, but that he was <u>bound</u> to do it if he stood by the old man. So we let it go at that.

WE ARE OUT TO GET THE KAISER.

Tune: John Brown's Body.

I've donned the khaki, Mother, and I'm on my way to France
To help our army wield its swift and many-pointed lance, -
We're going to get the Kaiser soon - just give the boys a chance;
You'll soon be glad he's gone.

Chorus.
We are out to get the Kaiser,
We are out to get the Kaiser,
We are out to get the Kaiser, -
You'll soon be glad he's gone.

Just send my mail to Berlin - we will be there pretty soon;
We may start there any morning; we may get there any noon,
We'll sing the Kaiser's requiem, and this will be the tune:
The world is glad he's gone.

We'll march right up the avenue, Old Glory shining fair,
All the British will be with us and the French will all be there,
We'll all join in the victors' song and all as one declare:
The world is glad he's gone.

-- Washington, May 17, 1918.

FAMILY AFFAIRS

From one of our boys in France.

We are all hoping over here that the last loan was a success, not alone for financial reasons, but because the Boche will be impressed by the fact that the American people stand behind their President. Also when a fellow gets over here and is moved right up behind the line he soon realizes that more men - and then more men - are going to be needed. Send the men, and finance the war back home, and that old Hindenburg line will become a past tense. Old Mr. Boche does not like cold steel any better now than he did when the Marines went through for first "down". It will take time but the result is just as certain as anything, provided we get the men, and provided the folks back home don't get too confident and grow soft. It is going to be no cinch and many an unfortunate thing will occur before the verdict is rendered, but it is worth everything we pay for it.

Good boy! As you know, the loan has been a tremendous success; and followed up as it is by the Red Cross special fund, just now brought to a conclusion, should hearten all our men who stand for the holy cause of freedom at the front.

From the Lamar District Land Office.

We have just been reading with much interest the report of J. L. McBrien, Chairman Third Liberty Loan Committee of the Department of the Interior, dated May 7, 1918, and two or three pencils have been worn out by the employees in an effort to see what branch made the best record.

In the case of the employees in Washington, D.C., it is shown the number of employees in each department, and the number of subscribers, as well as the amount subscribed.

We have a little curiosity to know the relative standing of ALL the branches. With very little data to use, we have figured that the local land offices have furnished a total subscription second only to one Washington department - the Bureau of Mines. We figured from the annual report of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior that there are 500 employees in the local offices, including the registers and receivers, and if this is correct, then the local offices subscribed $339 per employee. This is considerably higher than the average of the Washington Bureau of Mines, and is double the amount (per man) of the whole Washington force in the Interior Department.

The Field Forces of the "Alaska Engineering Commission", "Indian Office", "Reclamation Service" and "Bureau of Mines", each shows total subscriptions larger than the Local Offices. Therefore, before formally declaring the "Local Offices" winners of the high average, we will allow the said branches "thirty days from notice within which to show cause, etc.", after which we will call upon Mr. McBrien for the banner.

Needless to say, the Local Offices will be ready for the Fourth Loan, and will - oh well, we will let the others bestow the praise and the medals.

-- The Local Land Offices, by the Lamar Office.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE FIDDLER!

On the back of a letter received in the General Land Office were written the words and figures as follows, to-wit:

girl be hind Boy
Surcil 2
break form 2 lines
Stop Boys 2 steps forard
girls 2 steps
Surcil 2
break form 2 lines
first couple to left
second to the rite

surcil 3 times
then form 2 lines
then cross 3 times
then form tow lines
first boy surcle to left
first girl to the rite
surcle 2
Cross 2 form a line.

SECRETARY LANE TO DEDICATE THE POWELL MONUMENT

Secretary of the Interior Lane, who is now on a trip West, will dedicate the Powell Memorial Monument on the rim of the Grand Canyon on Monday, May 20. Governor Hunt, of Arizona, and the three survivors of the Powell Grand Canyon expedition of 1871, S. V. Jones, of South Dakota; F. S. Dellenbaugh, of New York; and J. K. Hillers, of Washington, D.C., have been invited to attend the ceremonies.

This memorial, which is a stone altar supporting a bronze tablet, celebrates one of the most daring exploits of the pioneering of American science. Major John Wesley Powell's first passage of the Grand Canyon in the fall of 1869 with a party of nine men in four boats was a plunge into the unknown. Indian reports, the only ones obtainable, stated that the canyon concealed lofty cataracts and that the river passed in places under ground. The passage, which had begun in early spring many miles up the confluent Green River, was one of extreme hardship and danger. One of the boats, most of their provisions and their scientific instruments, were lost, and four men who deserted in the canyon and succeeded in climbing the cliffs were killed by Indians. For many days the party lived in wet clothes on short rations of wet flour. Powell's second passage in 1871 was a remarkable scientific achievement. There are no living members of the first passage.

In 1881, Powell became the second director of the United States Geological Survey. He died in 1891.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE ACT OF JANUARY 31, 1903, PROVIDING FOR THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AT LAND HEARINGS.

The first paragraph of the Act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Registers and Receivers of Land Offices and U. S. Commissioners and other officers authorized to take depositions, approved January 31, 1903 (32 Stat., 790), contains this proviso: "That said subpoenas shall be served within the county in which attendance is required and at least five days before attendance is required."

It may be surmised that the objects of Congress in incorporating this provision in the law may have been to prevent excessive cost that would be entailed by requiring witnesses to travel long distances for which they would be paid corresponding mileage, or it may have been to protect persons desired as witnesses from being taken from their homes and required to travel to remote places.

This restrictive proviso in actual practice does not seem to effect the first object above mentioned, but it is frequently a source of embarrassment to the hearings officer in securing attendance of witnesses, and operates to defeat the efforts to fully develop the testimony available in the case.

Frequently controversies arise over lands situated near boundary lines or in the corners of counties and the witnesses desired on the part of the Government live in two or more counties. This situation has occurred with regrettable frequency. As mileage can only be paid witnesses in the case where they attend before a Commissioner or officer, other than the Register and Receiver, authorized to administer oaths, for travel in the county in which they reside, the only course open to secure their testimony is by deposition. If the depositions are on interrogatories, they are, as a rule, unsatisfactory. The witnesses do not respond fully to the questions addressed to them and the facts known by the witnesses are very imperfectly adduced. If the depositions are oral it requires the attendance of a Government officer to elicit the facts desired, and thus additional costs are incurred for his travelling expenses to places where the depositions are taken, in addition to the cost in attending at the trial.

It can be demonstrated in the States of New Mexico and Arizona and presumably in other States, that the most logical and practical place to hold a hearing is at a town where the witnesses trade and which is easily accessible to them.

It frequently occurs that the most convenient place to hold hearings, not only because of the situation with respect to the residence of the witnesses, but on account of the stenographic facilities and accommodations for trial, is at a town or city situated in a county other than in that in which some of the witnesses reside. Depositions of witnesses residing without the county in which the hearing is to be held in order to testify frequently have to travel long distance and to a place inconvenient to reach, because it is the most available place within the county in which they reside. The cost of securing their testimony would be much less if they traveled to the place of hearing in disregard of this provision mentioned.

The preparation and taking of depositions requires additional time and entails additional expense which might well be avoided if this proviso was eliminated from the act mentioned. The federal courts are not so hampered, and if it should be argued that if this restriction was removed it would lead to abuses, it may be suggested

that a proviso could be inserted to the effect that witnesses not be required to travel more than 100 miles from their residence to the place of trial.

This suggestion is offered and is asked to be given serious consideration in recommendations to Congress of measures that will affect economy and dispatch in disposition of publis business.

- A Special Agent in Charge of Hearing.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COURTS

AND THE

LAND DEPARTMENT

Railroad Grant - Mineral Exception.

A decision was handed down May 6, 1918, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in the case of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, et al vs. the United States (known as the Elk Hills case, see page 1, September Bulletin for 1917), on appeal from a final decree entered August 9, 1915, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, cancelling a patent issued to the Railroad Company for 6,009.17 acres of land. The patent was procured, so the bill charged, through the fraud of the Railroad Company, in that it falsely represented to the Land Department that the lands were non-mineral and of the character contemplated by the grant of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292), and the Joint Resolution of June 28, 1870 (16 Stat., 382). The grant was of odd-numbered sections, not mineral, with provisions for indemnity, in case of losses within the primary limits on account of the mineral character of the odd-numbered sections. The lands in this suit were selected in 1904, as indemnity under said provisions, with the proof required by the regulations of the Land Department as to their non-mineral character, though in fact, so the bill charged, the lands at such time were known to be valuable for their mineral oil.

In its consideration of the case, the court imputes to the selecting agent of the company full knowledge of all information in the possession of the company, as the result of fairly careful surface explorations of the territory by prospectors and geologists, and then proceeds to inquire whether, with such information, he could truthfully allege the non-mineral character of the land. The court reviews at length the expert testimony as to known surface and geological conditions at the date of the selection, cites and distinguishes the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Diamond Coal and Coke Company (233 U. S., 236), and holds -

"Without further discussion, our general conclusion is that the lands were not, in 1903-4, known to be valuable for their mineral. The conditions were such only as to suggest the probability that they contained some oil, at some depth, but nothing to point persuasively to its quality, extent or value. Or, putting it in another way, the conditions were such as to suggest the possibility of oil in paying quantities, and to induce the more venturesome, -- such as were willing to take chances -- to prospect the field; but we are satisfied that they were not 'plainly' such as to engender the belief' that any given section or other legal subdivision contained oil of such quality and quantity, and at such depth, as would render its extraction profitable. . . . . .

"The decree will be reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill."

Homestead Entry - Alienation.

In the case of Hale et al vs. McGraw, et al, in the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama (78 Southern Reporter, 214), the court holds that a warranty deed or mortgage given by a homesteader who has not perfected his homestead rights, having received no patent, certificate, or final receipt, and not having furnished sufficient proof to acquire a certificate, is absolutely void, under Secs. 2290 and 2291, Revised Statutes, and that the subsequent issue of patent to such land does not inure to the grantee.

School Land Grant - Lessee.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi, in the case of Lewis vs. Myer (77 Southern Reporter, 297), held that the lessee of land in a section 16 embraced in a school land grant to the State has such interest in the timber thereon that he may recover on a note given him in compromise by one who has unlawfully cut timber therefrom.

Homestead - Death of Entryman.

In the case of Ford, et al vs. Edenborn, the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana held (77 Southern Reporter, 851), that under Secs. 2291 and 2292, Revised Statutes, no rights accrue to the homestead entryman who dies before his entry is perfected and nothing passes under the inheritance law of the State; that in such case, where the widow complies with the provisions of the homestead law, and submits proof thereof at the local office, she acquires a vested interest in the land, to the exclusion of the heirs of the entryman.

School Indemnity Selection - State Lessee.

In Makemson vs. Dillon, et al (171 Pac., 673), in the Supreme Court of New Mexico, the court while holding that title under a school indemnity selection did not pass until approval by the Secretary of the Interior, held that during the interim between the

selection by the State and the approval of the selection by the Secretary of the Interior, the State has such an interest in the lands covered by the selection as entitled it to lease the same, and the lessee may maintain an action against trespassers upon the same.

Criminal Proceedings against Attorney.

The Bulletin is advised by telegram that the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado has affirmed the conviction in the lower court of James A. Tracy of Kimball, Nebraska, indicted for fraudulent transactions in connection with the public lands. This item is of special interest to the Land Service for the reason that proceedings for the disbarment of Tracy, as an attorney admitted to practice before the Land Department, were pending in the General Land Office at the time of his indictment, under which he was suspended from practice, but on which no final action was taken pending the result of the criminal proceedings.

Private Land Claim - Survey.

The Department by its decision of May 3, 1918, denying a motion for rehearing in the case of the Maxwell land grant, involving a proposed further survey of the western boundary thereof, adheres to its decision of March 4, 1918, affirming the decision of the General Land Office, wherein such survey was denied.

To the north, the Maxwell land grant adjoins that of the Sangre de Cristo, and both grants were confirmed by the act of June 21, 1860 (12 Stat., 71). To the south the Maxwell grant adjoins the Carson National Forest, the eastern boundary of which coincides with the western boundary of the Maxwell grant, on which patent issued May 19, 1879.

In the decision of the General Land Office, it was held that the accuracy of the survey, as furnishing a description upon which evidence of title could safely rest, was officially and finally determined, so far as the Land Department is concerned, by the approval thereof, and the subsequent issue of patent thereon, and for that reason there is no call for administrative action with respect to the boundary line between the two private claims, but that steps should be taken looking to the identification upon the ground of the eastern boundary of the national forest. This conclusion in the matter receives the approval of the Department.

Confirmation - Reinstatement of Entry.

In the case of Allen L. Newton, Seattle 0782, involving a commuted homestead entry in the Snoqualmie National Forest, on which final certificate issued November 21, 1904, but was canceled on proceedings authorized November 27, 1908, on the report of a forest officer charging non-compliance with the law, First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang directed, in his decision of May 14, 1918, on a petition for the exercise of supervisory authority, based upon the case of Lane vs. Hoglund (244 U. S., 174), that the entry be reinstated, and patent issued thereon, notwithstanding the laches of the applicant in presenting

his claim, inasmuch as no adverse right to the land had arisen, due to the delay in asking relief.

The action taken in this case in effect overrules the decision in the case of Joseph Crowther (43 L.D., 262).

Minnesota Drainage - Qualifications of Purchaser.

On May 7, 1918, the Department rendered a decision in the matter of the application of Michael N. Goss (Crookston 015618) to purchase 160 acres of land under the Minnesota drainage act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169). The law requires purchasers thereunder to have the qualifications of homestead entrymen. Goss had, in 1882, made a homestead entry which was subsequently canceled. This office held that he had not established his right to make a second entry according to the provisions of the act of September 5, 1914 (38 Stat., 712), and therefore was not qualified as a purchaser under said act of May 20, 1908. The Department ruled that Congress in said act of May 20, 1908, adopted and read into the law the qualifications of a homestead entryman then in force; that the applicant must have the qualification of a second homestead entryman required by the law then in force with reference thereto, viz: act of February 8, 1908 (35 Stat., 67), and allowed the application.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Right of Way for Grazing Purposes.

Legislation along a new line, so far as rights of way over public lands are concerned, is contemplated in Senate Bill 3914, entitled - "A Bill Authorizing a Right of Way for the Transportation of Water for Improvement of Grazing and Development of the Livestock Industry upon Public and National Forest Lands in Arizona", which, in general terms, grants rights of way over national forest public lands and reservations of the United States for the purpose of furnishing water to livestock and for other beneficial purposes connected with the livestock industry.

The bill has one novel feature in this, that the right of way which it is proposed to grant is made upon the express condition, that fifty years after the date of the act the United States shall have the right to take over the easements and rights of way granted thereunder, on condition that the reasonable value of all property so taken over shall be paid upon the ascertainment of its value by the Secretary of the Interior.

Ceded Chippewa Indian Lands - Sale of Isolated Tracts.

Senate Bill 4554 provides for the amendment of Sec. 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain so that the same shall be made applicable

to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota, with the proviso that the act shall not apply to lands which are not subject to homestead entry, and that purchasers of land under the act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry. The bill passed the Senate May 23, 1918, and goes to the House for its further consideration.

Oregon and California Timber Lands -
Exchange of Title.

House Bill 5489 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership, lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, which passed the House February 4, 1918, and passed the Senate May 21, 1918, now goes to the President for his approval.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of the act of June 9, 1916, revesting the Oregon and California grant lands in the United States, to exchange lands formerly embraced within said grant for other lands of approximate equal aggregate value held in private ownership, either within or contiguous to the former limits of said grant, when, by such action, he will be enabled thereby advantageously to consolidate the holdings of timber lands by the United States; the lands and timber secured by virtue of such exchange to be disposed of in accordance with the terms and provisions of the act of revestment.

Resurvey of Public and Patented Lands.

House Bill No. 8004 entitled - "A Bill authorizing the resurvey or retracement of lands heretofore returned as surveyed public lands of the United States under certain conditions", contemplates resurveys and retracements of public lands in townships in which more that 50 percent of the area has passed to patent. Under the administration of the present laws governing resurveys, the granting of applications therefor are restricted to territorious cases for townships in which the area that has passed to patent does not exceed 50 percent. But it is obviousthat the more of the area that has passed to patent, the more settlers there may be, the greater becomes the necessity and demand for resurvey and retracement, where the evidences of boundary lines are wanting.

The bill has been reported out of the Committee on Public Lands in the House, with a recommendation for its passage.

In this connection, it should be noticed that the demand for resurveys and retracements arises largely by reason of the fact that in several of the states in the semi-arid regions of the west, the evidences of the original surveys made 40 to 60 years ago have been obliterated by reason of prairie fires, sand storms and otherwise. In other cases, the original surveys were imperfect or incomplete, and while the evidence of the actual survey was such as to authorize its approval, in fact, no evidence can now be found on the ground that the survey was made as returned.

Sale of Lands withdrawn but not
needed under Reclamation Projects.

Senate Bill 3943 to provide for the disposition of public lands withdrawn and improved under the provisions of the reclamation laws, and which are no longer needed in connection with said laws, is substantially the same as Senate Bill 6829, introduced during the 64th Congress. May 20, 1918, the present Bill, 3943, passed the Senate and goes to the House for consideration.

Leave of Absence - Homestead Claim.

House Bill No.10295 - "To authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen" - contemplates authorizing, during the present war, leaves of absence for any homestead entryman or settler while actually engaged in Government shipbuilding work, such absence to be treated as constructive residence upon the land on condition that the entryman or settler, within fifteen days after leaving his claim to engage in such work, shall file a notice thereof in the United States land office, and at the end of the calendar year, file in such office a sworn statement, corroborated by two witnesses, as to the dates of absence and where engaged in labor. The bill only applies to persons who have filed their applications for entry prior to its passage, and does not excuse compliance with the homestead laws in the matter of cultivation and improvements.

Restored Carey Act lands -
Preference Right.

The House Bill 5559 deals with a matter which has often been the subject of consideration - the relief of Carey Act settlers where the project is abandoned. The bill in terms provides that when the Secretary, in a case of that kind, is restoring to the public domain lands that have been segregated he may, in his discretion, allow Carey Act entrymen a preference right of entry under applicable land laws of any lands to which such persons had initiated a claim under the state laws and had established actual bona fide residence thereon or made substantial and permanent improvements.

The bill passed the House of Representatives March 23, 1918, and is now pending in the Senate.

In reporting on this measure, the Department while fully recognizing the propriety of protecting good faith Carey Act settlers, as proposed in the bill, pointed out that the provisions of such an act should be most carefully limited to those who had initiated claims in good faith expecting to acquire title under the state laws regulating the disposition of the segregated lands, and not be construed to include persons who had gone upon Carey Act lands with a full knowledge that the project could never be consummated.

Sale of Isolated Tracts.

Senate Bill 3881 provides that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to order into the market and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for not less

than $2.50 per acre, any isolated or disconnected tract or parcel of the public domain not exceeding one-half section, which shall have been classified and designated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as coming within the meaning of the provisions of the 320-acre homestead act, and which, in his judgment, it would be appropriate to expose for sale after at least thirty days notice by the local officers.

Homestead Entry by Minors.

Senate Bill 1849 entitled - "An Act permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry of the public lands of the United States" - passed the Senate February 5, 1918.

It is now pending in the House Committee on Public Lands.

The Leasing Bill - Oil Lands.

Secretary Lane on May 4, sent the following letter to Chairman Ferris of the House Committee on Public Lands:

> "I trust you will press for immediate action upon the Leasing Bill. It is nothing less than a national war necessity that the supply of fuel on the Pacific Coast be at once increased. I am in touch with the situation through the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, and the facts before me justify this prophecy that within sixty days railroads, aeroplane factories, shipyards, ships and many industries will be unable to secure oil or fuel of any kind if a bill is not passed under which the producing lands will be opened to the fullest development. If this end can be furthered by placing the whole matter of reserved oil lands in the hands of the President, I certainly would fight for it strenuously."

At the time of the Secretary's writing, the Senate General Leasing Bill, No. 2812, had passed the Senate, and was pending in the House. May 25, the House, acting on the Leasing Bill as it passed the Senate, struck out the entire provisions of the Bill, substituting therefor substantially old leasing bill H. R. 406, with certain relief measures added, which had passed the House in the 64th Congress. The whole matter now goes to conference.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the sale of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds in the Interior Department opened in this office on the morning of April 6. On that morning the Interior Department Band gave a concert in the main corridor of the new Interior Department building; there were stationed at all the entrances of the building groups of young soldiers and sailors, accompanied by young lady employees who distributed Liberty Loan literature and application blanks.

On April 8, Secretary Lane made a heart stirring address before the Liberty Loan Committee, and on April 20, Commissioner Tallman in his appeal impressed upon the employees of the Land Department the necessity for subscribing to the limit.

On April 18, there was a meeting held in the auditorium for the employees of the General Land Office and Indian Office, for the purpose of promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds. First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang presided and Commissioners Tallman and Sells briefly addressed the meeting. We were fortunate in securing for this meeting the attendance of Sergt. Marshall, an American soldier who has seen active service at the front where he was wounded. The story told by Sergt. Marshall was a remarkable one, he described actual conditions at the front and related in an interesting manner his personal experience as a soldier in France. This meeting was very effective.

The Third Liberty Loan Committee of this office conducted the campaign most energetically and it was concluded by holding a rousing meeting in the auditorium on May 3. At this meeting Sergt. Haffernan and Private Mowrer, United States soldiers direct from France, who had served under General Pershing, spoke to the employees.

The final report of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan by employees of this office has been published and the result is most gratifying. In the office 137 women subscribed for $14,400 and 299 men for $35,600, making a total of $50,000 subscribed by the employees of the Land Office in Washington. The total number of subscribers in this office amounted to 88% of all the employees. The largest individual subscription was for $2,000.

The employees of the nine field divisions, including the employees engaged on O. and C. classification work, subscribed $26,000, distributed as follows:

Portland	$3700
O. & C. employees	2550
San Francisco	1700
Alaska	2500
Helena	2950
Denver	3300

Cheyenne	$1750
Southern	1700
Salt Lake	2650
Santa Fe	3150

Three members of this force subscribed $1,000 each. 93% of the employees bought bonds.

The local land offices subscribed a total of $82,250. The largest individual subscription was for $8,000.

The offices of the Surveyors General subscribed $30,300. The largest individual subscription was for $10,000.

The office of the Supervisor of Surveys and his employees subscribed a total of $32,350. The largest individual subscription was for $3,300.

The office of the Superintendent of Logging at Cass Lake, Minnesota, subscribed for $1,700 worth of bonds.

The amounts subscribed by the office and field exceeded the amounts subscribed by them to the first and second loans. The percentage of employees in all branches of the Land Office subscribing to this Loan was exceedingly high, and as our support of the war will be judged by the number of subscribers as much as by the size of the individual subscriptions, we can feel justly proud that we have done our duty, and we all may feel that we did it voluntarily for our boys in France, to make them feel that we are behind them, to give them courage and to provide for them and bring them home.

NOTES ON THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

All hail and credit to the homesteader at Silver City, Idaho, who, learning that patent had issued on his claim, borrowed $2000, thereupon, and invested the whole amount in bonds.

The morning concerts by the Interior Department Band fired the hearts and gave inspiration to the holy cause from day to day.

Don't forget the little old Home Club that bought $700 worth of War Savings Stamps.

It was a fine campaign, demonstrating not only the patriotic confidence of our people but also their readiness to show their faith by their works.

FINAL REPORT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN
BY EMPLOYEES OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

OFFICE:	Number of employees.	Women	162		
		Men	333		
		Total	495		
	Number subscribers in office.	Women	137	Amount subscribed	$14,400
		Men	299	Amount subscribed	35,600
		Total	436	Total subscribed	50,000
FIELD:	Number of employees,		851	Amount subscribed	169,600
		TOTAL, office and field:			$219,600

JOHN T. MURPHY,
Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee,
General Land Office.

Percentage of employees of the different Bureaus subscribing to the Third Liberty Loan.

Secretary's Office	52%
Alaskan Eng. Comm.	83%
Land Office	88%
Indian Office	85%
Pension Office	80%
Patent Office	84%
Bureau of Education	86%
Geological Survey	81%
Reclamation Service	83%
Bureau of Mines	97%
National Park Service	100%

Comparison of Subscriptions to the three Liberty Loans by employees of the General Land Office.

	First	Second	Third
Office:	$48,350	$46,200	$50,000
Field:	*	150,000	169,600 **
		196,200	219,600

* Not available.
** Since this amount was posted $2000 additional has been reported from field, making the total for the Third Liberty Loan $221,600.

I consider this a most gratifying showing both by the office and the field, and desire to express my very sincere appreciation thereof.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIRD LIBERTY LOAN - FINAL REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON OFFICES: Bureau	No. Empl.	No. Sub'rs	Amount Sub'd	Total Amt. Sub'd
Secretary's Office	M. 393	189	$72,550	$78,500
	W. 75	57	5,950	
Alaskan Eng. Comm.	M. 6	5	4,600	4,600
Land Office	M. 333	299	35,600	50,000
	W. 162	137	14,400	
Indian Office	M. 271	233	63,350	72,300
	W. 81	71	8,950	
Pension Office	M. 678	532	98,750	137,700
	W. 303	259	38,950	
Patent Office	M. 686	569	112,350	138,000
	W. 271	238	25,650	
Bureau of Education	M. 59	53	7,950	12,500
	W. 58	48	4,550	
Geological Survey	M. 460	372	163,250	181,400
	W. 166	137	18,150	
Reclamation Service	M. 68	57	10,300	16,100
	W. 27	22	5,800	
Bureau of Mines	M. 604	595	177,900	189,450
	W. 146	133	11,550	
National Park Service	M. 11	11	5,600	6,100
	W. 5	5	500	
Red Cross Auxiliary	----	---	----	200
St. Elizabeth's Hospital				
	M. 140	134	15,650	21,750
	W. 110	81	6,100	
Freedmen's Hospital	M. 34	10	3,450	3,500
	W. 28	1	50	
Howard University	M. 48	13	2,400	3,550
	W. 30	10	1,150	
	M. 3,791	3,072	$773,700	
	W. 1,462	1,199	141,750	$915,650
Washington Total	5,253	4,271	$915,450	$915,650

FIELD		
Alaskan Engineering Commission	$167,850	
Land Office	169,600	
Indian Office	357,500	
Pension Office	8,950	
Bureau of Education	8,650	
Geological Survey	51,000	
Reclamation Service	171,700	
Bureau of Mines	400,650	
National Park Service	73,750	
Field Total	$1,409,650	$1,409,650

GRAND TOTAL - WASHINGTON AND FIELD $2,325,300

The total amount subscribed to the First Loan by this Department in the Washington offices was $664,800. No report was made of the Field subscriptions in that loan. The total subscriptions for the second loan for this Department in the Washington offices was $788,500, and for the Field force $977,500, making a total for Washington and Field, $1,766,000. The number of employees in the Second Loan was listed at 4,641; the number of subscribers at 3,875, making the percent of subscribers 83.2. In the Third Loan with the number of employees listed at 5,253 and the number of subscribers at 4,271, makes the percent of subscribers a fraction over 81. While the Third Loan is slightly below the percent of subscribers in the Second Loan, we go over the top with $559,300 more subscribed to the Third Loan than was subscribed to the Second Loan.

J. L. McBrien, Chairman Third Liberty Loan Committee of the Department of the Interior.

May 7, 1918.

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND

- Contributions -

The General Land Office has made a very creditable showing in its contributions to the Second Red Cross War Fund. Following a meeting of the office force held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, where speakers from the firing lines in France told of their experience on the battle fields and the aid and comfort given by the Red Cross organization to the sick and wounded there, committees of the office started a desk to desk campaign for Red Cross funds. The result of this work is that $2,289.75 has been pledged, making an average of $5.11, and a percentage of 96.53 for the entire office. The field force and local offices have not been included in this drive.

Commenting upon this, Commissioner Tallman has said: "This is a splendid showing and I am greatly obliged to all of these workers as well as to all employees who so generously contributed."

HONOR ROLL.

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Searcy	Enlisted in the Navy.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	1st Lt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila., Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Pa.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf. A.E.F., France.
Condon, Francis M.	Drafted.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, Ohio.
Crawford, Wm. A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, AEF, France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, AEF, France
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt. Drafted, Kelley field No. 1, 1st training division, Recruit Brigade, Line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Farrell, Leo. T.	Pvt. Ordnance Depot, U.S. PO 717 AEF France
Fenn, Stanley, W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Gilbert, Alex. H., Jr.	Pvt. Q.M.C., Detachment B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. QMRC, Washington, D. C.
Hathaway, Alvin	Capt. Hdqrs. 162d Inf. A.E.F. France.
Hedges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, A. E. F. France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A. E. F. France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. "C," 112th Field Art., Camp McClellan, Alabama.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A. E. F. France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord. Sgt. 13th Ord. Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt. Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.
Mullady, C. C.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps. Washington, D. C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2d Lt. Co. B, 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.
Poole, Walter S.	Enlisted in the Navy.
Reed, Archie M.	U. S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N. J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Maryland.
Rice, Charles A.	9th Co. 154th Depot Brigade Bldg. B B 28, Camp Meade, Md.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. U. S. N. A.
Shaver, Charles W.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Simonton, F. B., Jr.	Pvt. Supply Co. 320th Field Art. Camp Gordon, Ga.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (continued)

Snyder, Frank T.	Pvt. Redhill, Pa.
Sullivan, W. M. E.	2d Lt. 6th Reg. Inf. USA AEF, France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Drafted.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Whelan, John A.	2d Lt. Q.M.C. Newport News, Va.
Ritenour, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves, - Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. NM NG Santa Vista, Calif.
Ingalls, Walter S.	2d Lt. Co. I, 1st Arizona Inf.
King, Norman L.	Maj. NM NG Santa Vista, Calif.
Spear, Hiram C.	2d Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Wash.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division, U.S. Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 165th Inf. Camp Fremont, Calif.
Keefe, Edw. J.	Chief Yeoman, U. S. N. R.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt. Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt. 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N. Y.
Lummis, Doran W.	Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Fort Logan, Colorado.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE.

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt. 20th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas.
Best, Edward T.	67th Co. 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Calvin, Elmer D.	3d Officers Training Camp, American Lake, Wash.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Campbell, Quinton	Naval Reserve Force, training station, San Diego, California.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt. EORC, American Lake, Washington.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23d Engrs. A.E.F. France.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C, 29th Engr., Camp Devans, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2d Lt. EORC ETC Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt. Co. B, 41st Engrs., A. E. F. France
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt. Co. "B" 2d Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE (continued)

Horton, A. C., Jr.	1st Lt. Co. H, 2d Engr. Training Regiment, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, 23d Engrs., A. E. F. France
Johnson, Carl E.	13th Field Artillery, Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Johnston, William R.	Civil Engr., U.S.A., San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs. Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs. Ayers, Mass.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art. R. C. Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt. 319th Engrs., Camp Fremont, Calif.
Perkins, Basil C.	Pvt. Co. I, A. E. F., France.
Perkins, William C.	23d Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. of Artillery, A.E.F. France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs., A.E.F. France.
Richards, Wm. H.,Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Richardson, G. E.	Capt. EORC, Boise, Idaho.
Ridgway, Geo. W.	San Antonio Arsenal, Ordnance Detachment, San Antonio, Texas.
Robertson, Wm. E.	4th Officers Training Camp, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt. QMRC, A.E.F. France.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co. 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Artillery, A.E.F. France
Smith, Albert Jr.	3rd Engrs. Ft. McKinley, Manila, P. I.
Streit, C. K.	Lt. Co. "D," 18th Engrs. Railway, A.E.F. US PO 705, France.
Stinson, Alton O.	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Engrs. Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Swanholm, Carl	Pvt. Co. C, 29th Engrs. Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23d Engrs. France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt. 43d Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank	Drafted, Hackberry, Arizona.
Brennan, Wm. G.	Pvt. Co D. 2d Battalion, 117th Engrs. wounded in action.

FIELD SERVICE

Armstrong, G. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ills.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike,Ark.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt. Co. 5, ERC, A.E.F. France.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S. C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, N. A., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

FIELD SERVICE (Continued)

Parks, Geo. A.	1st Lt. EORC Camp Lee, Va.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers training camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C., 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

O LITTLE MOTHER OF MINE

Sometimes in the hush of the evening hour,
When the shadows creep from the west,
I think of the twilight songs you sang
And the boy you lulled to rest;
The wee little boy with the tousled head,
That long, long ago was thine;
I wonder if sometimes you long for that boy,
O little mother of mine!

And now he has come to man's estate,
Grown stalwart in body and strong,
And you'd hardly know that he was the lad
Whom you lulled with your slumber song.
The years have altered the form and the life,
But his heart is unchanged by time,
And still he is only thy boy as of old,
O little mother of mine.

Camp Merritt.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Donald B. Clement of the survey service has resigned to enter the army. He is engaged in civil engineering work at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and writes that he finds the work very congenial and is located in pleasant quarters.

First Lieutenant A. C. Horton, Jr., formerly assistant supervisor of surveys for Arizona and California, who is now located at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, near Mt. Vernon, called at the office last week with Mrs. Horton to renew old acquaintances.

Mr. H. C. Cullom, for many years one of our most active and effective special agents in the field service, was a visitor at the General Land Office a few days since, where he received a glad hand from many of his old friends and associates.

OH! LARAMIE!

If Cheyenne would do the Sundance in Buffalo, would Douglas Lander in Evanston?

GOODBYE, NORTH YAKIMA!

Attention is invited to an act of the Legislature of the State of Washington which went into effect in January last, changing the name of the town of North Yakima to Yakima. For the guidance of the various Departments of the Government, the U. S. Geographic Board has, in accordance with its general practice, concurred in the action of the State Legislature and formally adopted Yakima for the name of this town.

CLAY TALLMAN
Commissioner.

John W. Barker, formerly a special agent, and at one time in the General Land Office, who prior to the war was a practicing attorney in Lewistown, Montana, is serving Uncle Sam in the army. He holds a commission as First Lieutenant in the 13th Infantry, and is at present stationed at Camp Fremont, near Palo Alto, California. He expects to leave for France very shortly. He is a graduate of the second officers' training camp, San Francisco.

Clarence M. Booth, also an ex-special agent, the past few years practicing law at Twin Falls, Idaho, is also a lieutenant in the army. His present address and regiment is not known. He also graduated from the second officers' training camp, San Francisco, last November.

John A. McDonald, until a few days ago a mineral inspector in the San Francisco field division, has joined the colors and is at present at Fort McDowell, San Francisco Bay. He expects to be sent east to some training school shortly.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington, May 17, 1918

Supplemental List for Honor Roll of Employees who have entered Military or Naval Service to date.

Previously listed on Honor Roll...1420

Reported by bureaus since Apr. 23, date of second supplemental list:

Office of the Secretary	2
General Land Office	14
Office of Indian Affairs (including field service) ...	4
Pension Office	2
Patent Office	8
Bureau of Education	2
Geological Survey	8
Reclamation Service	29
Bureau of Mines	23
Alaskan Engineering Com'n	4
St. Elizabeths Hospital	5

Total	1521
*Deductions	3
Grand total	1518

*2 Survey employees reported this week as having resigned their commissions; 1 Alaskan Eng. Com'n man listed twice, owing to variation in spelling of name.

Supplemental List of Employees who have
entered Military or Naval Service to date.
For the Honor Roll.

Office of the Secretary: (2)

Matthews, Raymond J.
Rudy, Corban H.

General Land Office: (14)

Baker, Talmage
Calvin, Elmer D.
Chappell, Franklin
Clement, Donald E.
Conlon, James
Cooper, James H.
Ferris, Harry A.
Gibert, Alex. H., jr.
Hamilton, Edwin C.
Lummis, Doran W.
Pedersen, Carl M.
Shaw, Kenneth A.
Thomas. Roger D.
Whelan, John A.

Office of Indian Affairs: (4)

Cade, Clarence D.
Dice, Irven R.
Paul, John
Peck, Dr. James H.

Pension Office: (2)

Bain, Garvin C.
Koester, Karl

Patent Office: (8)

Bicksler, Aubrey B.
Ford, George A.
Geddes, James W.
Goodin, Albert B.
Hahn, Arthur M.
Heistermann, Will F.
McNelly, Elwood W.
Stack, Charles F.

Bureau of Education: (2)

Elliott, George H.
Judge, John J., jr.

Geological Survey: (8)

Bryan, Kirk
Ellisor, Marvin
Gott, Louis H.
Lauterhahn, Otto
McNeely, Lester R.
Nessler, Charles W. H.
Nevitt, John
Pendleton, Thomas P.

Reclamation Service: (29)

Attrill, Harry A.
Bittner, Henry L.
Bosch, John J.
Brown, Robert Q.
Catt, Homer D.
Cordell, Forrest
Davis, Guy Oliver
Donnelly, Clyde
Fogle, Victor D.
Fox, Richard
Fruit, Floyd J.
Green, William M.
Hackett, Lee
Kidd, Richard
Krober, Joseph L.
Landry, Fred
Masterman, O. E.
Murphy, Edward R.
Palmer, Donald A.
Peacock, Merrill A.
Richeson, E. D.
Sheldon, A. G.
Shuman, David H.
Stipek, Frank J.
Thacker, Charles
Tripp, Perry W.
Waddell, Howard F.
Wilkins, T. M.
Williams, Nat J.

Supplemental List for Honor Roll (cont'd)

Bureau of Mines: (23)

Bahlke, William H.
Benton, Arthur F.
Collette, William R.
Denny, Edward H.
Funsten, Stanard R.
Gorman, Algernon D.
Harper, Walter J.
Hayden, Frederick L.
Heffner, Oden C.
Katz, Sidney H.
Kellogg, E. H.
Larson, Alfred T.
McClelland, John M.
Overstreet, John B.
Pease, Robert N.
Ryerson, Lloyd H.
Smith, John E.
Spofford, C. B., jr.
Stone, Sam P.
Webber, Robert A.
Wilson, Ray
Wilson, Robert E.
Yoe, John H.

Alaskan Engineering Com'n: (4)

Compton, G. W.
Hanson, Jack
Williams, C. E.
Williams, W. E.

St. Elizabeths Hospital: (5)

Chapman, Ross McC.
Harris, Edward C.
Kurtz, Joseph
Roland, Walter G.
Sweeney, Frank

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. July 1, 1918. No. 5.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS?

Secretary Lane Presents a Plan to the President.

May 31, 1918.

My dear Mr. President:

I believe the time has come when we should give thought to the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for our soldiers returning from the war. Because this Department has handled similar problems I consider it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of yourself and Congress.

Every country has found itself face to face with this situation at the close of a great war. From Rome under Caesar to France under Napoleon down even to our own Civil War, the problem arose as to what could be done with the soldiers to be mustered out of military service.

At the close of the Civil War America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home returning soldiers. The great part the veterans of that war played in developing the West is one of our epics. The homestead law had been signed by Lincoln in the second year of the War, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the million of veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid,

yet broad and full, development of towns and communities and States.

To the great number of returning soldiers land will offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life with its openness and activity, will largely seek out-of-doors vocations and occupations. This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is 'What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?'

We do not have the bountiful public domain of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the sixties, 'the public domain is gone.' The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show this: We have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,657,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivable in any sense. So we have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came - and men turned westward with army rifle and 'roll blanket' - to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '65, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands that can be made available for our home-coming soldiers. We have arid lands in the West; cut-over lands in the Northwest, Lake States, and South; and also swamp lands in the Middle West and South, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled. But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid land will require water - the cut-over land will require clearing, and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids, they remain largely 'No Man's Land.' The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the Reclamation Service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, I am glad to say that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the Reclamation Service on the Great Colorado Basin. That great project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than three millions of acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the Upper and Lower Colorado Basin Projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than fifteen millions of acres of irrigable land now remain in the Government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of Government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes, remains for legislation to de-

termine. The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States that can be made available for farming is extensive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the Government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between seventy and eighty million acres. Of this amount it is stated that about "sixty million acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture." The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the States along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in the Mississippi Delta, and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unfit for farm homes can be made suitable for cultivation by drainage, only thorough surveys and studies can develop. We know that authentic figures show that more than fifteen million acres have been reclaimed for profitable farming, most of which lies in the Mississippi River Valley.

The amount of cut-over lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even in approximation to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Lake States and the Northwestern States. A rough estimate of their number is about two hundred million acres - that is of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all this cut-over or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and the individual owners, a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated. The undeveloped cut-over lands lie chiefly in the Pacific Northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon), in the Lake States (Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin), and in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance - security must to a degree displace speculation. Some of the defects in our old system have been described by Dr. Elwood Mead in these words:

> "Science (should) have gone hand in hand with the settlement of the arid and semi-arid country, and all that science could give would have been utilized, first in the creation of the conditions of settlement and then in aiding the settler in difficult tasks. Because nothing was done, these heroic but uniformed souls were bedeviled by the winds, cold, drouth, and insect pests. They wasted

their efforts, lost their hopes and ambitions, and a tragic percentage left, impoverished and embittered. The tragic part of this history is that nearly all this suffering and loss could have been avoided under a carefully thought-out plan of development."

There are certain tendencies which we ought to face frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift to farm tenancy. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farms, and the soundest political conditions are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of tenancy in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the twenty years between 1890 and 1910. Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 of the total population of the United States 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities, and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910, 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country. It is evident that since the war in Europe, there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers to American life.

A plan of land development, whereby land is developed in large areas, sub-divided into individual farms, then sold to actual bona-fide farmers on a long time payment basis, has been in force not only in the United States under the Reclamation Act, but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a distinct success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and the Australian Commonwealth it has completely changed the land situation. One of the new features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development. Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian Commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand in these words:

". . . the farmers have built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would otherwise be lying idle; have bought and kept better livestock; have bought and urged more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses. . . They keep more sheep and pigs and have so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they are able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living, and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization is gradually being evolved; the young men and women who are growing up are happy and contented to remain at home on the farm and find ample time and opportunity for recreation and entertainment of a kind more wholesome and elevating than can be obtained in the cities."

It may be said that this country outside of Alaska has no frontier today. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for a pioneer life. And of course Alaska likewise has yet unknown remarkable agricultural possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the men who desire their life in that field, we will lose a great national opportunity.

This is an immediate duty. It will be too late to plan for these things when the war is over. Our thought now should be given to the problem. And I therefore desire to bring to your mind the wisdom of immediately supplying the Interior Department with a sufficient fund with which to make the necessary surveys and studies. We should know by the time the war ends, not merely how much arid land can be irrigated, nor how much swamp land reclaimed, nor where the grazing land is and how many cattle it will support, nor how much cut-over land can be cleared, but we should know with definiteness where it is practicable to begin new irrigation projects, what the character of the land is, what the nature of the improvements needed will be, and what the cost will be. We should know also, not in a general way, but with particularity, what definite areas of swamp land may be reclaimed, how they can be drained, what the cost of the drainage will be, what crops they will raise. We should have in mind specific areas of grazing lands, with a knowledge of the cattle which are best adapted to them, and the practicability of supporting a family upon them. So too with our cut-over lands. We should know what it would cost to pull or 'blow-out' stumps and to put the lands into condition for a farm home.

And all this should be done upon a definite planning basis. We should think as carefully of each one of these projects as George Washington thought of the planning of the City of Washington. We should know what it will cost to buy these lands if they are in private hands. In short, at the conclusion of the war the United States should be able to say to its returned soldiers: "If you wish to go upon a farm, here are a variety of farms of which you may take your pick, which the Government has prepared against the time of your returning." I do not mean by this to carry the implication that we should do any other work now than the work of planning. A very small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought, experience, and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged industrially or otherwise by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support.

A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this work well under way.

This plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the Government. Instead of destroying our enemies he

is to develop our resources.

The work that is to be done, other than the planning, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or the irrigation project should be built by him, the canals, the ditches, the breaking of the land and the building of the houses, should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land for which he can pay through a long period of years, perhaps thirty or forty years. This same policy can be carried out as to the other classes of land. So that the soldier on his return would have an opportunity to make a home for himself, to build a home with money which we would advance and which he would repay, and for the repayment we would have an abundant security. The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were - unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs.

As I have indicated, this is not a mere Utopian vision. It is, with slight variations, a policy which other countries are pursuing successfully. The plan is simple. I will undertake to present to the Congress definite projects for the development of this country through the use of the returned soldier by which the United States, lending its credit, may increase its resources and its population and the happiness of its people with a cost to itself of no more than the few hundred thousand dollars that it will take to study this problem through competent men. This work should not be postponed.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

The President,
The White House.

The President Approves the Secretary's Plan.

The Bulletin is advised that the President has expressed his approval of the plan outlined in the Secretary's letter, and submitted an estimate to Congress for One Million Dollars to be applied in the manner suggested by the Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN

PROVIDES LAND FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

From H. D. VanSant.....American Consul.

Dunfermline, Scotland, May 16, 1918.

An enabling bill has been passed to second reading in the House of Commons authorizing under the Small Holding Colonies (Amendment) Bill the acquiring of 2000 acres in Scotland, for the purpose of settling discharged soldiers and sailors on it after the war. It was explained in support of the Bill that the Board of Agriculture had exhausted its powers under the previous Small Holding Colonies Act. In Scotland, out of 2000 acres, they had obtained 1174 acres for discharged soldiers and sailors, and they were now negotiating for a further 700 acres by purchase.

The Secretary of the Scottish Board of Agriculture had succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of land. During the last few months he had obtained a farm in Easter Ross of 644 acres, land in Dumfries, amounting to 530 acres, the sum total being 1174 acres, of which 1036 acres were arable. In addition the Board of Agriculture were making an agreement for the purchase of 700 acres in Fifeshire, and this purchase, when completed, would about exhaust the powers given to the Board, under the Act of 1916.

At a subsequent conference with Scottish landowners, including farmers and small holders, it was hoped that a friendly arrangement might be made for the acquirement of all the land desired for the purpose of settling soldiers and sailors on farms and allotments. Later, if the Bill carried, plans would be carried out for improvements and housing to meet the special needs and welfare of those concerned.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 3.

(Continued from June number)

Nebraska and South Dakota were constituted Surveying District No. 3, largely for geographical reasons. From the surveying standpoint they have little in common; different types of Land Office surveys are being made in each state, there is no marked similarity of physical characteristics binding them together, and the form of their methods of survey procedure is not at all alike; and yet by reason of their position with regard to one another and the circumstance of their practical isolation from the so-called organized districts, the formation of a single unit of administration of these two jurisdictions is

logical and economical.

Early History.

Nebraska and South Dakota, however, have many points in common not especially of surveying value. They were both explored along the Missouri River by Lewis and Clark in 1804, and were a part of the Louisiana Purchase. They were both included in the Territory of Missouri where they remained until 1854, when along with several other present states they were included in the newly created Territory of Nebraska. In 1861 this Territory was again sub-divided and the Territory of Dakota formed therefrom. This left the Territory of Nebraska in its present form and as such it was admitted as a state in 1867. Dakota, including the present states of North and South Takota, remained a territory until 1889, when it was divided on the 46th Parallel of North Latitude and both divisions admitted as states to the Union.

Surveying History.

The surveying district of Kansas and Nebraska Territories was organized under an act of the 33rd Congress, approved July 22, 1854. On the 15th of August following, John Calhoun of Springfield was appointed Surveyor General and immediately commenced the formulation of plans for extensive surveys. By act of July 28, 1866, this surveying district which covered an enormous area was divided and Nebraska and Iowa were constituted a separate district with H. S. Sleeper as Surveyor General with headquarters at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Nebraska, especially the eastern and central portions thereof, was quickly settled and the rectangular system of surveys was extended with the greatest speed with a view to meeting the requirements of the settlers. The first surveys under the rectangular system were executed by Prof. Jonathan P. Johnson, who in 1854 established the initial point of the 6th Principal Meridian and Base Line, which control all public land surveys in the state, and surveyed 108 miles of the Base Line along the 40th Parallel of North Latitude. This line was subsequently re-run by Charles A. Manners, who also surveyed the 6th Principal Meridian through Nebraska, all Standard Parallels throughout the state, and the Guide Meridian east of the Principal Meridian. In 1886 practically all of Nebraska had been surveyed and in that year the office of the Surveyor General was abolished. Three years later all surveying records were turned over to the State. After this date, however, six contracts were let for surveys of the Big Sioux Indian Reservation, the Sioux Indian Wood Reservation, and the abandoned Fort McPherson Military Reservation.

The territory of Dakota was organized as a separate surveying district in 1861, with George D. Hill as Surveyor General. Rectangular surveys had been already projected into the Territory westerly from Iowa and Minnesota under the 5th Principal Meridian and Base Line and, although in limited extent, northerly from Nebraska under the 6th Principal Meridian and Base Line. These surveys were rapidly expanded.

An entirely new local survey system was later inaugurated under the Black Hills Principal Meridian and Base Line and spread over the northwestern and western part of the state. The greater portion of what was considered surveyable area was completed some years ago and in a very creditable manner.

The surveys of the west boundaries of Nebraska and South Dakota have been mentioned in former issues of the Land Service Bulletin. The boundary between the two states was surveyed by Chauncey Wiltse, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in 1873, and resurveyed in 1894 by Joseph J. Jenkins. The north boundary of South Dakota was surveyed by S. H. Bates, U. S. Surveyor, in 1891. The Dakota-Minnesota boundary was established by C. H. Snow and Henry Hutton, U. S. Surveyors in 1859, and the Dakota-Iowa boundary in 1862. On the inauguration of the Direct System Nebraska and South Dakota were organized as District No. 3.

As has been stated, the present survey problems of the two divisions of District No. 3 are in no wise similar. Nebraska's original surveys were practically completed years ago and the office of the Surveyor General abolished. South Dakota's surveys were also largely completed some years ago, and in rather substantial manner, but they were not entirely completed and the office of the Surveyor General at Huron, which also has supervision over mineral surveys in the state, although greatly reduced in size in late years, is still performing a useful and necessary service. Nebraska's original surveys were made under none too favorable and often trying circumstances. In fact it is questionable whether even the early exploring and prospecting parties on the western plains had a more exciting time with the Indians than the early Nebraska surveyors had. Manners' party in 1856 and Jameson's in 1868 were attacked and dispersed by the Indians and one man of the latter party lost; in 1869 Nelson Buck and his entire party were massacred and all instruments, equipment and survey records destroyed. There were many other attacks by and several battles fought with the Sioux and others, the fight between the Indians and the Daugherty brothers' party being the most noteworthy. In this battle, which lasted all day, all of the surveying property was lost excepting the instruments and the field tablets which the chief of party had presence of mind enough to bury in a rifle pit and which were afterward recovered. Between Indian fights some very fair surveys were executed. Others were not so good, and all were more or less poorly monumented. As a consequence, time and the elements have brought about extensive obliteration of both the good and the bad surveys in many parts of the state, a situation which the ever increasing settlement has greatly complicated. This is Nebraska's problem today, and the one that is being solved there now. A few resurveys were made under the old contract system but were not satisfactory. With the inauguration of the direct system a comprehensive plan of resurvey was entered upon by the General Land Office with an Assistant Supervisor of Surveys directly in charge of both the field and office work. The expected results are being accomplished. South Dakota's problem is different. The surveys in that state yet to be undertaken are original, fragmentary in nature, and isolated. They are not numerous or extensive, nor do they involve problems difficult of solution or execution, but they are important and urgent.

This work also is directed in the field by the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Nebraska and South Dakota, whose headquarters are at Neligh, Nebraska. While District No. 3 differs in many respects from most of the other districts, it nevertheless presents for consideration about every problem of original survey and of resurvey known to the Service.

Dupree R. Averill, District No. 4, Loyd E. Sechrist, District No. 5, and Elmer F. Strickler, District No. 8, U. S. Transitmen, whose numbers have been reached in the draft, have been ordered to report for military duty.

Deane J. Wolff, U. S. Surveyor, District No. 2 has made application for admission to the Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. If accepted, Roy E. Chase, U. S. Surveyor, will relieve Mr. Wolff as chief of party on Group No. 54, Colorado.

Since the temporary transfer of Ernest P. Rands, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 8, to Special Agent in Charge of the classification of lands within the O. & C. Railroad Grant, Surveyors General Worth and FitzHenry have assumed the duties of Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Oregon and Washington, respectively, in addition to their own duties as Surveyor General. Their new field is not an unfamiliar one; Mr. FitzHenry for many years was a United States deputy surveyor of Washington, and Mr. Worth has had a long experience as a civil engineer on the Alaska coast and elsewhere. Mr. Rands will continue to render such aid and give such advice as his present duties will permit.

Every effort is being made to complete this season the survey of groups including the State Exchange Lands within the several National Forests in Washington. This will be no easy task. These tracts without exception are situated in isolated districts far from the regular lines of transportation and must be reached by trail through some of the roughest and most heavily timbered country in the Pacific Northwest.

The report of Fred Mensch, U. S. Surveyor, District No. 8, of his recent examination of the north and west boundaries of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oregon, together with maps, photographs and other data have been examined and forwarded by the Surveyor General for Oregon to the General Land Office for final action.

This work was ordered by the Commissioner because of a complaint

made to Congress by the Federated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation as to the position of some of the Reservation boundaries.

The lands within the Reservation not affected by the disputed boundaries are now under survey by L. E. Wilkes, U. S. Surveyor, Mr. Wilkes reports good progress. The Indian members of his party are holding up their end in great shape.

District No. 8 is in receipt of a very interesting letter from 2d Lieutenant John G. Collins, formerly U. S. Transitman, now with the U. S. Army Engineers somewhere in France. He desires to be remembered to his many friends in the Service.

It is very gratifying to note the sincere effort that is being made on the part of Assistant Supervisors and party chiefs to comply with the letter and spirit of the Federal food regulations. We cannot regulate prices but we can regulate quantity and variety. Eat all you want of authorized foods but avoid extravagance and waste. Every party chief should familiarize his assistants with the regulations.

Every locality has its individual labor problems, which like the time-honored local political situation is mysteriously referred to by the insiders as peculiar. We are not informed as to the character of local political situations this year, but the labor situation in all localities in addition to its quality of peculiarity is serious to a degree. It would be difficult to say in which locality it is most peculiar and acute, but after a careful survey of the entire field we are inclined to think that the claims of the far Northwest - Oregon and Washington - to that distinction are not altogether without foundation. Oregon and Washington are ship-building states. They not only build ships, but furnish most of the material, and, judging from the thinning ranks of surveying assistants this year, are furnishing all the labor therefor. The Army and Navy have also drawn heavily upon the forces of District No. 8. Washington alone has sent 43 former field assistants to the war, 22 of whom are now on the battle fields of France. Oregon has sent about the same number, and still by employing older men than are ordinarily employed and young men not yet of military age, both Oregon and Washington have been enabled to place their full quotas of parties in the field and are maintaining them in the face of all difficulties.

F. S. Spoffard, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 7, visited surveying camps and examined bona fides in central southern

Idaho during the early part of last month. He reports satisfactory progress in the survey work.

B. Dwight Spofford, a son of Assistant Supervisor Spofford, and a former surveying assistant, is now flying for the Army at Kelley Field, Texas. His father reports that he has made a great record in stunt flying and that he will receive a commission as an officer in a few weeks.

In Santo Domingo.

The recent report and recommendation of the Chief Cadastral Engineer of the republic of Santa Domingo, to his Government on the complex land question in that country, not only carries a note of satisfaction and hope to all legitimate land owners on the island, but brings to light a situation, which, while not unknown to other Latin American countries, must strike matter of fact Americans, expecially those of the Western States, who have always known and enjoyed the benefits of the precise and orderly system of land disposal employed by the General Land Office, as little short of unbelievable.

The lands of Santo Domingo like those of other former Spanish colonies were disposed of in the first instance by royal grant in areas which varied in extent from small farm units of a few hectares each to extensive ranchos of great value. As was usual at that time in such cases all grant boundaries were fixed by reference to natural, but often vague and indefinite objects; a form of description which has paved the way in various countries for the introduction of more varieties of hiatus and overlap than all other forms of description put together. But it is not the form of description that is responsible for Santo Domingo's trouble. Perplexing as are the problems arising therefrom they are always susceptible of solution along well defined and just lines. Santo Domingo's case is far more serious. It appears that no record was ever kept either in Spain or later by the Dominican government of the issue of the earlier land grants, and as a consequence the forger of titles, the land shark and the wild-catter, who are peculiar to no time or country, soon found a virgin and fertile field for their activities. As is so often the case in such circumstances, the small land owner was the principal sufferer. When suddenly confronted by a newly discovered "title" bearing all the ear marks of authenticity and age and backed perhaps by powerful interest there was little he could do but decide between two hopeless alternatives. He must either buy back the land, often at an exorbitant price, which he and his ancestors had occupied and worked perhaps since the days of Bartholomew Columbus, a process which he or his children might be called upon to repeat at any subsequent time upon the discovery of another "title" whose description embraced his land, or else move away. There was no redress.

The commissions authorized by the government to make general surveys of lands had no authority to pass upon the validity of title. Their duties were to survey boundary lines in accordance with the calls of the royal grants. It was not their business nor their privilege to say which were bona fide land grants and which were not, and therefore they surveyed both the valid and the fraudulent alike when the forgery of the latter was clever enough to pass a cursory examination. As a consequence the area surveyed and represented by patents to lands was far in excess of the total area of the island. In some places false "peso receipts" or titles were much more numerous than in others. In San Pedro de Macoris for example there are so many forged titles that under the Dominican system of land appraisement whereby the value of a hectare (about 2.47 acres) is determined by dividing the number of hectares found by survey of a given area into the number of pesos represented by the various peso receipts for the same area, some of the land is appraised as high as 2000 and even 3000 pesos a hectare, whereas in Seybo and La Romana and in other districts where title has not been successfully disputed, land has remained near its original value of from five to ten pesos a hectare.

The Dominican Engineer recommends in his report that a careful cadastral survey be made of the entire island, a comprehensive map prepared and a land commission created as a court with power to investigate and pass upon the validity of titles. It will be a big job, and one that will call forth the best there is in the lawyers and engineers engaged in the work. Mistakes will be made and injustice at times be done, but a definite and final settlement of this, - perhaps the most perplexing land situation in the world - cannot but make for the ultimate good of the republic and for the happiness of its law abiding citizens.

The Field Surveying Service came across for the Red Cross with one day's salary in great shape. Some members were fortunate enough to be able to give much more and generous and patriotic enough to do so.

Twenty head of Government horses, formerly on pasture in eastern Washington, were transferred last month to Idaho and western Montana, ten to each state. These animals could not be transferred to the Coast Range and the Olympics without great cost. It looked as if it would be decidedly cheaper to hire locally such pack animals as would be required on the coast groups. This proved to be the case. Incidentally the transfer solves an awkward camp transportation problem in all three states.

Motor trucks have been added to the camp transportation equipment of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. Recent demonstrations

in Colorado indicate the probability of a wonderful saving in cost of maintenance and in time and therefore in ultimate cost of surveys, over horses and wagons, and confirm the results already obtained in Nebraska.

Sidney E. Blout, Acting Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 5, has returned to Phoenix from a tour of inspection of Arizona field parties. It's a little warm in Arizona but Mr. Blout desires to complete certain important surveys before disbanding the desert parties for the summer season.

J. Scott Harrison, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 1, will place his last party in the field under D. W. Eaton, U. S. Transitman, about July 5th. Mr. Eaton who has been in the field in Arizona since last February is now on his way north.

Herman Jaeckel, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 2, is on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado with the field parties of Rich, Wolff and Holland, and Tufts. He will leave for Wyoming early this month.

What has become of the old time mysterious stranger, who used to "happen" across the line party about lunch time and while demonstrating without skid chains the possibilities of a twin six appetite, used to darkly hint of a mother lode in the nearby hills that ran nine hundred dollars at grass root?

The surveys in District No. 9 got a very favorable start this spring. The parties in interior Alaska are making good progress and those in the Cook Inlet country are encountering no exceptional difficulties. Assistant Supervisor Walker will shortly inspect the parties on the Susitna River and the Kenai Peninsula.

Some Record.

The record for accepted surveys and resurveys is about a million acres in excess of that of last month and will total 11,000,000 acres for the last fiscal year. Considering the depletion of the force of surveyors in the field and of the examining corps in the office, this is an achievement to which the survey division believes it can "point with pride."

The average output for the last four years is 11,780,472 acres, each year, as compared with 6,409,472 acres, the average for the previous four years; a gain in average of 5,371,000 acres per year; and an aggregate gain in accepted work of over 20,000,000 acres for the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

CONFERENCE WITH THE CHIEFS OF FIELD DIVISIONS.

On June 10, 1918, the Commissioner instructed the following Chiefs of Field Divisions to proceed to Washington, D. C., for general conference, namely:

C. W. Atkinson, Jackson, Mississippi,
Adelbert Baker, Cheyenne, Wyoming,
J. H. Favorite, San Francisco, California,
B. H. Gibbs, Santa Fe, New Mexico,
H. S. Hinrichs, Salt Lake City, Utah,
Ira Lantz, Helena, Montana,
H. E. Laughlin, Portland, Oregon,
M. D. McEniry, Denver, Colorado.

Mr. J. D. Yelverton, Chief of Field Service, who was at that time in San Francisco, California, returned to Washington to be present at the meeting.

The purpose of the conference was to bring all the Chiefs together, in order that questions affecting the general work of the field service might be discussed; also that questions affecting individual field divisions might be taken up for consideration, and for the purpose of discussing important cases pending in the respective divisions, and to enable the Chiefs of Field Divisions and the clerks handling the work in this office to discuss at first hand special cases which came up on report or which are at present under investigation.

The first meeting was held in the Commissioner's office on Saturday morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock, at which time the Commissioner discussed the purpose of the conference and outlined a general program to be followed, which arranged for a discussion of some topic each meeting. Thereafter, meetings were held each day, commencing at 10 o'clock and continuing until 1 o'clock or until the business in hand was finished. In some instances, in order to carry out the program, it was necessary to hold meetings at night.

The principal questions discussed were stock driveway work; irrigation projects and districts, and desert land work; investigations of mineral applications and entries, including the oil situation; appraisement of isolated tracts and timber and stone applications; the investigation of homestead entries and reduction of area. Cases involving old patented entries pending in the respective divisions for investigation were considered. In connection with this matter, the

effect of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Whited and Wheless and the Exploration case was discussed.

The question of practice and procedure in the various field divisions was taken up at length, also the personnel of the field service, as was the question of field service equipment.

At the daily conferences, the office employees handling the cases involved in the discussion were present.

The last general conference was held on Saturday afternoon, June 22.

The intervals between the general meetings were taken advantage of by the Chiefs of Field Divisions to visit the several divisions of this office for the purpose of discussing special cases pending in their respective field divisions.

The discussion of the several questions were extremely interesting and instructive to all concerned. Many new ideas looking to the betterment of the field service were suggested and commented upon, some of which will be put in practice by the different field chiefs. The discussion developed the fact that in some cases old and imperfect methods of handling the field service business were being followed and ways were indicated by which these methods could be corrected.

As this was the first meeting of this kind, it was in the nature of an experiment and while the time allowed was short, as a whole, the conference proved to be a great success. It served to broaden the views of the officials taking part therein and it offered opportunity for the field service and the office force to come to a better understanding on many difficult and involved cases. While many pet schemes and opinions were roughly handled, a better understanding on the whole situation was brought about and good results will follow as the result of the conference.

COAL AT MATANUSKA.

Four hundred and four tons of coal, the largest single shipment ever made from the Commission's mine at Eska, arrived May 28 in Anchorage. It represented two days' production of the mine. For its transportation six gondolas and four sideboard flat cars were required.

The production of coal at the Eska mine in the month of May was the heaviest for any month in the history of the property. It amounted to more than 5000 tons.

One thousand and sixty-five tons were produced and 103 men were employed at the mine during the week ended May 18. Prospecting with the churn drill and the driving of Eska West and of Shaw East

Counter were continued.

One thousand, one hundred and thirty-nine tons of coal were mined and 109 men were employed during the week ended May 25. Prospecting was kept up with the churn drill and driving was continued in Eska West and in the Maitland Counter.

- Alaska Railroad Record.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Free Survey of Alaska Homesteads.

The House Bill No. 8563 to amend the homestead laws as applicable to Alaska, and in that respect providing for the free survey of homesteads where the survey system has not been extended over the land embraced within entries, has passed both Houses of Congress, and goes to the President for his approval.

This legislation is much to be commended and puts the homesteaders in Alaska on the same footing as those in the States, in the matter of free public surveys.

CONGRESS REVISES NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Act May 9, 1918,
(Public No. 144 - 65th Congress)

Public Land Claimants Interested.

Besides making provisions for the early naturalization of aliens in the military and naval service of the United States during the present war, by preliminary examination before a representative of the Bureau of Naturalization, instead of appearing before the clerks of courts at their offices, the act also repeals Sec. 2171 of the United States Revised Statutes prohibiting alien enemies from becoming naturalized during the period of war, and allows an alien to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in cases where he made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the existence of the state of war, or was at that time entitled to become a citizen of the United States, without making a declaration of intention, or if his petition for naturalization shall then be pending and is otherwise entitled to admission; but before his petition is called for hearing or heard, ninety days notice must be given the Bureau of Naturalization who may, upon objection, have indefinite postponements. Provision is also made that the President may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice, fully establishing the loyalty of an alien enemy, not included in the above exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of

alien enemy and thereupon he shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

In view of these remedial provisions, it will not now be necessary for final proofs submitted by alien enemies to remain suspended during the entire period of the present war, but only until such entrymen have become naturalized under this act, if advantage is taken thereof by them and they are granted such relief.

Relief is also provided under this act for that class of aliens (not an alien enemy) who has resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1914, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States but had not made the declaration of intention required by law, and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status, erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, such a person may now be admitted as a citizen of the United States without making the preliminary declaration of intention, but filing a petition for naturalization and satisfying the court that he has so acted and complied with the other requirements of the naturalization laws in all respects. This provision may give relief to that class of public land claimants who have found it difficult to establish their citizenship by affidavits of voting and otherwise exercising the privileges of citizenship under misinformation or ignorance of the law on their status or their father's citizenship status.

Expatriation act of October 5, 1917,
Public No. 55, Repealed.

The act of May 9, 1918, supra, also provides -

> "That any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States is now at war, who shall have been deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization law and regulations, and such oath may be taken before any court of the United States or of any state authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States, and certified copies thereof shall be sent by such court or consul to the Department of State and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the Act (Public 55, 65th Congress, approved October 5, 1917) is hereby repealed."

The repealed act limited the relief to those who took the oath of allegiance to an allied country since August 1, 1914, and contained other features not relevant to public land matters. The main features

as to resuming citizenship in the United States by taking the proper oath of allegiance to the United States before any court of the United States or of any state authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any consul of the United States and the securing of certified copies thereof through the Department of State and Bureau of Naturalization are provided for, and a number of public land claimants who enlisted in the military or naval service of our allies before the United States declared war against Germany may seek the relief granted.

Declarations of Intentions filed prior to September 27, 1906, declared valid.

By Sec. 3 of the said act of May 9, 1918, it is provided -

"That all certificates of naturalization granted by courts of competent jurisdiction prior to December 31, 1918, upon petitions for naturalization filed prior to January 31, 1918, upon declarations of intention filed prior to September 27, 1906, are hereby declared to be valid in so far as the declaration of intention is concerned, but shall not be, by this act, further validated or legalized."

Circular No. 599.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS - INSTRUCTIONS AS TO ACCEPTANCE AND AS TO RETURN THEREOF TO THE PARTIES.

Department of the Interior

General Land Office,

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

The following instructions will, after July 1, 1918, govern in the matter of accepting evidence regarding citizenship in public land cases and of returning citizenship papers to the parties:

1. As stated in the instructions of February 20, 1918, Circular No. 589, you will not accept, as showing an applicant's status, evidence of a declaration of intention to become a citizen executed more than seven years before the date of the filing, unless it be shown that there is pending a petition for naturalization pursuant thereto, filed within seven years after the date of the declaration.

2. You will not accept, as evidence of a party's status, a triplicate declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States or an original certificate of naturalization issued since September 26, 1906; but if such evidence be offered, you will return it to the party and will allow him thirty days after notice within which to furnish a certified copy of the paper made by the clerk of the court whence it issued, on the form prescribed by the Bureau of Naturalization. An original paper issued on or before the date mentioned, or a certified copy thereof, will be received as heretofore.

3. Where a party states his status as to citizenship and refers to evidence thereof already on file in the General Land Office you will accept this as sufficient, provided he furnishes such data as will serve to identify the application or entry, with which the paper is alleged to have been filed.

4. No triplicate declaration of intention, or original certificate of naturalization issued since September 26, 1906, will hereafter be returned by this office to the party, or to any person applying therefor on his behalf. He must file application therefor with the clerk of the court named in the document, making arrangements with said official to supply a certified copy, for the files of this office, and furnishing a description of the land involved or such other data as will enable this office to identify the case in which the paper was filed. The clerk will thereupon forward the request for its return (as well as said copy) to the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, and the document will be returned through the same channel, if favorable recommendation be made by that bureau.

5. If the declaration of intention or certificate was filed with an application which has been rejected, this office will return the document direct to the applicant on his personal request therefor.

6. Request for the return of a certificate of naturalization issued prior to September 27, 1906, should be sent to this office direct and the paper will be returned, provided it be clearly shown that the person applying therefor is the proper person to receive the paper. Triplicate declarations of intention as well as copies of declarations more than seven years old are of no value to the parties and will be retained in the files of this office.

Very respectfully,

(SIGNED) CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved: May 14, 1918.

(SIGNED) ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

Citizenship Papers - Return of.

Circular 599 (paragraph No. 4) amended.

Under date of May 29, 1918, the Department, upon the request of the Bureau of Naturalization, issued the following order which amends paragraph 4 of said circular as therein provided.

May 29, 1918.

The Commissioner,
General Land Office.
Dear Mr. Commissioner:

The Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, has informally requested this Department to modify paragraph 4 of the circular (No. 599) of May 14, 1918. It is represented by that Bureau that for the present it has discontinued returning the papers referred to in said paragraph through clerks of court, having adopted the practice of forwarding the papers to an inspector who satisfies himself of the identity and loyalty of the persons named therein; that to comply with the provisions of said paragraph would necessitate that Bureau making the certified copies required thereby, clerks of court being forbidden to make certified copies unless they have the originals before them, and that the Bureau of Naturalization is unable, with its present force, to make such copies.

You are therefore directed, on request, to return to the Bureau of Naturalization any triplicate declaration of intention or original certificate of Naturalization issued since September 26, 1906, retaining a certified photographic of the papers for your files.

Alexander T. Vogelsang,
First Assistant Secretary.

PENDING LEGISLATION.

Mineral Entries on Indian Lands.

Senate Bill No. 385 - "To authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian Reservations," passed the Senate on the 18th of June. This bill is in fifteen sections, the first of which provides that the Secretary of the Interior may, under general regulations not inconsistent with the terms of the act, lease to citizens of the United States or to any association of such persons or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof any part of the unallotted lands within any Indian Reservation within the States of Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington or Wyoming, heretofore withdrawn from entry under the mining laws for the purpose of mining for deposits of gold, silver,

copper and other valuable metalliferous minerals, which leases shall be irrevocable except for reasons specified in the act.

The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to determine when lands within Indian Reservations theretofore withheld from disposition under the mining laws may be opened and made subject to exploration for the discovery of deposits of minerals, and thereafter such lands open to exploration may be located by citizens in the same manner as mining claims under the general mining laws of the United States, the locators of such mining claims, their heirs, successors or assigns to have a preference right for a lease to the claims so located.

The remainder of the proposed act, for the greater part, is directed to administrative features, but amongst others provides in section eight that for the privilege of mining or extracting the mineral deposits the lessees shall pay the United States, for the benefit of the Indians, a royalty which shall not be less than five per cent of the net value of the minerals at the mine.

Section 15 provides that hereafter no public lands of the United States shall be withdrawn by Executive order, proclamation or otherwise for or as an Indian Reservation, except by Act of Congress.

Agricultural Entries on Coal Lands.

By Senate Bill 954 it is proposed to amend the act of June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583), so as to make the unreserved public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, which have been withdrawn or classified as coal, or valuable for coal, subject to appropriate entry, selection or sale under any of the non-mineral public land laws with a reservation of the coal to the United States. If this bill should become a law, it will have the effect, substantially, of placing coal lands in the same category as the mineral lands embraced in the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509). The Bill passed the Senate May 20, 1918.

Swamp Land Grant.

In the annual report of the General Land Office for 1916 and again for 1917, attention was called to the swamp land grant under which 64,500,000 acres of land and $2,000,000 have been donated to the several states named in the grant, and it was recommended that in view of the fact that the grant has not been generally employed by the states to secure the drainage of the lands actually granted, and because of the increasing difficulties of adjudication through lapse of time, that legislation be enacted declaring that after a date fixed, say six months after the passage of the act, no new claims to swamp and overflowed lands should be received and recognized by the Land Department.

Senate bill 4297, however. provides -

"That in those states in which the swamp land grants of 1849 and 1850 and subsequent years apply, all those lands heretofore claimed by such states and shown by field

notes of the United States Surveyors to be of the character contemplated by such act are hereby vested in the several states in which such lands lie and the title to the same in such states forever quieted."

Non-mineral Entries in Alaska.

Senate Bill No. 950 to provide for the non-mineral entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas or asphaltic minerals in Alaska, passed the Senate May 21, 1918, and now goes to the House for its action.

This bill is, in substance, the same as the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509), which has repeatedly received the endorsement of the Department as a measure that should be extended to Alaska.

LAND OFFICE NOTES.

Opening of Teton Lands.

Superintendent McPhaul sends in a fine report of the opening of approximately 44,000 acres near the Teton River in Montana. These lands had been included in the withdrawal for the benefit of the Sun River Reclamation Project, but on investigation were found not necessary to the project and by order of the Secretary of the Interior, April 29, 1918, were restored to the public domain.

The regulations, following the procedure adopted in circular No. 324, under the act of September 30, 1913, provided that during a period of twenty days preceding June 3, 1918, all applications filed under the homestead law should be treated as presented simultaneously, and in order to determine the rights of parties in the event of conflicts that a drawing should be held at the Great Falls District land office, Montana, either at 2:00 P. M. on June 3, or at the same hour on June 10, 1918, if it were not practicable to hold it on the date first mentioned.

The result of the opening was 4,767 applications conflicting in whole or in part which were disposed of by drawing on June 10 and 11, 1918.

The desire to secure these lands can be understood when it is known that nearly 2,000 applications were presented during the last three days of filing, and that on one day it is reported that applicants presented themselves in such numbers that the register and receiver asked for police protection. Order, however, was easily maintained.

One interesting feature in the opening came about from the fact that the regulations did not provide for the designation of the

tracts in units, and prior to the close of the filing period no action had been taken looking to the designation of the lands under the enlarged homestead act. The majority of the applications embraced only 160 acres and were for technical quarter sections, but quite a number were presented under the enlarged homestead act accompanied by petitions for designation. These applications were of two classes; first, for 320 acres, and second, additionals of 160 acres or less, and in some instances an original application under the 160 acre law and additional for 160 acres under the enlarged homestead act, accompanied by a petition for the designation of the lands embraced in both original and additional applications. Owing to the large number of applications filed interlocking in many instances, and taking into consideration the delay and confusion that would result from the suspension of 320 acre applications, the Superintendent joined by the Register and Receiver, on the 7th day of June wired the Commissioner recommending that all applications under the 320 acre law be rejected in advance or that the entire area be designated at once. The Department adopted the latter recommendation and on the 8th instant the Commissioner advised that with the exception of a few described tracts, the entire area had been designated effective June 10th.

Take it all together the opening of these lands has been a most satisfactory incident in the work of the present year, and serves to emphasize anew the prevalence of the land hunger amongst our people.

Co-operative Irrigation.

Acting Secretary Vogelsang on the 15th of June approved a contract between the United States Reclamation Service and the Elephant Butte Irrigation District of New Mexico, providing for a supply of water to the district from the Rio Grande Project, and on the same day designated the public lands of the district in divisions numbered 3 to 9, as subject to the State irrigation district laws, as provided in the act of August 11, 1916. The designated lands are in Sierra and Dona Ana Counties, New Mexico.

This is the first designation of lands under said act.

Stock Raising Homesteads.

During the month of May over 3,000,000 acres of land were classified for entry under the act which provides for acquiring stock-raising homesteads embracing 640 acres each. Of this land 985,000 acres are in Colorado, 370,000 in New Mexico, 475,000 in South Dakota, and 1,265,000 in Wyoming. This makes a total of more than 6,000,000 acres that have so far been designated for entry under this act.

Enlarged Homesteads.

In the month of May nearly 1,000,000 acres of land were designated for entry under the enlarged homestead act under which entrymen may take up 320-acre tracts. These lands are located in

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Coal Restorations.

Twenty-two thousand acres in Montana and 2,400 acres in Washington were restored from coal withdrawals, in May 1918.

Stock Driveways.

Initial stock driveways were established in Utah and Nevada in June and additional stock driveways withdrawals made in New Mexico, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana, and a small area has been released from temporary withdrawal in Idaho.

The withdrawals during the month include a short driveway of 170 acres in central Utah, withdrawn June 3, leading from range to a watering place; a driveway about 52 miles long in eastern Nevada from Currie to the Utah line, withdrawn June 25 and containing 45,330 acres; a system of driveways centering upon Kenna in eastern New Mexico in Fort Sumner and Roswell districts, aggregating 198,720 acres, temporarily withdrawn June 3 to provide for the movement of stock from range to various shipping points on the Santa Fe Railroad; a number of driveways from the Medicine Bow and Hayden National Forests to shipping points, aggregating 423,755 acres, in southern Wyoming, in Cheyenne and Evanston districts, reserved June 20; and 17,653 acres in the Bellefourche district, South Dakota, and 20,488 acres in the Miles City district, Montana, comprising a few short driveways and a number of tracts along existing roads used for trailing stock and near watering places reserved as camping and feeding stations in connection therewith.

2,353 acres temporarily withdrawn January 2, 1918, for stock driveway purposes in western Idaho in the Boise district and not included in the stock driveway reservation established May 17 were released from such temporary withdrawal on June 10.

Repeal of the Preemption Laws.

An interesting question involving the disposition of a small tract of Indian land, and incidentally the repeal of the preemption laws was presented the past month. The land referred to is in what is known as the Quapaw strip, situated in the southeastern part of the State of Kansas. This land had been ceded by the Indians, and the act of June 5, 1872 (17 Stat., 228), provided that the lands should be disposed of under the provisions of the preemption laws, and settlers were required to pay $1.25 per acre for the lands entered. The preemption laws were repealed by the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), but it was specifically provided that the act should not modify any agreement with Indians for the disposition of lands for their benefit. Investigation showed that the government had fully compensated the

Indians for their lands, prior to the opening of the lands, and that the Indians had no further interest in their disposition. Therefore, it was held that there is no longer any authority for disposing of the tract referred to under the preemption law, but it is subject to disposition under the homestead or other laws relating to the public lands of the United States.

TOWNSITES.

A subdivisional survey of acre lots as an addition to Nenana townsite, Alaska, has been made, and a recent public sale of lots therein has taken place, but no report has been received of the result.

May 31, 1918, an Act of Congress (Public No. 161) was approved, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to select, set aside, and reserve a tract of land in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho, for townsite purposes and to cause the same to be subdivided into lots, appraised, and disposed of under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. June 14, 1918, the Secretary selected and reserved the E½ of NE¼, Sec. 35, and W½ of W½ of NW¼, Sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 4 E., B. M., containing 120 acres, for such townsite to be named "Fort Hall Townsite." It is located about half way between the towns of Blackfoot and Pocatello, and is about 12 miles from each and on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The railroad company have for sometime maintained a depot and station grounds on the land. Immediate action will be taken to cause a survey to be made of the townsite.

May 31, 1918, by Executive Order No. 2871, the NW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 3, N½ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NW¼, and SW¼ of NW¼, Sec. 4, T. 18 N., R. 38 W., 6th P. M., were eliminated from the operation of Executive Order of September 29, 1913, No. 1833, reserving the same with other lands for the townsite of Arthur, Nebraska. Immediate steps will be taken to fix the date for restoring said eliminated land to settlement and entry.

Certificates of entry for six lots in Dubuque townsite, Iowa, were issued in 1840 and five certificates were issued in 1845. These 11 entries were suspended. June 12, 1918, the Commissioner of this office removed the suspension from ten of the entries and required payment of ten dollars on the other entry. When patents have been issued on these entries, all lots in said townsite will have been conveyed by patents.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 1674 town lot certificates, and 27 townsite certificates, of entry have been approved for patenting.

UTAH SCHOOL GRANT - ORDER OF NOVEMBER 10, 1915, REVOKED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington, June 13, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices,
Salt Lake City and Vernal, Utah.

Sirs:

The order of November 10, 1915, suspending action on all matters affecting the adjustment of the school grant to the State of Utah, in so far as it involved the mineral exception therefrom, is hereby rescinded.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN

Commissioner.

APPROVED: June 13, 1918.

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG.

Acting Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHT APPLICATIONS FOR ONE TRACT OF LAND

Under date of April 30, 1918, the Department approved regulations directing that a quarter-section of land within the former Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota, formerly reserved for the townsite of Smith, should be opened to homestead entry and that applications therefor received during a specified period should be treated as though simultaneously filed and disposed of as directed by regulations of May 22, 1914 (Circular No. 324, 43 L. D., 254).

Under date of June 1, 1918, the register and receiver at Minot, North Dakota, reported that sixty-eight applications were filed for the land, involving a money deposit of $28,152 and that Hannah K. Kjelstrup of Parshall, North Dakota, drew No. 1.

Circular No. 600.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT (PUBLIC NO. 103)-
INNSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D.C., May 16, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.
Sirs:

Section 501 of the act of March 8, 1918 (Public No. 103), known as the Soldiers' and Sailors'Civil Relief Act, provides:

"That no right to any public lands initiated or acquired prior to entering military service by any person under the homestead laws, the desert-land laws, the mining-land laws, or any other laws of the United States, shall be forfeited or prejudiced by reason of his absence from such land, or of his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon, or to do any other act required by any such law during the period of such service. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to deprive a person in military service or his heirs or devisees of any benefits to which he or they may be entitled under the act entitled 'An act for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war,' approved July twenty-eight, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the act entitled 'An act for the protection of desert-land entrymen who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war,' approved August seventh, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' approved August tenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen; the joint resolution 'To relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as officers or enlisted men from performing assessment work during the term of such service,' approved July seventeenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen; or any other act or resolution of Congress: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or affect the right of a person in the military service to take any action during his term of service that may be authorized by law, or the regulations of the Interior Department thereunder, for the perfection, defense, or further assertion of rights initiated prior to the date of entering military service,

and it shall be lawful for any person while in military service to make any affidavit or submit any proof that may be required by-law, or the practice of the General Land Office in connection with the entry, perfection, defense, or further assertion of any rights initiated prior to entering military service, before the officer in immediate command and holding a commission in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged, which affidavits shall be as binding in law and with like penalties as if taken before the register of the United States Land Office."

You will observe that the purpose of said section is generally to enlarge, but in no respect to limit, the benefits conferred upon persons in the military or naval service in connection with public-land claims by the acts and resolution therein mentioned, or any other act or resolution of Congress. No attempt will be made to issue detailed instructions to govern the many situations which will arise under the several public-land laws and this act, though it may be said that the general purpose of the act is to relieve claimants, under the conditions stated, from the penalty of forfeiture on the ground of their failure to do any act required by the law under which their claims are made during the period of their military service. The Department has already had occasion to hold that the act has effect to suspend payments by those in the military or naval service in connection with homestead entries for ceded Indian lands, and for lands within reclamation projects.

3. With respect to payments on homestead entries for ceded Indian lands, by the instructions of November 20, 1917 (Circular No. 574), you were advised that where a person entered land formerly embraced in an Indian reservation for which payment of a certain price per acre for the benefit of the Indians was required, and thereafter entered the military or naval service of the United States, the entry would not be canceled on account of the failure of the soldier or sailor to make payment of any amounts falling due during the term of his enlistment, but such entry would be held suspended, pending consideration by Congress of legislation designed to extend the time for such payments during the period of military service or the existing war. As said act of March 8, 1918, operates to grant such extension, no entries will be canceled upon the ground indicated until the expiration of six months after the end of the war and after the discharge of the entryman from the service, unless such discharge shall have occurred at an earlier date, in which case said six-month period will begin to run from the time of his discharge.

4. In cases where the entryman has filed notice of his entrance into the military or naval service, as permitted by paragraph 8 of the circular of instructions of August 22, 1917, issued under the act of July 28, 1917, you will nevertheless call upon him for the payment when due, but will in your notice inform him that he is entitled to the benefits of said act of March 8, 1918, and need not

make such payment while in the service unless he wishes to do so. In all cases where there is response by him or on his behalf that he has entered the military or naval service you will forward the papers to this office with your report.

5. The same procedure should be followed in connection with payments required under other classes of entries.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

APPROVED:

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,

First Assistant Secretary.

RESTORATION OF LANDS WITHDRAWN UNDER THE CAREY ACT

The following restorations of land heretofore withdrawn under the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), known as the Carey Act and the act of March 15, 1910 (37 Stat., 237), supplemental thereto, have been made, the lands to be subject to homestead entry on the date given herein and to other forms of entry and to settlement one week later:

Colorado: Denver land district, 9,798.17 acres in Jackson County, March 1, 1918. Glenwood Springs land district, 3,683.61 acres in Routt County under three orders of restoration, the last one restoring to homestead entry May 24, 1918; 10,213.17 acres in Moffat County February 19, 1918.

Idaho: Boise land district, 149,881.77 acres in Owyhee County November 5, 1917.

Nevada: Carson City land district, 17,705.14 acres in Nye County May 11, 1918; 18,063.28 acres in Lyon County February 19, 1918.

Oregon: Vale land district, 9,111.33 acres in Malheur County June 15, 1918.

Utah: Vernal land district, 5874.22 acres in Uinta County January 24, 1918.

Wyoming: Cheyenne land district, 8,674.25 acres in Platte and Goshen Counties November 24, 1917; 2,893.65 acres in Laramie County July 15, 1918. Douglas land district, 320 acres in Converse County July 17, 1918; 10,256 acres in Converse County July 29, 1918. Evanston land district, 595.28 acres in Fremont County July 29, 1918. Buffalo land district 101.03 acres in Big Horn County July 10, 1918; 22,385.52 acres in Big Horn County July 29, 1918.

A modification has recently been made in the form of the orders of restoration so as to remove a misapprehension entertained in certain quarters that two or four chances to get land at the drawing could be obtained by filing petitions for designation under the enlarged homestead or grazing homestead laws. The order now makes clear that if the petition for designation is finally denied the petitioner will not as against adverse applicants have a right to reduce his application to the area that may be entered under the homestead law.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

of the

COURTS AND THE LAND DEPARTMENT

Limitation on suits to vacate fraudulent patents begins to run from the discovery of the fraud by the Government.

The most important decision perhaps that had been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in recent years affecting public land matters was handed down June 10, 1918, in the case of Exploration Company, Ltd. and Philip L. Foster, appellants, vs. the United States, being an appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

The suit was brought in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado to cancel coal land patents embracing 1,120 acres of coal land charged to have been procured from the United States by fraud, and to cancel deeds of the same land from the various entrymen to Philip L. Foster, alleged to be in secret trust for the Exploration Company, for whose benefit, it was charged, the frauds were committed. The District Court found the Exploration Company to be a foreign corporation, the owner of mines and mining lands in different parts of the world; that through its agents it procured various persons to make coal entry for its use and benefit, it being disqualified because a foreign corporation, and also that it sought to acquire more coal land than a domestic corporation could obtain under the laws of the United States. The entrymen executed deeds conveying title to the lands involved to agents of the company until finally title rested in Foster, a general agent for the company who held the legal title in secret trust for the company. Patents for the lands issued in 1902, but the fraud in each procurement was kept secret and the facts did not become known to the Government until 1909 when reports of special agents were made to the General Land Office. Suit was instituted March 3, 1911, less than two years after the discovery of the fraud. It was further found by the District Court that the defendants did not actively conceal the facts but were guilty of passive concealment.

To the suit in the District Court the defendants demurred on the ground that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations and the demurrer was sustained. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit reversed the lower court and the case was remanded. After trial, decree was rendered against defendants. That decree was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case then came to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Day delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

The Circuit Court of Appeals found that the evidence fully supported the findings of the trial court. We find no occasion to disturb the findings of fact by two courts. The question presented for our consideration is whether the suit was barred by the statute of limitations under the Act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1093, which provides:

"That suits by the United States to vacate and annul any patent heretofore issued shall only be brought within five years from the passage of this Act, and suits to vacate and annul patents hereafter issued shall only be brought within six years after the date of the issuance of such patents."

As averred in the bill, and found by the courts, the frauds were concealed until after six years had elapsed from the issuance of the patents--"After it was supposed the statute of limitations had barred any action, the participants in the fraud talked very freely, telling the truth when it was thought it would do no harm." It is the contention of the appellants that the statute was intended to bar all actions after six years from the date of the issuance of the patent, that if for six years the Government has failed to discover the fraud, no matter what its diligence in that respect may be, its action against the guilty parties is forever barred, and they may hold in security the lands thus obtained by grant from the United States by means of fraud perpetrated in defiance of its laws enacted for the disposition of the public domain. We are unable to agree with this contention. We think the true rule is established in Federal jurisprudence by the decision of this court in Bailey v. Glover, 21 Wall 342. In that case a question was presented under the Bankruptcy Act of 1867, which provided that no suit at law or in equity should be maintained by or against an assignee in bankruptcy, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property or rights of property of the bankrupt, in any court whatever, unless the same should be brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued for or against the assignee. The action was brought to set aside a conveyance on the ground of fraud. Among other things it was charged that the bankrupt, his wife, son and father-in-law being defendants in the case, kept secret their fraudulent acts, and endeavored to conceal them from the knowledge both of the assignee and of Winston & Company, a creditor proving a debt, whereby both were prevented from obtaining any sufficient knowledge or information thereof until within the previous two years, and that even up to the time suit was instituted they had not been able to obtain full and particular information as to the fraudulent disposition made by the bankrupt of a large part of his property. A general demurrer was filed to the bill on the ground that the suit was not brought within two years as required by the statute. It is thus apparent that no attempt was made to prosecute the action within two years from the time the same accrued. It was contended that the statute was imperative, that it made no exceptions, and that the action was consequently barred by limitation. This court,

after a full review of decisions English and American, decided that notwithstanding the positive terms of the statute, it did not begin to run until after the discovery of the fraud. In the course of the opinion Mr. Justice Miller, said: "They (statutes of limitation) were enacted to prevent frauds; to prevent parties from asserting rights after the lapse of time had destroyed or impaired the evidence which would show that such rights never existed, or had been satisfied, transferred, or extinguished, if they ever did exist. To hold that by concealing a fraud, or by committing a fraud in a manner that it concealed itself until such time as the party committing the fraud could plead the statute of limitations to protect it, is to make the law which was designed to prevent fraud the means by which it is made successful and secure."

It will be observed in that statute, as in the one now under consideration, there was no provision that the cause of action should not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery of the fraud. But it was held that for the purpose of such statutes the cause of action did not accrue until the discovery of the fraud; that such was the undisputed doctrine of courts of equity, and that the weight of authority, English and American, applied the same rule to actions at law.

Among other cases cited by Mr. Justice Miller, is the decision of Mr. Justice Story at the Circuit in Sherwood v. Sutton, 5 Mason, 143, s. c. 21 Fed. Cases, case No. 12,782, p. 1303. That case involved a statute of the State of New Hampshire which provided that actions for fraud and deceit should be brought within six years. It contained no exception as to actions founded on fraud where the same had been concealed during the period of limitation, and the question was whether such exception was implied. The cases were very fully reviewed by Mr. Justice Story, and in holding that the statute did not begin to run until the discovery of the fraud, he said (p. 1307):

"What, then, is the reason, upon which this exception has been established? It is, that every statute is to be expounded reasonably, so as to suppress and not to extend, the mischiefs, which it was designed to cure. The statute of limitations was mainly intended to suppress fraud, by preventing fraudulent and unjust claims from starting up at great distances of time, when the evidence might no longer be within the reach of the other party, by which they could be repelled. It ought not, then, to be so construed, as to become an instrument to encourage fraud, if it admits of any other reasonable interpretation: and cases of fraud, therefore, form an implied exception, to be acted upon by courts of law and equity, according to the nature of their respective jurisdictions. Such, it seems to me, is the reason, on which the exception is built, and not merely, that there is an equity binding upon the conscience of the party which the statute does not reach or control."

Bailey v. Glover has never been overruled nor modified in this court and has been approved and followed. Rosenthal v. Walker, 111 U. S. 185,190; Traer v. Clews, 115 U. S. 528, 537, 538; Kirby v. Lake Shore etc., R. R. Co., 120 U. S. 130, 136; Avery v. Cleary, 132

U.S. 604, 609. It was also applied in the Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit in the case of Linn & Lane Timber Company v. United States, 196 Fed. 593; 203 Fed. 394.

It is true that Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, in United States v. Winona, etc. R. R. Co., 165 U. S. 463, 476, said that no matter what the mistake or error of the Land Department was, or what the frauds of the patentee, the patent would become conclusive as a transfer of title after the lapse of six years. But the learned Justice said in the same opinion that this limitation could not be availed of because the suit was commenced before the expiration of the time prescribed, and that it was referred to as showing the purpose of Congress to uphold titles arising under certification or patent after the lapse of a certain time. It therefore appears that the question was not involved in that case. Nor does it contain any discussion of the doctrine previously laid down in Bailey v. Glover, supra.

In United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Co., 209 U. S. 447, cited by appellants, no question was made as to the effect of concealment of fraud until after the running of the statute. The same is true of Louisiana v. Garfield, 211 U. S. 70, also relied upon by appellants.

When Congress passed the Act in question the rule of Bailey v. Glover was the established doctrine of this court. It was presumably enacted with the ruling of that case in mind. We cannot believe that Congress intended to give immunity to those who for the period named in the statute might be able to conceal their fraudulent action from the knowledge of the agents of the Government. We are aware of no good reason why the rule, now almost universal, that statutes of limitations to set aside fraudulent transactions shall not begin to run until the discovery of the fraud, should not apply in favor of the Government as well as a private individual. It is not our belief that Congress intended that the Government should be deprived of title to public lands by those who add to the fraud by which they were obtained, artifices which enabled them to conceal the fraudulent manner in which they were secured until the action was supposed to be barred by the lapse of six years.

The decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is

Affirmed.

Mr. Justice McKenna and Mr. Justice Van Devanter dissent.
Mr. Justice McReynolds took no part in this decision.

Some question arises as to just how far the Supreme Court went in its holding with respect to the necessity for other acts in addition to the original act of fraud to constitute concealment of the fraud because of the last sentence of the decision, viz.:

> "It is not our belief that Congress intended that the Government should be deprived of title to public lands by those who add to

the fraud by which they were obtained, artifices which enable them to conceal the fraudulent manner in which they were secured until the action was supposed to be barred by the lapse of six years."

This, at first thought, might seem to suggest that to come within the scope of the decision other and additional acts themselves operating to conceal the original act are necessary to be proven to have been performed by the defendant to bring the case within the rule. That this was not the intent of the court is, it is believed, apparent when consideration is given to the facts of the Exploration Company case. It was found by the courts that the defendants were guilty only of passive concealment, they did not actively conceal the fraud. In other words, they did not make it known or do any act calculated to make it known. That it was not the purpose of the court to limit the application of the rule to those cases only where the fraud was concealed by other and affirmative acts is also, it is believed, indicated by the fact that in the Bailey vs. Glover case before referred to, upon the holding of which the present court rested the case of the Exploration Company, we find the following was the court's holding:

"We also think that in suits in equity the decided weight of authority is in favor of the proposition that where the party injured by the fraud remains in ignorance of it without any fault or want of diligence or care on his part, the bar of the statute does not begin to run until the fraud is discovered, though there be no special circumstances or efforts on the part of the party committing the fraud to conceal it from the knowledge of the other party."

The foregoing, we believe, is the correct rule and the one which the Government will follow.

There is another question involved in all of the cases where suit is brought after the expiration of six years from the date of patent under the rule above discussed, and that is when is notice of the fraud brought to the Government. Is it when the special agent in the field gets the information? Is it when the Commissioner of the General Land Office gets it? Is it when the Secretary of the Interior gets it, or is it not until it is given to the Attorney General? We know of no court ruling on the subject, but the General Land Office has held and the holding has been accepted by the Department of Justice in at least one case, that notice comes to the Government when a complaint or report is received in the General Land Office. Such a complaint or report should be sufficiently definite with respect to the acts committed and the tract of land involved as would put a reasonably prudent person upon inquiry to ascertain the facts of the case. The holding that it was to the Commissioner notice should be brought was

based upon the theory that he is charged by law with the disposition of the public lands; he is their custodian; it is for him to decide if the law has been complied with in the first instance and should be his province, subject of course to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to determine whether the patents he issued were obtained by fraud and if a suit to set them aside should be brought. A number of cases, action on which has been suspended pending the decision in the Exploration case, will now be taken up and pushed to a conclusion.

Suit to Vacate Patent - Statutory Bar.

The case of the United States vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, et al., decided by the Supreme Court of the United States June 3, 1918, arose on a suit of the United States to annul a patent issued June 24, 1907, to the defendant, on the ground of fraud on the part of the agents of the company in representing that the land was non-mineral in character, and mistake on the part of the Land Department in failing to notify the local land officers that the lands had been classified as mineral in character.

The bill was dismissed in the District Court on the ground that the suit was barred by the proviso of Sec. 1, act of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat., 42), and this decision was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals (225 Fed. Rep., 27).

The proviso under consideration reads:

> "That no suit shall be brought or maintained, nor shall recovery be had for lands or the value thereof, that were certified or patented in lieu of other lands covered by a grant which were lost or relinquished by the grantee in consequence of the failure of the Government or its officers to withdraw the same from sale or entry."

In its disposition of the question, the Court said:

> "Laying aside other questions raised by the Government, we have reached the conclusion that, having regard to the general principle which requires a strict construction to be given to legislation in derogation of the public right, and in view of the legislative history of this particular enactment, the proviso must be given the effect of a curative measure confined to lands theretofore patented, and not granting dispensation for frauds or mistakes thereafter occurring."

The Court therefore held that the proviso was not a bar to a suit brought to annul a patent applied for and issued long after its enactment and reversed the decree of the Court below.

Jurisdiction of the Land Department.

The bill of complaint filed in the Supreme Court of the United States by the State of Minnesota to quiet title to certain lands in that State, and to enjoin the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office from issuing patents for the lands to the Immigration Land Company was dismissed in the decision rendered by the Court June 3, 1918, in the case of the State of Minnesota vs. Franklin K. Lane, et al; the court holding that the State had mistaken its remedy and if the Land Department had erred in awarding title to the company, relief must be sought in the courts after the issuance of patent, and that until such time the Interior Department has exclusive control of proceedings to acquire title.

The decision of the Department under consideration in this case is reported in 46 L. D., page 7, under the title of the State of Minnesota vs. Immigration Land Company, it being held therein that lands embraced within a railroad indemnity selection, regular in all respects, and so recognized by the local land office was not "undisposed of lands of the United States" within the meaning of the act of August 3, 1892, and did not fall within the grant to the State of Minnesota made by that act: and upon subsequent cancellation of such indemnity selection, the grant did not attach thereto, but the land became public domain, subject to disposition under appropriate law.

Mining Claim-End Lines - Extralateral Rights.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Company vs. West End Consolidated Mining Company, handed down June 10, 1918, involves several novel questions, among which are the following:

1. In determining whether the end lines of a mining claim are parallel, where the claim is a parallelogram in form with small portions cut off at the northeast and southwest corners by diagonal lines, such lines should be considered a part of the side lines and not a part of the end lines.

2. The extralateral right to pursue a vein, that apexes within a claim, on its downward course or dip, may be exercised beyond either or both side lines, depending on the direction which the departing vein or veins take in their downward course.

The Court also had occasion, in arriving at the above conclusions, to consider the evidence bearing upon the contention that the top or apex of the vein in question was not found within the claim as alleged, reaching a favorable conclusion after a very full recitation of the testimony, which disclosed a fissure vein with two dipping limbs uniting in a distinct summit or terminal edge within the claim.

Cancellation of Coal Land Patent -
Bona fide Purchaser.

In the case of the United States vs. Routt County Coal Company, et al, in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, the Court held (248 Fed. Rep., 485), that in a suit to cancel a patent to coal lands on the ground that it was procured by fraud, the defense of bona fide purchaser is available to lessee for a term of years who had, prior to the institution of the suit, paid practically the whole of the consideration; and further, that the fact that the receiver's receipt for public land bore a date subsequent to the date of the conveyance by the entryman, is not sufficient to charge subsequent purchasers with notice of fraud, for the reason that delays in issuing receipts in the land office are frequent, and the transaction might well have been innocent.

Mining Claim - Patent Adverse Claim.

The case of Butte and Superior Copper Company vs. Clark & Montana Realty Company, reported in 248 Federal Reporter, 609, involves a number of exceedingly interesting questions arising under the mining law, all of which can not be presented by the Bulletin, but the following are noted:

1. The invalidity in a mining location is cured by subsequent issuance of patent.

2. Where a prior locator who was already extracting ores from his claim, did not file any adverse against the application of an adjacent locator for a patent, although there was a surface conflict between the two claims, the prior locator did not, the patent being issued, lose his priority as to extralateral rights, as they could not have been determined in the course of the patent proceedings; issuance of the patent affecting only the surface.

Indemnity School Selection - Lessee.

A number of questions growing out of the grant of school lands to the State of New Mexico have been the subject of litigation in that State, especially those bearing upon rights acquired by the State under indemnity selections. In the recent case of Elliott vs. Rich (172 Pac. Rep., 194), the Supreme Court of the State held - upon the allowance of an indemnity selection by the local land officers, the State and its lessee, acquire such an interest in the land as authorizes the issuance of injunction to prevent waste thereon; even though the title to the land covered by such selection is in litigation before the Land Department of the Government.

School Lands - Identification by Survey.

The Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico, in the case of Dallas, et al. vs. Swigart, et al. (172 Pac. Rep., 416), construing the grant of school lands made to the State by the Enabling Act, held that it operated as a present grant to the State of the designated sections, subject only to identification by survey, whereupon title vested as of the date of the Enabling Act; that under the terms of said act, as soon as the granted lands are surveyed in the field, the State acquires such an interest therein as entitles it to take possession thereof or to lease the same to private persons.

Swamp Land Grant - Minerals Excepted.

In response to an inquiry from the General Land Office as to whether mineral lands are included in the swamp land grant made by the acts of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat., 3), to the several States specified therein, the Department held in its decision of May 25, 1918, that mineral lands, though not excepted in terms, are not included within the scope of the swamp land grant, and should not be patented thereunder, in the States where the general mining laws are operative.

The Department, in its discussion of the question, dealt with it on the broad principles of Congressional policy, as evidenced in the statutory history of federal grants, citing in support of its conclusion a long line of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, including the last pronouncement on the subject in the case of the United States vs. Sweet (38 S. C. Rep., 193).

This decision is one of far reaching consequence, and it may seem somewhat strange that no occasion has heretofore arisen requiring the determination of the question by the land department; but this is readily understood when it is remembered that it is only within recent years that active mineral development has taken place in some of the States having a swamp land grant, and that in other States to which the grant extends, the mineral laws are not applicable.

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane
Chairman
Mrs. I. C. Copley
Treasurer
Mrs. Clay Tallman
Secretary

Committee
Mrs. Alexander T. Vogelsang
Mrs. Van H. Manning
Mrs. Herbert A. Meyer
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Mrs. William R. King
Mrs. Philip S. Smith
Mrs. Horace M. Albright

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WAR WORK ASSOCIATION

May, 1917--May, 1918

The Interior Department War Work Committee wishes to give its warmest thanks to those who have so generously contributed to its support during the past year. The work has increased steadily since May 1st, 1917, and it is the earnest wish that it may continue to increase as long as the war lasts.

We have put twenty beds in the American Military Base Hospital at Neuilly, France. Fourteen of these and a large amount of our funds came from Alaska. We have sent boxes of all kinds of garments to thoroughly equip and care for the wounded in those beds, as well as to other hospitals.

The Surgical Dressings Committee organized by Miss Coons and Miss Alden have made and sent thousands of dressings. And in addition we have sent boxes of sterile bandages, uncut gauze and absorbent cotton to be made up in Europe.

We have outfitted with sweaters, helmets, socks and other articles 519 of our own men, and we have sent hundreds of sweaters, wristlets, helmets and hand knit socks to soldiers at different camps who were leaving for France and who had not been outfitted.

The Layette Committee under Miss McGown has sent many complete layettes. On Belgian Flower Day we sold throughout the Department in Washington $550 worth of forget-me-nots, and we also collected $400 for the movable hospital headed by American women doctors and nurses that is to go with the Serbian troops to Saloniki.

During the extreme cold weather we had many pajamas and hospital sheets made by the poor women of Washington through the Co-operative Society and the Georgetown Industrial Center, thus helping those in want here as well as enabling us to ship abroad more quickly.

The need is great, and too much cannot be done to assist our Allies who for so long have borne the burden of this war.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts.

To April 30th	$32,863.22
(Sale Indian Baskets and Pottery)	1,470.26
	$34,333.48

Expenditures.

Materials of all kinds	$11,797.58
Co-operative Society and Georgetown Industrial Center	235.10
20 Beds, Neuilly	12,000.00
Bed plates	86.63
Y. M. C. A., France	500.00
Wool	6,994.00
Postage and express	241.66
Cutters	143.40
Laundry	135.31
In bank April 30th	2,199.80
	$34,333.48

Shipping Report.

Hospital Supplies.

528 Sheets
732 Pillow cases
312 Face towels
312 Bath towels
596 Suits pajamas
288 Day shirts
176 Hospital shirts
234 Undershirts
234 Underdrawers
41 Bath robes
32 Felt slippers
28 Hot water bottles
114 Ivory soap
48 Scouring soap
17 Knit bed slippers
24 Arctic socks
61 "T" shirts
20 Pairs moccasins
3 Tobacco
2115 Hospital books
3 Packages puzzles
708 Handkerchiefs
188 Wash cloths
310 Tooth brushes
304 Tooth paste
318 Shaving soap
313 Toilet soap

Knit Goods.

2141 Pairs socks
1066 Sweaters
232 Mufflers
723 Pairs wristlets
497 Helmets
197 Ear muffs
11 Trench caps
1 Comfort kit

Surgical Dressings

6540 Yards uncut gauze
291 Yards uncut muslin
323 Pounds absorbent cotton
2800 2-inch bandages
1300 3-inch bandages
39 Gross safety pins (different sizes)
24 Small rest pillows
25 Small rest pillow slips
84 Spools thread
21 Packages needles
Some old linen
8133 Surgical dressings

Layettes.

144 Diapers
24 Dresses
12 Capes
12 Pinning blankets
12 Talcum powder (lb.cans)
12 Bonnets
12 Eiderdown blankets
24 Pairs bootees
36 Shirts
32 Flannel bands
32 Flannel brassiers
24 Muslin brassiers
12 Kimona jackets
12 Gingham bags
12 Thimbles
12 packages needles
24 Spools thread
12 Cakes soap
24 Wash cloths
12 Cases safety pins
Some pieces old linen

MRS. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Chairman.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

An inquiry in the General Land Office develops the interesting and surprising fact that thirty-five employees of the office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of fifty-four. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom in the lives of those they love best:

Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy.
Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army.
Cramer, Mrs. K. L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
Dezendorf, F. C.	2 Sons " "
Driesbock, G. B .	1 Son " "
DuBois, C. T.	1 Son U. S. Sanitary Corps,
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Dunnington, A. F.	1 Son Engineer Corps,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army.
Herndon, T. H.	1 Son " "
Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve.
Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandson, Engineer Reserve.
Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Lincoln, J. D.	1 Son in Army.
McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy.
McPhaul, J.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Mechlin F. S.	1 Son in Army.
Mess, M. A.	3 Sons in Army.
Morrison, J.	1 Son " "
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve.
O'Connell, J.	2 Sons in Army.
Oyster, Mrs. M. F.	1 Son died in service,
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army.
Price, W. H. H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Raul, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
Reilly, L. W.	1 Son in Navy.
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army.
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons " "
	2 Sons in Marine Corps.
Sheehan, J. D.	1 Son in Army.
Spreckelmeyer, J	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A. C.	2 Grandsons in Army.
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army.
	1 Son in Marine Corps.
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Searcy	Enlisted in the Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co., 8th Training Bat. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Pa.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf. A.E.F. France.
Condon, Francis M.	Drafted.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, O.
Crawford, Wm. A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A.E.F. France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A.E.F. France.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt. Kelley field No. 1, 1st training division, Recruit Brigade, Line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt. Ordnance Depot, US PO 717, A.E.F. France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Gibert, Alex.H.Jr.	Pvt. QMC, Detachment B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. Q.M.R.C., Washington, D. C.
Hathaway, Alvin	Capt. Hdqrs, 162d Inf. A.E.F. France.
Hedges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E	Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. "C", 112th Field Art. Camp McClellan, Ala.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord. Sgt. 13th Ord. Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt. Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.
Mullady, C. C.	Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N. R. F., Annapolis, Md.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2d Lt. Co. B, 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Archie M.	U. S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N. J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Rice, Charles A.	Engr. Corps, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. Co. D, 12th Bat. N. A. Ft. Niagara, Johnston, N. Y.

Simonton, F. B. Jr.	Pvt. Supply Co., 320th Field Art. Camp Gordon, Georgia.
Snyder, Frank T.	Pvt. Redhill, Pa.
Sullivan, W. M. E.	2d Lt. 6th Reg. Inf. USA AEF, France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Drafted.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Whelan, John A.	2d Lt. QMC, Newport News, Va.
Ritenour, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves - Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. NM NG Santa Vista, Calif.
Ingalls, Walter S.	2d Lt. Co. I, 1st Arizona Inf.
King, Norman L.	Maj. NM NG Santa Vista, Calif.
Spear, Hiram C.	2d Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Wash.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division, US Engrs., Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 165th Inf. Camp Fremont, Calif.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, U. S. N. R.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt. Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs. USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt. Ist Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N. Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, A.E.F. France.
Lummis, Doran, W.	Co. A, 48th Engrs. Ft. Benj. Harrison, Indiana.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt. 20th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas.
Best, Edward T.	Corporal, 64th Co. 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Calvin, Elmer D.	3d Officers Training Camp, American Lake, Wash.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Washington.
Campbell, Quinton	Naval Reserve Force, training station, San Diego, Calif.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt., A.E.F. France.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23d Engrs, A.E.F. France.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C, 29th Engr. Camp Devans, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2d Lt. EORC ETC Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt. Co. B, 41st Engrs, A.E.F. France.

Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt. Co. "B" 2d Motor Co. 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.	1st Lt. Co. H, 2d Engr., Training Regiment, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, 23d Engrs, A.E.F. France.
Johnson, Carl E.	13th Field Artillery, Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Johnston, William R.	Civil Engr, U.S.A., San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs, A.E.F. France.
MCKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art. R. C. Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt. 319th Engrs, Camp Fremont, Calif.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, A.E.F. France.
Perkins, William C.	23d Engrs, A.E.F. France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. of Artillery, A.E.F. France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs, A.E.F. France.
Richards, Wm. H. Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Richardson, G. E.	Capt. EORC Boise, Idaho.
Ridgway, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. A, Ordnance Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Robertson, Wm. E.	4th Officers Training Camp, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt. QMRC, A.E.F. France.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co. 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Artillery, A.E.F. France.
Smith, Albert Jr.	3rd Engrs, Ft. McKinley, Manila, P. I.
Streit, C. K.	Lt. Co. D, 18th Engrs, Railway, A.E.F.France. US PO No. 705.
Stinson, Alton O.	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Engrs, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Swanholm, Carl	Pvt. Co. C, 29th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23d Engrs., A.E.F. France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt. 43d Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank	Drafted, Hackberry, Arizona.
Brennan, Wm. G.	Pvt. Co. D, 2d Battalion, 117th Engrs.; wounded in action.

FIELD SERVICE

Armstrong, G. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt. Co. 5, ERC A.E.F. France.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC 116th Engrs.,Camp Green, S. C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, NA, Camp Hancock, Augusta,Ga.

Parks, George A.	1st Lt. EORC Camp Lee, Va.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C., 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Mr. Adelbert B. Gray has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nevada. We bid him a hearty welcome to the Land Service.

The resignation from our service of Mr. W. J. Howard, Chief of the Mineral Division, is a matter of general regret. It is understood that he is about to enter the practice of law with especial attention to mining claims, at Denver, Colorado. A competent, careful and painstaking public officer, the Bulletin bespeaks and predicts for him a successful out come in his present enterprise.

Mr. C. Chandlee Pidgeon, United States Surveyor, for many years in the Land Service, has resigned to engage in private business in this city. We say goodbye to him with regret.

Lieutenant Hiram E. Spear, 44th Infantry, formerly of the Surveyor General's office, Alaska, and stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, has been in the city on a short visit to his family, having just closed a period of detailed duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in machine gun practice.

The announcement in the Portland newspapers of the enlistment of Miss Fern Hobbs in the foreign service of the Red Cross will be of special interest to the Land Service, where she has made herself very favorably known for the excellent work done in the matter of the payment of the Oregon and California land grant taxes. It is understood that Miss Hobbs is now on her way to France to assume her duties under this appointment.

Mr. S. W. Goodale, Inspector of the offices of Surveyors General, was at headquarters on official business a short time during June.

Mr. Glenn R. Metsker, a former special agent of the General Land Office, now a successful attorney of St. Helens, Oregon, and recently elected district attorney, shook hands with the Bulletin as an evidence of good faith, but not for purpose of publication.

The honor roll of the General Land Office has received two notable additions, both from the Field Service; C. C. Mullady who has received a commission as Assistant Paymaster, and Thomas B. Tuohy who also enters the naval service.

Miss Ruth Levey of the General Land Office, graduate of the Washington School of Law, class of 1917, has been notified of her admission, after due examination, to the practice of law in the courts of the District of Columbia.

Max P. Levitt, a clerk and stenographer in the office of the Denver Field Division, has resigned to enter the National Army, and is leaving for Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. The best wishes of his associates in the Denver Division go with him.

Word comes of the death on June 8, 1918, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, of Leroy O. Moore, a special agent of the General Land Office for many years, but who subsequently resigned from the service and entered the practice of law.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Washington

June 15, 1918

Summary of Supplemental List for Honor Roll of Employees who have entered Military or Naval Service to date.

Previously listed on Honor Roll....	1518	
*Deductions reported since.....	8	
		1510

Reported by bureaus since last supplemental list of May 17:

Office of the Secretary.....	2
General Land Office.....	17
Office of Indian Affairs.....	12
Pension Office.....	2
Patent Office.....	12
Geological Survey.....	14
Reclamation Service.....	28
Bureau of Mines.....	14
National Park Service.....	5
Alaskan Engineering Commission.....	12
St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	5
Freedmen's Hospital.....	1
Board of Indian Commissioners.....	2
Grand Total	1636

June 15, 1918

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered Military or Naval Service to date, For the Honor Roll.

Office of the Secretary: (2)

Burnette, William H.
Loyd, Charles F.

General Land Office: (17)

Best, Edward T.
Brennan, William G.
Campbell, Quinton
Condon, Francis M.
Dorman, Fenwick G.
Keefe, Edward J.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.
Pecore, Chester W.
Poole, Walter S.
Richards, William H., jr.
Robertson, William E.
Robinson, Wallace A.
Rudolph, Herman H.
Scanlon, James W.
Smith, Albert, jr.
Stinson, Alton O.
Szabo, Andrew J.

Office of Indian Affairs: (12)

Bell, George E.
Dyson, James E.
Hall, Wilfred M.
Knotts, Dr. Roy R.
McGuire, John G.
Makosky, Frank C.
Merriss, Clinton W.
O'Brien, Ancil K.
Parker, Wesley D.
Roblee, Dr. William W.
Sheppard, Richard F.
Venne, Edmond A.

Pension Office: (2)

Merino, Emilio E.
Powell, Samuel M.

Patent Office: (12)

Ashurst, John W.
Brinkley, Hugh G.
Crews, Clarence M.
Demaree, Harry S.
Fellows, Hobert A.
Fogerty, Edwin F.
Harman, Arthur W.
Helms, Silas B.
Howard, David A.
Purcell, Gratton
Richards, James E.
Sheridan, Francis W.

Geological Survey: (14)

Dean, Charles J.
Farnham, Albert R.
Jerman, Reid
Knapp, Jesse
Krauskopf, Joseph
McLaughlin, Joe
Mayer, Paul G.
Neale, John R.
Pait, Thomas R.
Reddick, James P.
Sheelor, Kenneth H.
Shreve, William A.
Thompson, Robert B.
Willie, Leon

Reclamation Service: (28)

Alexa, Joseph W.
Avery, Joseph C.

Supplemental List Continued.

Reclamation Service: (Cont'd)

Barker, Lloyd
Burdock, R. H.
Clark, Tom A.
Ellicott, George
Gaber, Bernard
Getman, C. S.
Glover, R. E.
Hadland, John
Hughes, Austin
Jackson, Bud
Knowles, E. H.
Loderick, Lee S.
Lucas, Floyd
Mennella, Stanley
Mong, L. H.
Presson, J. B.
Quinn, James
Ray, Clifford
Sornberger, Charles
Stearman, F. E.
Swenson, Harold
Tingley, W. I.
Tucker, Elmer W.
Vandemoer, John J.
Wade, Victor
Waller, Gilbert

Bureau of Mines: (14)

Allen, Edward J.
Bowers, Paul C.
Clark, Theodore
Chase, Robert S.
Eaton, Harry A. F.
Goodloe, Ossie W.
Hood, Harrison P.
Kienle, Roy H.
Marshall, Eli K.
Meckley, Robert B.
Perrott, George St. J.
Sutherland, Leslie T.
Thorp, Gerald
Swingle, Robert J.

National Park Service: (5)

Beitzell, J. G.
Berven, Robert
Brazell, Roy
Dustman, George T.
O'Brien, Frank M.

Alaskan Engineering Com'n: (12)

Carlson, Grant
Case, R. E.
Daykin, Wallace
Deane, E. C.
Fonda, Roy
Kahleen, Karl
Kimmel, John M.
Longfellow, L. E.
Love, Walter
McPhee, Henry
Stevenson, W. R.
Townsend, H. L.

St. Elizabeths Hospital: (5)

King, Elmer J.
O'Neil, D. G.
Rainey, Clarence E.
Trammell, Everett C.
Watson, Sterling D.

Freedmen's Hospital: (1)

Passon, Fred W.

Board of Indian Commissioners: (2)

Henderson, Earl Y.
Knox, Major Frank

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. August 1, 1918. No. 6.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC.

A short time ago, under the title of "A Hunt for a Homestead" we endeavored to show some of the difficulties presented to the Land Department in giving the public adequate or accurate information as to what opportunities exist for acquiring title to public lands. We called attention to the fact that we had frequent inquiries as to where desirable lands can be found, what is their exact character, and everything else that one wants to know in filing on a piece of land or making an investment. We stated that provision has never been made for any complete and detailed examination of the public, agricultural lands with a view to taking stock of just what we have for the use and benefit either of the Government or the public. We explained how the development of the country had progressed along the line of every entryman making his own examination and classification and deciding for himself what he wanted. We endeavored also to make it clear that even if the Land Department had available information as to the exact character of every tract of public land or if a map were made showing same, it would shortly be obsolete because of the constant changes resulting from filings, locations and selections. Having shown what information we can not give, as a rule, it may not be amiss to indicate briefly what the office does do in the way of furnishing information to the public, more particularly with respect to the land laws, regulations and procedure.

It has been the custom for years to instruct the local officers and Surveyors General by means of circulars treating of the different land laws and regulations thereunder. Formerly it was the practice to endeavor to incorporate all the general agricultural land laws and

regulations with respect thereto in a single book. The last of such general circulars was issued on January 25, 1904. In consisted of a book of over three hundred pages and was designed to give the public full information relative to procuring title to public lands under all the existing laws. It was a valuable circular and we find the older clerks citing and referring to it today. In fact there are a number of copies around the office that are constantly referred to and we do not doubt but what this is the case in many of the local offices. The single general circular idea had its objections, however. In the first place, the ordinary inquiry was more or less specific. The inquirer wanted to know something about the mining laws or the homestead laws, or the coal land laws as the case might be, and as a rule was interested in but the one subject. Nevertheless, the office must pay the expense of printing and the mails must carry this three hundred page book to give the inquirer the information he wanted which he would perhaps find on a single page. Also, new land legislation came along so rapidly and there were so many modifications of laws and regulations, that to keep it up to date it would almost be necessary to have a new edition once a week. This of course was impracticable and consequently numerous supplemental circulars had to be resorted to until shortly, to run down a subject completely, one needed not only the general circular, but one or more supplemental circulars, all of which led to confusion. In the course of time this experience led to the necessity of printing numerous small circulars on each separate subject, which could be more readily brought up to date whenever changes were necessary and by means of which the specific information could be given to inquirers on the subjects in which they were interested, at the least possible cost. Of course there are objections in some instances to this practice. At the present time, if one desired to make a complete study of the existing general land laws, practice and regulations, he would need a bunch of about three hundred circulars. Because of the large number of these circulars and to facilitate the furnishing of information to those desiring same, in 1916, there was published a "Circular of Circulars," which gave a complete list of the subjects and numbers of all the circulars now in force. This circular included a considerable list of circulars now out of print and only available in the land decisions. For the local offices, of course, the land decisions furnish by far the most reliable and connected reference libary of circulars, for all circulars approved by the Secretary are printed in the land decisions.

In the case, however, of the new Alaska circular of July 19, 1916, we returned, to a certain extent, to the old practice and got out a single circular covering all the land laws having special reference to the Territory. This was deemed to be advisable by reason of our experience with respect to inquiries about Alaska. In the building of the Alaska railroad, the enactment of the Alaska coal land laws and other legislation designed to "open up Alaska," there was a marked revival of interest in the Territory. As a rule those going to Alaska wanted to know all about all the laws especially applicable to that region, consequently the Alaska circular of eighty-seven pages was published and our experience with it since

has amply justified the widsom of placing all the information relative to the Alaska land laws in a single book.

Of the current circulars, the one by all means most in demand and of which we are required to print the largest editions, is "Suggestions to Homesteaders." It sometimes seems as if we have furnished enough suggestions to afford kindling for every homesteader on the frontier. "Suggestions" is printed in editions of fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand copies and the average annual demand runs around 125,000 copies, notwithstanding that care is used in its distribution and as a rule it is sent out only in response to specific inquiries and not in bunches to be distributed by somebody else. When the grazing homestead act was passed, a supplemental circular with regard to that was, of course necessary immediately. The first edition was 100,000 and immediately thereafter another 100,000 copies of this circular, and there has been used so far about 210,000 copies. Of the new mining circular of August 6, 1915, consisting of about one hundred pages, we printed an edition of five thousand copies, of which only about thirteen hundred are left. While the demand for the mining circular is not as large as for some others, it is a demand that is constant, not a day passing without one to a dozen requests for copies. Of the new coal land circular of July 7, 1917, we printed 25,000 and of no circular referring to legislation of general application do we print less than five thousand. One hundred and fifteen thousand copies of the vacant public land circular were used last year; about eighty thousand of the little circular on military servie of homesteaders are used in a year. Of all classes, the office distributes, either direct or through the local offices, about 625,000 circulars a year, exclusive of circulars giving information with respect to the opening of Indian lands, besides answering an average of one hundred letters a day in response to general inquiries not connected with any particular case pending in the office.

One more or less objectionable feature of the separate circular system, is the necessity of making frequent reference from one circular to another. This practice has gone so far that not infrequently we find ourselves sending half a dozen circulars to the same person to the end that he may get all the information he wants on a single, general subject. A fair illustration of this is the current "Suggestions" which no longer covers all of the circular information available on the homestead law but makes frequent reference to other special instructions. This has led to consideration of the advisability of printing a single circular covering everything with respect to the homestead laws. In fact copy for such a circular has been assembled. It will make a book of about 140 pages and will take the place of "Suggestions," the circular under the three year homestead law, circular under the grazing act, circular under the enlarged homestead law, and fifteen or twenty others bearing on some aspect of the general subject of homesteads. The thought has been that one desiring to know about the homestead laws will be likely to want to know all about them and that we might just as well put all of this information in a single book. The fact remains, however, that we are answering many inquiries with small circulars of a few pages and that if we do not continue the editions

of these small special circulars, we will be sending out a book of 140 pages in reply to every inquiry about the homestead laws and if Congress takes occasion to enact considerable new legislation in the near future, our 140 page book will soon be more or less behind the times. On the question of the advisability of getting out a general homestead circular covering the whole subject, we will appreciate advice and suggestions from the local offices.

In the case of the restoration to entry of the Oregon and California grant lands, considerable of a departure was made by way of giving the public specific information. We were able to do this for the reason that under the act controlling the disposition of these lands we were required to make a close cruise and classification as a result of which we have on file a separate report on each forty acre tract of land and if the land has timber on it this report shows the kind, character and amount of timber. In a recent opening in the Roseburg district for instance, we printed a circular of information devoting a line to each forty-acre tract, on which was indicated description, area, topography, character of the land, whether or not there was water, the amount of timber on it, nearness to towns and nearness to wagon and railroads. Of course the information under each title was brief, but it served to give some definite specific idea as to the general character of the land, its value and use. Printing this information thus closely required a book of about 150 pages to cover a restoration of approximately 300,000 acres. We also made a map (5000), showing these tracts, to assist in guiding settlers to find the lands. We printed an edition of sixteen thousand copies of this circular at a cost of $2400. Attention is called to this to indicate the tremendous amount of detailed work required and the expense, when one starts in to give specific, detailed information with respect to lands. In this instance the subdivision of the lands into tracts made the restoration and opening comparatively simple, as there could be no partial conflicts. A few days ago, however, we had another opening in the Great Falls land district, Montana, wherein about forty thousand acres of lands theretofore withdrawn for reclamation purposes, were restored to entry under Circular 324, without subdivision into tracts for purposes of entry. Much to our suprise there were over five thousand applications for this land and these applications conflicted and criss-crossed in every way imaginable, making of course a large amount of detailed work to dispose of the applications. Had the detail work been done in the first instance, the opening and restoration would have been much simpler and could have been handled with much greater dispatch.

Another large source of information which we furnish the public is in the shape of plats of survey. As is well known, one can go to the local office and procure a diagram of a township plat showing the status of the land for from one dollar to four dollars, depending on the amount of information that is placed on the diagram. We have great demand, however, for copies of the actual plat showing topography and other features. In former years reproduction of the plats was not easy to procure for practically the only way to get them was to redraw or make a tracing for a blue print. Formerly three original plats had to be made in the office of the Surveyor General. One plat of course was actual, original drafting from the field notes, and two others were drawn from that, making the

three official plats, one for the Surveyor General, one for the local office and one for this office. Now this has all been changed. The Surveyor General makes one original plat and sends it here, whereupon we have it photolithographed, making two photolithographic copies on hard paper for official use and an additional twenty-two which are filed for official use and for sale to the public at twenty-five cents each. Last year we sold over fourteen thousand such copies and furnished six thousand copies to different branches of the Government for official use, without charge. In addition to these copies, we print one photolithographic copy on tracing cloth and return that to the Surveyor General so that his office at all times has a tracing from which he can readily make a blue print at slight cost. So far as funds have been available, the office has been photolithographing old plats particularly in those states or sections where there has been a heavy demand for plats. We now have in the office in stock, approximately sixty thousand editions of photolithographic copies of township plats, leaving about forty thousand of which no copies have been made. This stock of photolithographic copies has just been installed in new cases costing $10,600, in the new building, and are now in the most accessible permanent shape we have ever had them.

The map-making division prepares a new, up to date map of the United States every year, for the printing of which $20,000 is annually appropriated. Under the law most of these maps go direct to members of Congress for distribution. In addition, we make and print about four new state maps a year.

Along the line of furnishing desired information and data from the public land records to the public, should be mentioned the tremendous increase in recent years in the way of certified copies. In early times certified copies of documents all had to be copied in long hand, later by typewriting, but now almost exclusively by photography. If we were compelled now, with the present demand for copies, to make them in the old way, half the force of the office would be required. The farm loan has had a marked effect in increasing this class of work. Under this act many people sought loans who could not theretofore procure them. To get the loan the title must be perfect. Particularly in the southern states, many titles were imperfect, resulting in an immediate rush of business for certified copies of patents or other papers. Some abstract companies are now giving heavy orders for copies of all the patents issued for certain townships or a certain county, in order to perfect their records. In 1897 the office furnished 4100 pages of certified copies; in 1907 we furnished over 18,000;in 1917, over 88,000, and in 1918, over 125,000.

We mention these figures merely to give some idea of what it means to keep the public informed as to the requirements of the public land laws and regulations and to furnish the public with the information wanted from our records.

SURVEY NOTES.

SURVEYING DISTRICT NO. 4.

New Mexico alone constitutes Surveying District No. 4. Although one of the two smallest districts in area the extent of new settlement within its borders and the consequent demand for surveys of all classes, and the numbers and varieties of its survey problems, place it in the front rank of importance in the surveying world and entitle it to consideration as a single administrative unit. Indeed New Mexico has had to contend always with surveys for two forms of disposal, - those for the simple and precise American system and those for the less exacting and therefore now more complicated Spanish system. Between the two about every form of plane surveying is employed in District No. 4.

Early History.

It is not the purpose of this brief reference to New Mexico's origin to touch upon the prehistoric people of this, perhaps the most interesting region archaeologically in the United States, other than to say in passing that no stronger proof of the degree of advancement and enlightenment of the ancients of this part of the world can be had than that shown by the evidences of engineering skill displayed by the New Mexico engineers and surveyors of the stone age in planning, laying out and in building their cities, the ruins and remains of many of which are in a fair state of preservation today.

The first men of foreign birth to set foot on what is now the soil of New Mexico were the Spaniard Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and three companions, who in 1536 explored the valley of the Rio Grande. Other explorers followed in rapid succession, the most noted of whom was Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who came in 1540. Coronado called the country New Granada which name it bore until 1568, when with greatly enlarged area it was named New Mexico. Other names were given portions of the region from time to time, but the name New Mexico was finally retained.

The first settlement by aliens within the limits of the present state was made at San Gabriel in 1598 by Juan de Onate, and about 400 followers. Eight years afterwards, or in 1606 Onate founded the city of Santa Fe and it was he who built at that time the famous Palace of the Governors, which still stands, a monument to the skill and ability of the pioneers of New Mexico. The story of the early struggles with the Indians fill many pages and recount the deeds of many heroes but the name of Don Diego de Vargas will long stand out as the greatest figure in that entire region during the Spanish occupation. It was he who finally brought about peace and prosperity in the land. In 1821 after 223 years of Spanish rule New Mexico became a part of Mexico, under the emperor Iturbide. In 1824 when Mexico became a republic, New Mexico was created a territory thereof by decree of the Mexican Congress. Placer gold deposits were discovered in 1827. About that time many noted American explorers and frontiersmen

found their way to the territory, Kit Carson, Charles and William Bent, and David Waldo among them. In 1837 New Mexico was made a department of the Republic of Mexico and remained as such until the conclusion of the Mexican War. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, the state along with the rest of the Mexican cession, became part of the United States. New Mexico, which at the time of the Texas annexation in 1845 took that part east of the Rio Grande, also retained that part west of the river and in its present form was organized as a territory and admitted as a state of the Union in 1912.

Surveying History.

The office of Surveyor General for New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, was established by act of Congress dated July 22, 1854, with William Pelham as first Surveyor General. The first contract for the execution of public land surveys was let by Surveyor General Pelham to John W. Garritson in March, 1855, for the survey of the New Mexico Principal Meridian and Base Line. Then followed in rapid succession the survey of standard parallels and guide meridians, principally at first in the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte. Next came the subdivisional surveys which have been gradually extended to all public lands of agricultural value in the state. Then there are the Spanish forms of land disposal which require attention in the matter of survey, and other forms. Some idea perhaps can be gained of the nature and area of such claims by remembering that there were 209 Spanish land grants claimed in the state, 154 of which have been approved by the Court of Private Land Claims and Congress together, and 55 of which have been rejected. The confirmed grants cover an area of about 8,245,501 acres. Then there are 20 Indian Pueblo grants covering a total area of about 906,801 acres, and 10 Indian Reservations, covering about 3,511,947 acres. The small holding claim surveys also held the attention of the service for some years. There were 6,167 claims filed with the Santa Fe office, practically all of the valid ones of which have been disposed of by survey.

New Mexico's boundaries received early attention. The boundary between New Mexico and Texas along the 32nd Parallel was surveyed by John H. Clark, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in 1859. His party was protected from hostile Indians by a formidable military escort. The region was then remote from travelled roads or trails, and the water supply was most uncertain. No water was discovered east of the Pecos River until found by digging in the sand hills near the southeast corner of New Mexico. Clark was required to establish the 103rd Meridian and run north along the boundary between New Mexico and Texas. Telegraphic exchange of time signals was unavailable for the longitude determination, so the method of "moon culminations" was adopted in the absence of a more refined process. Clark's party established the meridian as far as the 33rd Parallel, carrying water 75 miles from the sand hills, but here the line was well upon the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains and this region presented insurmountable difficulties owing to the entire absence of water. The party, compelled to abandon the meridian, made a detour back to the Pecos River and thence northward. Clark then made an independent determination to fix the point of intersection of the 103rd Meridian with the Parallel

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SURVEYING HISTORY.

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Due Santa's boundaries received only scanty attention. The boundary between New Mexico and Texas along the 32nd Parallel was surveyed by John H. Clark, U. S. Surveyor and Commissioner, in 1857. The party was protected from hostile Indians by a formidable military escort. The region was then remote from travelled roads or towns, and the water scarcely was good, uncertain. In many one discovered most of the Texas Sheep-ranch farms by digging in the sand hills near the southwest corner of New Mexico. Clark was required to establish the 103rd Meridian and run north along the boundary between New Mexico and Texas. Telegraphic exchange of time signals was impossible for the important astronomical, as was serious of "moon culminations" was adopted in the absence of a more reliable source. Clark's party experienced the hardship as far as the 33rd Parallel, carrying long water 75 miles from the sand hills, but here the time was well upon the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains and this region so short of improvements difficulties owing to the entire absence of water. The party, compelled to abandon the meridian, made a detour back to the Pecos River and thence northward. Clark then made an independent astronomical to fix the point of intersection of the 103rd Meridian with the Parallel

of 36° 30', where he marked the northwest corner of Texas; Clark then projected the meridian to the southward as far as the 34th Parallel where the line was again abandoned owing to absence of water. In 1903, A. D. Kidder, now Associate Supervisor of Surveys, made certain astronomical observations in order to determine the true position of the Clark lines; modern methods were employed, including telegraphic exchange of time signals. Clark's 32nd Parallel was found to have been accurately located, but the southeast corner of New Mexico was found to be over three miles west of the true 103rd Meridian and the northern portion of Clark's line was found to be over two miles west of the true meridian. However, the Clark line was the legal boundary, and in 1911 a Commission, consisting of Honorable Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, appointed by President Taft, and Honorable Sam R. Scott, of Texas, appointed by the Governor of Texas, proceeded to reestablish the Clark lines and to survey the arc of the line across the Staked Plains connecting the extremities of Clark's 103rd Meridian. Mr. Kidder had general supervision of the surveying work and escorted the parties to the Clark monuments which had been previously indentified in the 1903 retracement. G. D. D. Kirkpatrick, now Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, headed the party on the east boundary in the 1911 resurvey, and Lee S. Miller, U. S. Surveyor, headed the party on the south boundary. On February 25, 1913, President Taft approved the resurvey and report of the Boundary Commission.

The Cimarron Meridian, which constitutes the remainder of the east boundary, was surveyed by John J. Majors in 1874. West of the Rio Grande del Norte the original survey of the south boundary was made under the direction of Col. John B. Wheeler, representing the United States, and General Pedro Garcia, representing Mexico, by Andrew B. Gray and Jose Salizar, surveyors, from 1849 to 1856. This line was resurveyed by Col. J. W. Barlow and Jacobo Blanco, representing respectively the United States and Mexico, in 1892 to '94. New Mexico's north boundary was run in 1868 by Ehud N. Darling, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer. The 37th Parallel so far as it constituted the boundary between Colorado and New Mexico, was redetermined and remonumented by H. B. Carpenter in 1903, but this line has never been ratified as the boundary between the two states. The west boundary was surveyed by Chandler Robbins in 1875.

The survey problems of District No. 4, like those of other districts are traceable largely to the public land survey methods employed in earlier days and to time and the action of the elements, but in addition thereto the form of description used by the Spanish and Mexican governments in designating granted areas, and the careless and incomplete manner in which many of these grants were originally surveyed out on the ground, has so complicated New Mexico's problem as to require perhaps a more frequent appeal to the courts for settlement of boundary disputes than is made in all other districts put together.

S. W. Goodale, detailed Law Examiner, returned to San Francisco July 24th after a visit of several weeks at the home office in Washington.

On his way back across the continent he stopped at Neligh, Nebraska, Huron, Denver, Cheyenne, Evanston, and Salt Lake City.

J. Scott Harrison, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 1, is out with the parties in eastern Montana. He reports very favorable progress in the field last month, due largely to good weather.

On the 18th of last month Alonzo E. Compton, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 4, commenced the retracement of the boundaries of the Mora Grant, New Mexico, with a view to developing such facts as may be of value in the hearing to be held next month in Santa Fe on the disputed position of the west boundary.

The recent order placing "mineral" clerks in offices of Surveyors General on the same footing as are other clerks in such offices, that is, on an annual salary basis, was received with universal satisfaction throughout the western offices.

Frank M. Johnson, Supervisor of Surveys, has just returned to Denver from an extended trip through Utah, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California . He reports the labor situation serious, but far from discouraging.

Charles F. Moore, U. S. Transitman, District No. 1, and Earle B. Williams, U. S. Transitman, District No. 8, whose numbers have been reached in the draft, have been ordered to report for military duty.

Cle Elum.

The wide publicity given the town of Cle Elum, Washingtin, in western newspapers recently because of the disastrous fires in that vicinity, must have recalled to many members of the Surveying Service the part this little town plays in the surveying history of the General Land Office. Only a small part to be sure, but still as little as that part might seem to the public in general, it must always be associated in the minds of members of the Service as significant of the newer, more efficient and bigger policy of sympathy, understanding and co-operation that has contributed in such marked degree to the success of the Land Service.

On his way back across the continent he stopped at Helena, Bozeman, Butte, Denver, Cheyenne, Evanston, and Salt Lake City.

L. Scott Harrison, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 1, is out with the parties in Eastern Montana. He reports very favorable progress in the field last month, due largely to good weather.

On the 15th of last month Alonzo E. Compton, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 5, commenced the examination of the boundaries of the Mora Grant, New Mexico, with a view to developing such facts as may be of value in the hearing to be held next month in Santa Fe on the disputed position of the west boundary.

The recent order placing "mineral" clerks in offices of Surveyors General on the same footing as any other clerks in such offices, that is, on an annual salary basis, was received with universal satisfaction throughout the western offices.

Frank M. Johnson, Supervisor of Surveys, has just returned to Denver from an extended trip through Utah, Oregon, Washington, Oregon and California. He reports the labor situation serious, but for from alarming.

Charles T. Moore, U. S. Transitman, District No. 1, and Earle S. Williams, U. S. Transitman, District No. 1, whose numbers have been reached in the draft, have been ordered to report for military duty.

Elk Rivers

The wide publicity given the town of Elk River, Washington, in western newspapers recently because of the disastrous fires in that vicinity, must have recalled to many members of the Surveying Service the part this little town plays in the surveying history of the General Land Office. Only a small part to be sure, but still as little as that part might seem to the public in general, it must always be remembered in the minds of members of the Service as significant of the wonderful efficient and bigger policy of sympathy, understanding and cooperation that has contributed in such marked degree to the success of the Land Service.

It was from Cle Elum just fifty months ago that Commissioner Tallman, contrary to all tradition and custom, first visited a surveying party in the field and thereby established a precedent from which nothing but good has come. It was not the easiest trip in the world to make. Far from it. The camp was situated just over the crest of the Cascade Mountains about 31 miles from Cle Elum. The Commissioner's party, consisting of Supervisor of Surveys Johnson, Assistant Supervisor Rands, and Surveyor General FitzHenry, left town by automobile one morning and reached Fish Lake at the end of 25 miles of rather questionable road by noon. After a hasty luncheon at a prospector's cabin nearby, preparations were made to negotiate the remaining six miles on foot. Before starting a brief but comprehensive survey was made of the scenery jammed in between the lake and those dim, distant peaks beyond which lay the survey camp, and its perpendicularity carefully noted. At this stage Mr. FitzHenry volunteered to remain behind at the cabin and keep an eye on the automobile. His offer was accepted with reluctance and the Commissioner, Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor set out alone. The trail in careless abandon rambled round through swamps and creek beds, along precipitous banks and then suddenly up and up, steeper and steeper, higher and higher. It is probable that some apprehension was beginning to be felt that Mr. FitzHenry had displayed a rare quality of judgment and had out-generaled the whole outfit. Up and up the party climed and steeper and rougher the trail became. The apprehension now became a dead certainty. Finally the summit of the Cascades was reached and the camp flag came to view just beyond.

The next morning the Commissioner, accompanied the field party of Roy J. Gill, U. S. Surveyor, on the line up until about noon, when he returned to camp. After lunch he with the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor began the journey back to the cabin by the lake. The descent was made under delightful circumstances of weather and scenery, but it is related that no Andalusian sunset ever shown with such splendor as did the rays of the dying October sun as they danced upon the sides of that mud bespattered automobile as it waited by the cabin for its tired and hungry crew. The ride to town after nightfall completed this interesting and important trip.

Thus was accomplished, as far as the record shows or memory serves, the first visit of a Commissioner of the General Land Office to a surveying party in the field, and thereby Cle Elum found a place in the surveying history of the Service.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, left Reno about ten days ago with one of the new Smith Form-a-trucks for Emil Voigt's party on the Nevada-California boundary. The truck will solve the feed and water problem which is always difficult of solution on the deserts in the summer months and which is exceptionally complicated this season on account of the long dry spell and the great demand everywhere for horse feed.

It was from the Jim, just fifty months ago that Commissioner Tallman, contrary to all tradition and custom, first valued a surveying party in the field and thereby established a precedent from which nothing but good has come. It was not the greatest step in the world to take, far from it. The room was attached just over the crest of the Jemmore mountains about 30 miles from the Jim. The Commissioner's party consisting of Supervisor of Surveys Jackson, Jane Stock Supervisor Lester, and surveyor General Pitkinsky, left camp by automobile, the surveying and reached Tish Lake at the end of 23 miles of rather uncertain road by noon. After a hearty luncheon at a prospector's cabin nearby, preparations were made to monitor the proceeding, all being on foot. Before starting a brief but comprehensive survey was made of the scenery lapped in the between the lake and those dim, distant peaks beyond which lay the survey camp, and it performatively impressed the party. In this region Mr. Pitkinsky volunteered to remain behind at the cabin and keep an eye on the automobile. His offer was received with relaxedness and the commissioner, Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor set out alone. The trail is certainly shadow rambled along through woods and creek beds, along precipitous banks and then suddenly on the top, amongst and assessor, Highness and Lester. It is probable that some accidentally was beginning to be felt that the Statistory had displayed a rare quality of judgment and had surveyed the whole region. Up and up the party climed and climbed and reached the trail become. The supervisor and Lester a dead scrutinity. Finally the summit of the Cassadie was reached and the party came to view just beyond.

The next morning the Commissioner, accompanied the field party of Joy & Gill, U. S. Surveyor, on the time in until about noon, when he returned to camp. After lunch he went the Surveyor and assistant Surveyor began the journey back to the cabin by the lake. The sun in was made under physical disadvantages of weather and scenery, but it is related that an Indian guide and three men with such explorer as did the rays of the dying Saturday sun as they coasted down the side of that and bombarded enthusiastically as it waited by the cabin for the tired and hungry crew. The ride to Tish Lake might well complated this interesting and important trip.

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Lostster No. 6, left Ness about ten days ago with one of the new Ford-Saturday for Gail Valley's party on the Tacoma-Lightning Reservation. The truck will solve the feed and water problem which is always difficult of solution on the desert in the summer months and which is especially complicated this season on account of the long dry spell and the great demand everywhere for horse feed.

The other newly purchased trucks in District No. 6 have been sent to Group No. 59, Utah and to Group No. 64, Nevada.

A. H. Adams, U. S. Surveyor, who is now engaged in the segregation survey of the improved claims in the Entiat Valley, Group No. 18, Washington, reports that aside from the dense brush covering the valley and which has to be cut out along the lines a stick at a time he is encountering no serious difficulties.

Owing to the continued drought in the timbered districts of Oregon and the consequent danger of disastrous forest fires sweeping the country, E. P. Rands, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys has requested the Governor of Oregon as a precautionary measure to postpone the opening of the hunting season August 15th until after the fall rains set in.

The many friends of A. C. Horton, Jr., former Assistant Supervisor of Surveys of District No. 5, will be pleased to learn that he has lately been elevated to the rank of Captain. It is rumored that he leaves shortly for "over there."

Guy Redwine, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, District No. 5, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at Ukiah, California. It is reported that he is rapidly regaining strength.

The field surveying parties of Alexander Douglas, U. S. Surveyor, and Eugene D. Adams, U. S. Transitman, District No. 2, gave a dance at Ten Sleep, Wyoming, recently for the benefit of the Red Cross, and cleared the sum of $328.00.

Frank S. Spofford, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 7, recently made a trip of 140 miles with the new truck assigned to his district, with a load of 2000 lbs. of iron posts. He states that he traveled at an average of 12 miles an hour, using one gallon of gasoline for each ten miles.

APPROVED SURVEYS.

The summary of surveys executed in the field and approved by the Surveyors General during the past year deserves a special mention in the Bulletin, indicating as it does the activities of the Surveying Service during a year when labor and material have been rendered scarce and costly by reason of the war.

The record of township surveys shows an aggregate of nearly ten million acres (in exact figures, 9,604,482). These are completed surveys, examined and approved by the Surveyors General but not yet accepted and placed of record. The acreage of surveys, both approved and accepted by this office, is about one and a half million acres more.

The average cost per acre for all districts is 7 2-3 cents per acre for both field and office work. Taking in all the possible overhead charges, the expense to the Government is less than ten cents per acre.

The mineral surveys for the last year comprised 607 surveys and 1916 locations - the field work being paid for by the claimant, the cost is not recorded, but the cost of the office work has averaged $14.76 per claim, a very gratifying reduction, being about half the average cost three years ago.

The Forest Homestead Surveys in all districts totaled 545 in number and the cost of the office work thereon amounted to $4,267.69, or an average of $7.83 per survey, the field work on these Homestead Surveys being performed by surveyors of the Forest Service, and paid for out of funds appropriated for that Bureau.

MEANDER SURVEY OF SHORE LINES - RIPARIAN OWNERS.

Recent instructions in a pending case involving the significance of meander lines, riparian rights, and title to islands, necessitated such a complete statement of the law of the subject with respect to which we have so many inquiries, and about which there is so much misinformation, that we have thought it well to repeat it for the benefit of the land service.

For your guidance I am stating certain principles of law that will have important bearing upon the issues that will be necessarily raised at the hearing.

The inquiry must be reduced to the question of whether or not the land involved in the application for the survey was land which ought to have been surveyed when the adjacent lands were surveyed.

It has been the uniform rule based upon a long established practice that where public lands bounded by waters are to be meandered, such meander lines are to be placed always at mean high water mark. All

islands, sufficient in size to warrant it, are to be surveyed, the meander lines in such cases to be placed at mean high water mark.

As a general proposition, the purpose of running meander lines along the margin of waters is to measure the price to be paid to the Government for the quantity of upland to be disposed of by it. The Government, when it has disposed of its lands up to a meander line, has no further title to or interest in the shores or waters beyond that line, provided that it was correctly established, unless it has made reservation thereof in its conveyance. The extent of grants by the United States of its public lands bounded on streams and other waters, made without reservation or restriction, is dependent upon the law of the state in which the land lies. Hardin vs. Jordan, 140 U. S., 371.

At common law, the extent of a grant, without reservation, bounded by a stream of water, depended upon the character of the stream. If it were a navigable stream the riparian proprietor took only to high water mark. If it were non-navigable the rights of the riparian owner extended to the center thread of the current. At common law, only arms of the sea and streams where the tide ebbs and flows, are deemed navigable. Streams above tide water, although navigable in fact at all times, are not deemed navigable in law. To these riparian proprietors could acquire exclusive ownership of the soil, water and fishery, to the middle thread of the current, subject, however, to the public easement of navigation. As a consequence of this doctrine, all grants bounded upon a river non-navigable by common law, include all islands, not reserved by the grant, between the mainland and the middle thread of the current. Middleton vs. Pritchard, 3 Scammon 510.

The common law rule of navigability has been modified with respect to waters in the United States, since it was at an early date found to be impracticable to apply it in this country as it was applied in England. By the American law if a river is navigable in fact it is navigable in law, and acquires all of the attributes of navigable waters. It also becomes subject to the consequence which attach to rivers navigable under the common law. McManus vs. Carmichael, 3 Iowa 1.

With respect to the limits of riparian ownership on navigable and non-navigable streams, the common law, therefore, knows but two lines, the mean high water mark and the <u>filum aquae</u> or middle thread of the current.

The shores of navigable waters and the soils under them were not granted by the Constitution to the United States, but were reserved to the States respectively, and the new states have the same rights, sovereignty, and jurisdiction as the original states. Pollard's Lessee vs. Hagan, 3 How. 213. The title to the soil below high water mark is in the state. Goodtitle vs. Kibbe, 9 How. 471. The Government survey extends only to high water mark and the shore is rather regarded as a part of the water than as land. It is believed that there is no instance in which the United States, after having sold the land to high water mark, has afterwards asserted a right to dispose of the space between that and low water mark. The Mayor of Mobile vs. Eslava, 9

Porter 578. Whenever in the United States a riparian owner's title on a navigable stream goes to low water mark, it is dependent upon local statute or local common law or usage.

When it becomes necessary to determine the extent of a riparian owner's title to the bed and shores of navigable streams in the United States resort must be had to the laws pertaining to that subject of the particular state within which the lands are situated. There is no uniformity of state laws upon this subject. Three different rules have been adopted, namely, that the riparian owner's title extends to (1) high water mark, (2) low water mark, (3) the middle thread of the current.

There is more uniformity, however, with respect to the extent of riparian properties bordering on non-navigable streams. In such cases the rule that the riparian owner's title extends to the center of the stream predominates.

The boundaries of riparian proprietors have been fixed in the State of Montana by statute. They take to low water mark on navigable streams and to the middle of non-navigable streams. Section 4529 Revised Codes of Montana, 1907. See also Gibson vs. Kelly, 15 Mont. 417.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has said in a leading case upon the subject that when the Government has surveyed its lands along the bank of a river and has sold and conveyed those lands, its patent conveys the title to all islands lying between the meander line and the middle thread of the river, unless previous to such patent it has surveyed such islands or has expressly reserved them when not surveyed. Butler vs. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, 85 Mich. 246. In that state the riparian owner's title extends to the middle thread of the current of the stream, irrespective of whether it is navigable or non-navigable. In commenting upon the holding by the Michigan Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court (159 U. S., 87, page 91) said:

> "In the present case there is no act on the part of the Government showing any intention to reserve this land. The only inference that can be drawn from the facts is that the Government agents, its surveyors, did not consider it of sufficient value to survey. It was not surveyed until about twenty-five years after the survey of 1831, and not till nearly twenty years after the survey of 1837, when the other islands and the lands upon the west bank were surveyed, thus completing the survey in that region."

Again on page 95, the same court said:

> "We have no doubt upon the evidence that the circumstances were such at the time of the survey as naturally

induced the surveyor to decline to survey this particular spot as an island. There is nothing to indicate mistake or fraud; and the Government has never taken any steps predicated on such a theory; and did not survey the so-called Island No. 5 until twenty-five years after the survey of 1831, and nearly twenty years after that of 1837."

In the above referred to case there had been no proper adjudication by the Land Department to the effect that the act of the surveyor in omitting the island from his survey was erroneous or fraudulent.

While it is a general principle of law that a grant of land by the Government which carries with it title to the center of a stream carries with it all unsurveyed islands between the mainland and the center of the stream, yet it often is resolved upon the question of what was the Government's intention with respect to those islands, and if it can be shown that the Government treated such islands as separate property, the purchaser of the mainland will not acquire title to them by virtue of his purchase, although his title goes to the thread of the stream. McManus vs. Carmichael, 3 Iowa 1; Wiggenhorn vs. Kountz, 8 Amer. State Rep. 150; Hardin vs. Minneapolis Northern Railway Co., 84 Fed. 287. If, however, an island is formed on the bed of a navigable river subsequent to the date of the admission of the State into the Union, the title to such island is vested in the state and not in the United States. Pollard vs. Hagan, 3 How. 212. See also Widdicombe vs. Hosemiller, 118 Fed. 295.

The power to make surveys of public lands is reposed in the political department of the Government, and the Land Department has been charged with the duty of making such surveys. It must primarily determine what are public lands subject to survey and disposal under the public land laws. Sections 453 and 2478 U. S. Revised Statutes; Kirwan vs. Murphy, 189 U. S. 35; Brown vs. Hitchcock, 173 U. S., 473. It also has the authority to correct erroneous or fraudulent surveys whenever it is proved to its satisfaction that public lands which should have been surveyed have been left unsurveyed as the result of incompetence, inadvertence, mistake or fraud. Cragin vs. Powell, 128 U. S., 691; Horne vs. Smith, 159 U. S. 40; French Glenn Livestock Company vs. Springer, 185 U. S., 47; Niles vs. Cedar Point Club, 175 U. S., 300; Tubbs vs. Wilhoit, 138 U. S., 261; Chapman and Dewey Lumber Company vs. St. Francis Levee District, 232 U. S., 186; Gauthier vs. Morrison, 232 U. S., 452; Producers Oil Company vs. Hansen, 238 U.S., 325; Lee Wilson and Company vs. United States, 214 Fed. 630; 227 Fed. 827; affirmed by United States Supreme Court November 5, 1917.

The hearing in the case involving the application for the survey should be directed, therefore, with the view to ascertaining whether the River is navigable or non-navigable, the location of the mean high water elevation of the river, the date of the admission of the State into the Union, and the date when the survey of the adjacent lands was made; also how much, if any, of the alleged unsurveyed lands

existed above the mean high water level of the river on those dates, and the topographical and physical conditions of said lands, in order that it may be determined whether or not the act of the surveyor in omitting the lands from the survey was erroneous or fraudulent.

FREE SURVEY OF ALASKA HOMESTEADS.

The General Land Office, by formulated and appropriate measure, recommended to the 63rd, 64th and again to the present Congress the free survey of homesteads in the Territory of Alaska. The Bulletin now has the satisfaction of reporting the passage of such an act, which received the approval of the President June 28, 1918.

This legislation only does for the homestead settler in Alaska what has been done for settlers in the United States from the beginning, furnishes him with a free survey. Under the law as it stood heretofore, the homesteader was at a very heavy expense to secure the survey of his homestead, and thus called upon to carry an extra burden under pioneer conditions which demanded in themselves the expenditure of all the capital he could ordinarily command.

(PUBLIC - NO. 180 - 65th CONGRESS.)
(H. R. 8563)

An Act to amend the homestead law in its application to Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the United States homestead law in its application to Alaska, and for other purposes," approved July eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That every person who is qualified under existing laws to make homestead entry of the public lands of the United States who has settled upon or who shall hereafter settle upon any of the public lands of the United States situated in the District of Alaska, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the intention of claiming the same under the homestead laws, shall, subject to the provisions and limitations of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and three, chapter one thousand and two, United States Statutes at Large, page one thousand and twenty-eight, be entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres or a less quantity of unappropriated public land in said District of Alaska, and no more, and a former homestead entry in any other State or Territory shall not be a bar to a homestead entry in Alaska: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or curtail the area of any homestead claim heretofore lawfully initiated.

"Sec. 2. That if the system of public surveys has not been

extend above the mean high water level of the river or other waters, and the topographical and physical conditions of said lands, in order that it may be determined whether or not the act of the secretary in omitting the lands from the survey was erroneous or fraudulent.

POST MORTEM OF ALASKA LEGISLATURE.

The General Land Office, by formally and unanimously recommended to the Congress, has now again to the President Improper the Free survey of homesteads in the territory of Alaska. The initiative was the enactment of supporting legislation of which act, which received the approval of the president June 26, 1910.

This legislation only dealt for the homestead settlers in Alaska what has been done for settlers in the United States from the beginning. Homesteads are with a free survey. Under the law as it stood homesteaders, the homesteader meets a very heavy expense to secure the survey of his homestead, and also called upon to survey the entire township of two conditions which operated as a tendency the remainder of all the expense be could ordinarily command.

[illegible] - ACT, 1910 - ALASKA TERRITORY.
(H. R. 22237)

An act to amend the homestead law in its application to Alaska and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the United States homestead law in its application to Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That every person who is qualified under existing laws to make homestead entry of the public lands of the United States, who has erected upon or has placed upon any such land a habitable house, shall be entitled to make homestead entry for not more than one-half of the land in the form of a rectangle, which shall be surveyed or resurveyed, at his expense, in accordance with the homestead laws, which, in addition to the provisions of the homestead Act approved June twelfth, nineteen hundred and three, and other laws and acts, United States statutes at large, vol. one, thirty-one and thirty-two, shall be instructed by authority hundred and sixty acres or a less quantity of unappropriated public land in the Territory of Alaska, and no more, and a former one shall apply in any other State or Territory shall not be a bar to a homestead entry in Alaska: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or curtail the area of any homestead claim heretofore lawfully initiated.

"Sec. 2. That if the system of public surveys has not been

extended over the land included in a homestead entry, the entryman may, after due compliance with the terms of the homestead law in the matter of residence, cultivation, and improvement, submit to the register and receiver a showing as to such compliance, duly corroborated by two witnesses, and if such evidence satisfactorily shows that the homesteader is in a position to submit acceptable final proof the surveyor general of the Territory will be so advised and will, not later than the next succeeding surveying season, issue proper instructions for the survey of the land so entered, without expense to the entryman, who may thereafter submit final proof as in similar entries of surveyed lands. So far as practicable, such survey shall follow the general system of public-land surveys, and the entryman shall conform his boundaries thereto: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the homesteader from securing earlier action on his entry by a special survey at his own expense, if he so elects.

"Sec. 3. That there shall be excepted from homestead settlement and entry under this Act the lands in Annette and Pribilof Islands, the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes, and such other lands as have been, or may be, reserved or withdrawn from settlement or entry."

Approved, June 28, 1918.

ACCOUNTS: APPOINTMENTS READJUSTING SALARIES AND LEAVE.

General Land Office

(Circular No. 605) Washington June 25, 1918.

U. S. Surveyors General:

New appointments effective July 1, 1918, providing annual rates of compensation and payable from "Salaries, Offices of Surveyors General or other appropriation or fund chargeable with the work on which he may be engaged," have been issued to all employees in the offices of surveyors general and these instructions for the guidance of surveyors general are hereby made a part of the several contracts of employment.

The salary of each employee heretofore receiving a per diem rate of compensation has been fixed at what is considered a fair equivalent of the compensation heretofore received, in view of the advantages secured by employees on an annual salary basis as compared with a per diem basis.

Each surveyor general will, without other authority than that conferred by the language of the several appointments and delegated by this circular, assign his employees to whatever work, and for whatever time, as will best meet the needs of the work before his office, observing only that:

(a) There shall be no deficiency of the appropriation for "Salaries," or of allotments to him for office work from other appropriations, as of "Surveying within Land Grants (Reimbursable)" or "Surveying the Public Lands."

(b) Assignments to service chargeable to mineral, railroad or other deposits must not be such as to require payment in excess of deposits made for the purpose or work for which deposited, nor from any deposits other than those made by the particular claimants whose work is being performed.

(c) The cost of services of the force employed in any office shall not exceed the aggregate amount appropriated, apportioned or deposited, or that will with reasonable assurance be deposited, during the fiscal year, and whenever there is an apparent lack in this regard the surveyor general will make prompt and full report of the matter, with recommendations looking to such readjustments, reassignments or reallotments as will effectively avoid a possible deficiency as to appropriation, allotment or deposit.

Mineral claimants and others making deposits for office work will be charged in accordance with Circular No. 121, computing the rate to be charged per day for any employee's services by dividing his annual rate of pay (including regular compensation and increase of compensation provided for by Congress) by 266, the average number of working days.

All amounts chargeable to depositors (including railroad companies making deposits under the act of February 27, 1899, and the Act of June 25, 1910, mineral claimants and other individuals), will be computed in a similar manner, following Circular 121, except as to overhead charges.

By this readjustment of salaries and change in appointments all regular employees in offices of surveyors general become entitled to leave of absence under regulations effective February 1, 1910.

Payments on account of leave granted will in all cases be paid from "Salaries, Offices of Surveyors General" and "Increase of Compensation" and readjustment will be made quarterly, by <u>debiting</u> the United States in the Account Current, under "Deposits by Individuals for Surveying Public Lands," "Surveying within Land Grants (Reimbursable)" etc., with "Readjusting leave chargeable" and by <u>crediting</u> the United States with the same aggregate amount under "Salaries, Offices of Surveyors General," and "Increase of Compensation" with "Readjusting leave paid."

The amount to be charged to any fund on account of leave taken by any employee will be computed by the following proportion: <u>The total number of days he actually worked</u> is to <u>the number of days under the particular fund as his salary for the number of days' leave granted</u> is to <u>the amount chargeable</u>.

In this computation nothing is included but the days the employee actually worked, - no Sundays, holidays, or days on leave.

Example: John Doe, receiving $1200 per annum works during the quarter ending March 31, 1918, 23 days under "Deposits by Individuals for Surveying Public Land," 32 days under "Surveying within Land Grants (Reimbursable)," 16 days under "Salaries, Offices of Surveyors General," and is granted 5 days' leave, making a total of 76 working days in the quarter, of which he worked but 71. The salary for five days' leave granted is $16.67. Then:

71 : 23 :: $16.67 : x; x = $5.40, the amount chargeable to "Deposits." Also:

71 : 32 :: $16.67 : x; x = $7.51, the amount chargeable to "Surveying within Land Grants (Reimbursable)."

The entries in the Account Current will be:

DEBITS	DEPOSITS	SWLG(R)	SALARIES	TOTAL
Readjusting leave chargeable.	$5.40	$7.51		$12.91
CREDITS				
Readjusting leave paid.			$12.91	$12.91

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

Approved:

ALEXANDER TO VOGELSANG,

First Assistant Secretary.

COMMENTS ON CIRCULAR NO. 605.

During the Civil War (May 10, 1862) Congress provided for deposits by settlers on unsurveyed non-mineral lands of a sum sufficient

to pay for the survey thereof,"including all the expenses incident thereto," and authorized the expenditure of the amounts deposited in payment for the work. Exactly ten years later (May 10, 1872) provision was made for surveying mineral lands. At the first there was but a small percentage of lands surveyed at the cost of these deposits, and it was the practice to employ draftsmen, etc. for temporary periods, a few days or a week at a time, to do the platting and other office work. The person employed received a much higher rate of pay than the regular office force on account of the temporary character of the work and there was, of course, no occasion for annual leave.

Within a few years the "deposit" work in some offices grew to proportions greater than the regular work, and employees thereon were continuously employed, given formal appointments, at rates of compensation more nearly like that of similar employees on work paid for from annual appropriation and required to take oaths of office, but the rate of pay was still measured by the day, no leave of absence with pay was allowed, and the two classes of employees were as distinct as though in separate offices, the fiction being so fully lived up to as to require a new letter of authority, a new oath, a retransfer, and a second oath in order to permit the use of a "mineral" man for a single day on "agricultural" work or vice versa.

The new circular gives each surveyor general an adjustable force appointed by this office, each at an annual rate of compensation and the annual and sick leave allowed by law, any one of which he may use on mineral, agricultural or railroad work as the needs of the office require. The office is thus put on a practical business basis, the complaint of one class of employees that they were denied leave, and of the other that there was a discrepancy in rates of compensation has been met, and the work in this office is lessened by the elimination of all letters of authority to employ, transfer, retransfer, or promote, and of all appointments except on entrance into the service, transfer to another office or being promoted.

ACCOUNTS: AUTHORIZATIONS.

General Land Office

(Circular No. 606) Washington June 29, 1918.

Surveyors General, Assistant Supervisors,
and
Special Disbursing Agents.

Sirs:

Many vouchers for expenses not authorized by general regulations or circular letters are received in this office without citation of authority. This is particularly true of vouchers for surveyors'

field assistants for expenses outside the restrictions imposed by Circular No. 485. It is not sufficient that the necessary authority shall have been obtained; the authority must in every case be cited on the voucher. The fact that a copy of the authority may be on file in this office does not relieve the disbursing officer from requiring a voucher that is perfect in itself. In cases where surveyors' assistants are transported a greater distance than is authorized by Circular No. 485, there must be either a citation of the authority, a notation in connection with the fare paid to the effect that the assistant is being returned to the place at which he was originally employed, or other necessary explanation made in or appended to the voucher in which the expense is charged.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

RETURNS: CHANGES IN METHOD OF PREPARING AND TRANSMITTING MONTHLY RETURNS.

General Land Office

(Circular No. 610) Washington July 6, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,

United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

Pending revision of Circular 105 you are instructed to observe the following additions and changes in the method of preparing and transmitting your returns, effective on and after July 1, 1918:

Record ribbons to be used.

Record ribbons should always be used when preparing schedules and abstracts relating to your returns and accounts.

Relinquishments.

Whenever a relinquishment is filed on any other form except the relinquishment blank (Form 4-621), the register will immediately attach such instrument to the regular blank form either by staples or paste, preferably the latter, in order to enable persons handling same to readily recognize nature of the paper.

Dates moneys are applied to be noted on papers.

Excepting only the initial and any installment payments which may

be shown on final certificates, you will indicate on all applications, selections, etc., and final certificates, immediately beneath or following the receipt number, or numbers, shown thereon, date the amounts represented by them were applied. Such notations may be made either by pencil or band dater.

Packages of returns to be numbered.

Where the returns consists of more than one package, the register will note on each package the number of packages transmitted and the number of each particular package, as, "5 packages, No. 2." Such information will enable this office to determine without examining the returns when same have been received complete. The name of the local office should, of course, be shown on all envelopes and packages forwarded.

SCHEDULE OF ALLOWANCES.

Acts not to be noted in "Remarks" Column.

Notations of acts must not be made in the "Remarks" Column of the Schedule of Allowances, but the column "Kind of Application, Declaration, Entry, etc., and Act under which Authorized," will be used for all such notations.

Use of ditto marks.

Do not use ditto marks in the column "Kind of Application, etc.," of the above schedule, unless the acts are all identical.

Area and amount.

Area and amount involved must in each instance be shown in the respective columns provided therefor, except entries perfected by residence under the desert land relief act of March 4, 1915, and timber and stone applications reported same month with final entry. Circular 471 directs the proper manner of reporting entries completed in the manner required of a homestead entryman.

Timber and stone applications.

Timber and stone applications will be reported the month the final proof is submitted and under date the fee is applied; where final certificate issues same month the fee is earned do not report area in connection with the application.

Amendments.

Upon the amendment of an entry by this office, where additional fee and commission, or commissions, are required, the amended entry must be reported on this schedule under date such money is applied, designated by kind and act or acts of Congress involved.

All moneys earned to be reported -- exceptions.

All moneys earned in connection with the allowance of an application, entry, etc., except excess purchase money and cancellation fees in the case of originals, and interest payments and testimony fees in connection with finals, must be shown on this schedule.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

ESTIMATES 1920

General Land Office

(Circular No. 609) Washington July 2, 1918.

Surveyors General,
Registers and Receivers,
Supervisor of Surveys,
Chief of Field Service,
Chiefs of Field Division and
Chiefs of Divisions:

Under date of June 19, 1918, the Secretary requests that the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, be submitted for his consideration at the earliest possible date.

You are therefore directed to submit to me, not later than August 1, 1918, any recommendations or data which you desire to be considered in this connection.

Very respectfully,
CLAY TALLMAN

Commissioner.

AMENDMENT OF MINNESOTA DRAINAGE REGULATIONS.

General Land Office

Washington June 28, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
Cass Lake, Crookston & Duluth, Minnesota.
Sirs:

Paragraph No. 19 of the circular of instructions No. 470 of April

15, 1916 (45 L. D., 40), issued under the Act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169), is amended to read as follows:

19. Affidavits as to qualifications or as to the status of lands which may be required of purchasers under these regulations may be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal or where such purchasers are in actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, the affidavits may be made before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged. The affidavit as to the non-saline character of the land cannot be made on information and belief. This affidavit, however, may be made by a reliable party who has actual knowledge of the facts. (See case of Mendenhall vs. Howell, et al, 14 L. D., 461).

Very respectfully,

Approved June 28, 1918 CLAY TALLMAN,

ALEXANDER VOGELSANG Commissioner.

First Assistant Secretary.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXCHANGE OF

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LANDS.

General Land Office

(Circular No. 611) Washington

The Secretary
of the Interior.
Sir:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your approval, the following general regulations for carrying into effect the Act of Congress approved May 31, 1918, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company:"

Sec. 1. Proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and filed in the United States Land Office of the district in which the land is situated, setting forth by section, township and range the lands tendered for exchange, and by similar description the lands desired in return therefor. Such proposal should include an agreement to pay the expense of a field examination, in case the Secretary determines to effect an exchange, if a cruise shall show the same feasible and to the interest of the Government.

Sec. 2. With the proposal for exchange should be furnished a duly authenticated abstract of title to the lands submitted as a basis of exchange, brought down to the date of the proposal, showing at such time the legal and equitable title to be vested in the proponent and the lands free from all liability for taxes, pending suits, judgment liens, or other encumbrances, except such as may be set forth in the proposal and due provision made for the extinguishment thereof.

The proposal should also be accompanied by as full data as is available as to the character of the land and the amount and kind of timber on the land proposed to be exchanged.

Sec. 3. The district officers, on the receipt of a proposal for exchange, shall file the same, giving it a serial number and after due notation on the records of the lands desired in exchange, transmit the same to the General Land Office with a statement as to any existing conflicts if such be shown on their records.

Applications to enter tendered for any of the lands involved in a proposed exchange will be received, duly noted of record and suspended until further advised.

Sec. 4. On the receipt of a proposal for exchange in the General Land Office, it shall be given a preliminary examination and if found substantially in the required form and prima facie justifying favorable action, it shall be submitted to the Secretary with such recommendation as may be deemed appropriate for his consideration and such instructions as to subsequent action thereon as he may deem advisable in the premises.

Sec. 5. In the event of favorable action by the Secretary on the proposed exchange as submitted to him, the General Land Office will refer the same to the field for a cruise of the tracts involved, if such cruise has not already been made, and call upon the proponent to deposit such sums with the receiver of the proper land office as may be estimated as necessary to pay the expense thereof.

Sec. 6. Before final action is taken upon a proposal, such a cruise shall be had and furnished as shall disclose the kind, character and value of the timber standing and being upon each forty acre subdivision of the lands involved in the proposed transaction, and owned by such of the parties thereto, so that it can be determined from such cruise whether the lands offered in exchange are of approximately equal aggregate value of those sought in exchange.

A comprehensive report by the field officer in charge of the cruise shall also be made, setting forth such facts with respect to the topography of the land tendered in exchange, the extent and direction of the water courses thereon which should be known in order to determine the value of the timber on such lands as a logging proposition.

Sec. 7. If after a cruise of the lands involved and such other investigation as may be deemed expedient, the proposed exchange seems ad-

visable, either in whole or in part, and the proponent agrees to and accepts such conclusion, the Commissioner shall direct a publication of the notice of the proposal in a newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Portland, for a period of thirty days, describing said lands and advising all persons having any claim thereto that the same should be filed in the District Land Office within said period of publication.

Sec. 8. In the absence of any adverse claims filed in response to the notice of publication, or otherwise, or after the disposition of such claims, the proposal for exchange will be taken up for such final action as may be warranted on the facts presented as to the relative value of the lands involved considered in the aggregate, and the resulting advantage to the United States by the acceptance of the proposal; due consideration being given to any intervening proposals for the right of exchange.

Sec. 9. So far as can now be anticipated, the only adverse claims that can arise, or be entitled to consideration under a proposal for exchange, so far as the revested lands are concerned, are such as may be asserted under the preference right accorded settlers by Sec. 5 of the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), or under the mining laws, either one of which, if well founded, will serve to except the land covered thereby from the exchange; and inasmuch as said act extends the mining laws generally to the revested lands (power sites excepted only), none of the revested lands if known to be mineral in character, or withdrawn as power sites, can be held subject to exchange, matters that should not be overlooked by the field officer in submitting his general report.

Sec. 10. After due consideration of the proposal, the reports obtained thereon and such other evidence as may be submitted, the Commissioner will submit to the Secretary of the Interior his report with respect to the proposal and his recommendation as to the action that should be taken thereon.

Sec. 11. On the approval of the proposal by the Secretary of the Interior, the proponent will be advised thereof, and called upon to file in the General Land Office a deed, duly recorded, of the lands accepted in exchange with the abstract brought down to the date of recordation and upon the receipt of such deed and abstract, the Commissioner will direct the issuance of a patent to the proponent for the lands given in exchange.

A copy of the act is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

APPROVED: July 17, 1918,

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

[illegible], either in whole or in part, and the purpose of [illegible] such consideration, the Commissioner shall direct a publication of the notice of the proposal in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Portland, for a period of thirty days, describing such lands and adjoining, all persons having any claim thereto that may be should be filed in the District Land Office within said period of publication.

Sec. 8. In the absence of any adverse claims filed in response to the notice of publication, or otherwise, or after the disposition of such claims, the proposal for exchange will be taken up for such final action as may be warranted on the facts presented as to the relative value of the lands involved considered in the exchange, and the resulting advantage to the United States by the acceptance of the proposal, due consideration being given to any intervening proposals for the right of exchange.

Sec. 9. So far as can now be anticipated, the only adverse claims that can arise, or be anticipated to application under a proposal for exchange, are for the interested lands are concerned, are such as may be asserted under the preference right accorded settlers by Sec. 3 of the act of June 5, 1912 (37 Stat., 236), or under the mining laws, either one of which, if well founded, will serve to exempt the land covered thereby from the exchange, and therefore, as still not exclude the mining laws generally to the revested lands (power sites excepted only), none of the revested lands is known to be mineral in character, or withdrawn as power sites, can be held subject to exchange, matters that should not be overlooked by the field officers, in submitting the general report.

Sec. 10. After due consideration of the proposal, the reports obtained thereon, and such other evidence as may be submitted, the Commissioner will submit to the Secretary of the Interior his report with respect to the proposal and his recommendation as to the action that should be taken thereon.

Sec. 11. On the approval of the proposal by the Secretary of the Interior, the proposals will be advised thereof, and called upon to file in the General Land Office a deed, duly recorded, of the lands accepted in exchange with the abstract showing title to the date of acceptance and upon the receipt of such deed and abstract, the Commissioner will direct the issuance of a patent to the proponent for the lands given in exchange.

A copy of the act is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

OLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

APPROVED: July 27, 1934.

T. S. O. ROBINS,

Assistant Secretary.

(PUBLIC - NO. 162 - 65TH CONGRESS)

(H. R. 5489)

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange for lands in private ownership lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of the Act of June nine, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act to alter and amend an Act entitled 'An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon,' approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as amended by the Acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and to alter and amend an Act entitled 'An Act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon,' approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes" (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and eighteen), is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to exchange lands formerly embraced within the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and revested in the United States by said Act for other lands of approximately equal aggregate value held in private ownership, either within or contiguous to the former limits of said grant, when by such action he will be enabled thereby advantageously to consolidate the holdings of timber lands by the United States: Provided, That all lands and timber secured by virtue of such exchange shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms and provisions of said Act of revestment.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect.

Approved, May 31, 1918.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS.

Since the issuance of the last "Bulletin," stock driveway reservations have been created in South Dakota, Nevada and Idaho and a considerable area has been released from temporary stock driveway withdrawal in Montana.

By Departmental order of June 28, 222 acres in the Rapid City land district, South Dakota, was reserved for use by the public as a stock driveway from the range on the Harney National Forest to a spring; by order of July 15 a stock driveway reservation embracing 37,447 acres in eastern Nevada was established; and by order of July 17, 69,269 acres in the Boise land district, Idaho, were reserved for stock driveway

purposes. On July second 76,284 acres, in scattered tracts, were released from temporary withdrawal for stock driveway purposes in Montana, about 65,070 acres thereof being public and not otherwise withdrawn.

RESTORATION OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS.

Dixie National Forest.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed a proclamation excluding from the Dixie National Forest in southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah, approximately 228,017 acres, and restoring the public lands within such area subject to disposition to homestead entry in advance of settlement, and adding a small area thereto. The lands restored thereunder will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m. August 21, 1918, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after August 28, 1918.

There will be restored under this proclamation about 226,379 acres in Nevada, and 713 acres in Utah, chiefly surveyed, arid and generally grazing lands, with sagebrush, juniper, and pinon cover.

For detailed information concerning these lands communications should be addressed to the United States land offices at Carson City for the Nevada lands, and at Salt Lake City for the Utah lands.

Angeles National Forest.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed an Executive Order excluding a small area from the Angeles National Forest, in California, and restoring the public lands therein, subject to disposition, to homestead entry in advance of other forms of disposition. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m., September 25, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after October 2, 1918. There will be restored under this order 3012 acres, in San Bernardino County, and it is reported that the lands could be cultivated, the soil conditions being favorable for agriculture, except for lack of water for irrigation purposes.

For detailed information communications should be addressed to the United States Land Office at Los Angeles, California.

CULTIVATION OF PUBLIC LANDS IN HAWAII

The public lands of the Territory of Hawaii are not subject to disposition or control under the general public land laws of the United States, but under a system of laws adapted to the conditions peculiar to the Islands, with suitable provisions for the sale, entry or lease of lands chiefly valuable for homes and for general agricultural uses.

The expiration of leases covering a large area of cane lands has recently given rise to a number of questions involved in their renewal which, for a time, seemed likely to interfere in some degree with the usual sugar production of the Territory. This situation was made the subject of special inquiry by Secretary Lane on his recent trip to Hawaii with the result embodied in the proclamation herewith; a most timely solution of the threatened difficulties that will keep the cane fields of the Territory in cultivation, with no loss to lessees or homesteaders.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS, by reason of the existence of a state of war it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to secure an adequate supply of sugar and other food products in the United States, including the Territory of Hawaii;

"Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by law, do hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential in order to secure such adequate food supply to continue to the fullest extent possible the cultivation of all public lands in the Territory of Hawaii now under cultivation in sugar or other food products; and for the purpose of continuing such cultivation and of maintaining the production of all such food products the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, with the approval of the Governor, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into all necessary contracts with the lessees of any of said Government lands, the leases of which have expired or which, while this proclamation is in force, will expire, or with any other person, firm, or corporation for the continued cultivation of said lands, until such time as the same shall be occupied and cultivated by homesteaders.

"And to further effectuate the purpose of this proclamation, the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor may require of all such homesteaders at the time of entering into their special homestead agreements, a contract which may be incorporated into such special homestead agreement to continue the cultivation of their homesteads, and to reimburse any person or corporation who or which shall have done any cultivation or other work on said land, with the approval of the Commissioner and Governor, for the conservation of the crop thereon, to the amount of the actual cost of such work."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(SEAL.)

DONE in the District of Columbia this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LAND OPENING

A brief report dated July 21st from the district land office at Portland, Oregon, as to the opening of Oregon and California lands scheduled for June 22nd, shows 1,027 applications for homestead units filed during the special period fixed within which all applications were to be treated as simultaneous.

This is regarded by the office as a very satisfactory showing, promising well for the occupation and productive development of these lands which have been returned to the public domain.

CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE

Two or three, or several years ago, a man came to our land office and made homestead entry for a certain 160-acre tract of land. I made out his application papers, placed the entry on the records, issued him his receipt., etc. For some unaccountable reason I did not notice that there was already a pending entry covering the land. I believe I did not examine the tract book carefully, at any rate, I had filed two persons on the same tract of land, and upon checking over the work a few days later noticed my error, and did not sleep very well for a few nights as I smelled powder in the air.

Behold, the thing I feared happened; the man came in the office a few days later, and as I was the guilty man, was asked to explain to him. He said he had been put to great expense; had hired a man to locate him, and when he went to build on the land found that there was a man already living there. He said some very uncomplimentary things to me and for a while I felt pretty small. Finally I said to him "Now look here friend, why didn't you notice that this man was living on the land before you filed?" "Why" said he "I didn't look at the land; the locator wired me that the land was vacant, and I came right away to the land office (cost me a lot of railroad fare and left my work at home) and you said it was vacant, and I had the papers made out and filed." "Yes" I said "but you swore that you made a careful examination of the land before you filed, and that there were no improvements thereon of any kind or character." Then I read him the big statute at the bottom of the non-mineral affidavit about the two thousand-dollar fine and five years in the pen for people who told "fibs" to the Government. "Well" said he, "did I swear to that?" "You certainly did" said I, "and I feel

sorry that the penalty is so great, but perhaps the judge will be easy on you, on account of the Government also being somewhat at fault, in allowing you to commit this great crime." "Well, let's drop it right here" said he, "Agreed" said I. He smiled and shook hands and said good-bye to me, left the office and hasn't been back since. (Supra.)

Yakima, Washington, July 12, 1918.

A NEW PRODUCT

An interesting controversy has come to the attention of the Land Department lately over the use of certain species of the yucca plant, frequently called "bear grass" or "soap weed", growing principally in the sandy arid regions of the southwest. Most people in the west are more or less familiar with this plant growing four or five feet high, with long, slender, tough, spine-like leaves, the new leaves growing out of the upper portion of the plant and the old ones dying down on the lower portion. The matter first came to the attention of the office in the early spring when it was reported that a concern with headquarters in St. Louis, had men in the field along the lines of the railroads, cutting this plant in large quantities and shipping the leaves to St. Louis as a source of fiber, principally for the manufacture of a covering for cotton bales. The report also indicated that the cattle men were objecting to the cutting of this plant by the fiber people because of the alleged destruction of a considerable source of forage. From that time on more or less contention over the matter has continued. The fiber people came to the Department and laid before us a full statement of what they were doing and the possibilities of the use of this plant as a source of fiber. It appeared that the fiber people were paying $10.00 per ton f.o.b., New Mexico railroad points, for the yucca leaves. They cut the plant just above the ground and strip off, dry and ship the leaves. It appeared that these parties had already spent about $100,000 for a small experimental plant and later about a half million dollars for a larger plant after the feasibility of the enterprise had been demonstrated. It was represented that two pounds of leaves would make about one pound of fiber and that the new factory was capable of using some seventy tons of leaves per day. It was also shown that these people were manufacturing a satisfactory bagging for the covering of cotton bales which could be sold to the cotton producer for six cents per pound; and that there was great necessity for such a material, it appearing that heretofore jute from Calcutta had been the chief source of material for this purpose. The freight on the raw jute fiber from Calcutta is about eight cents a pound and no ships in which to bring it. It is now reported that the fiber interests have manufactured and sold to cotton producers some eighty million pounds of bagging.

The Department informed the fiber people that it was not considered that the timber laws were applicable to this plant and that while the Department could give nobody any exclusive right to any portion of the public domain, it would not, until further notice, consider the taking of this plant from the public lands a trespass.

Immediately numerous protests against the removal of the plant were filed by the stock men and their representatives. They strongly urged that the Yucca plant was a valuable source of food for cattle and that particularly by reason of the drought this year the cattle were more dependent upon this plant than ever. It appears that experiments have been conducted in the grinding up of the plant for feed and also in the cutting or shredding of it and placing in silos for a time. It appears that when treated by one of these methods and then mixed with about one and one-half pounds of oil cake with about twenty pounds of chopped or ground yucca plant, a fairly satisfactory ration is produced. This it appears has all developed during recent years, but formerly about the only portion of the yucca plant which was consumed by the cattle was the blossoms. It appears that a considerable study of this plant as a source of fodder has been made by the New Mexico Agricultural College and by the Department of Agriculture, and special machinery has been devised for preparing it. In one instance suit was started against the fiber representatives by the cattle men to enjoin the taking of the plant from the land. The protest of the cattle men came largely from the region in and around Las Cruces, New Mexico, and El Paso. It appears, also, however, that the fiber people were gathering the yucca in the northern part of the State along the Rock Island Railroad and from this section numerous letters and telegrams from representative people were received urging that the Government permit and encourage the development of the fiber industry, that the enterprise was a great financial benefit to the section and that the stopping of the removal of the plant would damage many people.

This is the situation today as regards this particular controversy. The significant fact, however, is that two new and important beneficial uses have been found for this plant which grows in a region where little else grows. The possibilities in these respects appear to have been fully demonstrated and it is by no means impossible that the production of the yucca, both for feed and as a source of fiber, will eventually be an important industry which will make better use of an exceedingly arid section of the country. We are also informed that another species is being used successfully for the manufacture of binder twine. Who knows but what the time will come when large areas of the arid southwest will be used for the growing of yucca. This may be one of the new industries that will arise out of the necessities of war times.

FEES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

All who are familiar with the facts know that the present system of fees and commissions is rather complicated, and during recent years many have complained that it is unsatisfactory and does not fully accomplish its purpose.

One of the anomalies of the system is that Registers and Receivers get credit on their compensation for certain fees and not for others; another is that under the homestead laws the applicant pays a "commission" on a purchase price which he does not pay at all, except where he commutes and actually pays a purchase price, in which case he

pays no commission, but it is paid out of the Treasury; in some Indian land cases the "commission" is deducted from the moneys received and paid from the Receiver's "unearned" account; in other instances it is paid by the applicant in addition to the purchase price, and in still others it is paid out of the Treasury.

Another question is the allowance of fees only on "allowed" entries or applications; it is argued on the one hand that the entryman should not be required to pay a fee on account of an application which can not be allowed and on which the applicant can procure nothing; on the other hand, it is argued that it is just as much work, and frequently more work, to handle unallowed applications as to handle applications that are allowed; again, numerous applications are withdrawn before there is opportunity for their allowance, whereby applicants are thus enabled to hold a right to land for a time without paying anything. It has even been urged that settlers and entrymen on the public lands should not be compelled to pay anything in the way of fees and commissions, but only the purchase price where a purchase price is provided by law, and that this service should be rendered the public free and the officers who render it paid entirely out of the public treasury. Presumably the general principle on which fees and commissions have been provided by law is that the Government should render a service to the public for which the public should pay a reasonable compensation. For present purposes it is believed that we should view the matter from that standpoint.

In considering the advisability of any material revision, one thing should be kept in mind, and that is that the system we have has been repeatedly construed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, so that to a large extent we know what it means and how to apply it. It is clear at the outset that any revised or remodeled schedule of fees should be simple and workable so as to be easily understood and to reduce the accounting required as much as possible. With that end in view tentatively, as a basis of discussion only, a suggested revised schedule of fees and commissions is submitted for consideration and comment. It should be understood that nothing has been adopted, and that neither the office nor the Department has in any way committed itself to any definite revision. The idea is that all "fees" as distinguished from "commissions", shall be "earned" immediately they are collected, if properly collected; that commissions are placed on a different basis and are not to be considered "earned", unless the purchase price on which the commission is paid goes ultimately into the United States Treasury. The following is the suggested schedule:

For filing or noting any papers on the records of a local land office, $2.00 for each 160 acres or fraction thereof involved.

A commission of two per centum on all moneys received with allowed applications or proofs, to be paid by the entryman with purchase money which is deposited to the credit of an Indian fund; otherwise to be paid to the Registers and Receivers from the appropriation for their compensation.

A fee of 20 cents per hundred words for examining all testimony or proofs submitted.

For noting rights of way 10 cents for each 40 acres legal subdivisions or fraction thereof involved.

A fee of $1.00 for each subpoena issued to secure attendance at aproceeding before the register and receiver, or either of them, to be paid by the party for whom the pebsonna is subpoened; provided, that where the subpoena issues on behalf of the United States, the fee shall be paid from the appropriation made for the compensation of the register and receiver.

A fee of 20 cents per hundred words for reducing testimony to writing.

A fee of 15 cents for furnishing any record information where the statement does not exceed 250 words and 10 cents for each additional one hundred words embraced in the statement,

A fee of $1.00 for certifying to any record in addition to the charge authorized for preparing same.

A fee not exceeding $4.00 for furnishing township diagrams or plats to be determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

A fee of 10 cents per entry for lists of land furnished State or Territorial authorities for the purposes of taxation.

A fee of one dollar for issuing notice of cancellation to a successful contestant.

TOWNSITES

Arthur, Nebraska.

May 31, 1918, by Executive Order No. 2871, the NW¼NW¼ Sec. 3, N½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼ and SW¼NW¼ Sec. 4, T. 13 N., R. 38 W., 6th P. M., were eliminated from the operation of Executive Order of September 29, 1913, No. 1833, reserving the same with other lands for the townsite of Arthur, Nebraska. By letter bearing Departmental approval June 9, 1918, said land became subject to homestead entry only on August 3, 1918, "subject to the rights of settlers who established settlement prior to the date of the withdrawal dated September 29, 1913, and who have continuously maintained their settlement since that time."

On August 10, 1918, the unappropriated lands covered by such restoration will become subject to settlement and all proper forms of entry, selection and location.

The town of Arthur, the county seat of Arthur County, is located on 160 acres of land entered under Sec. 2286 U. S. Revised Statutes, authorizing the sale of lots by the town and the application of the proceeds for the erection of public buildings therein. An addition to the town of forty acres has been entered by the County Judge in trust for the occupants. The land now restored was temporarily reserved for addition to the townsite, if found necessary.

Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1845, a large number of certificates of lot entries in Dubuque townsite, Iowa, were suspended for various reasons, and at different times action was taken on some of them until all were patented except eleven. An investigation was had in 1914, and it was found that all the lots covered by said certificates contained valuable improvements, in some cases assessed at over $50,000. The entrymen had caused their duplicate certificates to be recorded, and such certificates were thought to be evidence of fee simple title. All lots have now been patented except two, one was held for further payment which has just been received, and the other is now ready for action, and the two certificates will be approved for patenting in a few days. All lots in said townsite by this action will have been conveyed by patent.

This townsite was created under the acts of July 2, 1836, and March 3, 1837 (5 Stat., 70 and 178), together with five other townsites namely, Peru, Bellview, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Iowa, and Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

Peru, Iowa.

These acts were amended so far as Peru was concerned by act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 432), making provision for an appraisement, preference right entries to actual occupants, and a public sale. All lots in Peru have been disposed of except Lot 157, west half of out Lot 226, and a block designated "Public Square". On investigation in 1914, it was found that the whole townsite was divided into truck farms of 25 or more acres each, and no evidence existed that the land ever constituted a townsite. It is about seven or eight miles north of Dubuque.

Burlington, Iowa.

This townsite has been entirely disposed of except a highway along the river front which has been granted to the city by act of February 14, 1853 (10 Stat., 157 and 753). A survey of this highway has been made and as soon as the plat is approved patent will be issued to the city.

Fort Madison, Iowa.

All lots have been patented except eighteen, for which certificates of entry have been issued, two of which have been canceled, and the other certificates have been suspended, since about 1844, pending

receipt of additional proof. Only two of said certificates can be found. Valuable improvements have been placed on each lot.

Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

All lots in this townsite have been patented except two covered by certificates suspended in 1845, pending receipt of additional proof. The lots are improved.

Belleview, Iowa.

All lots have been patented except fifteen in the townsite of Bellview; thirteen appear never to have been purchased, and certificates were issued for two but the certificates were suspended because the receiver's receipts were unsigned. The certificates have been lost. On investigation, valuable improvements were found on each lot, one improvement consisted of a $22,000 school house. This town in the early days was noted as a rendezvous for river gamblers, highway robbers, and murderers who were cleaned out by what was known as the Bellview war. A man by the name of Brown kept a hotel there, and was the chief head of the gang. He was killed in the war.

These towns, except Peru and Mineral Point, are located abng the Mississippi River, and this office is taking steps as fast as possible to dispose of the unpatented lots.

A homestead entry, Fairbanks 0479, has been made on the land adjacent to the townsite of Fairbanks by Rosa Pratt. Protests have been filed by several occupants claiming the land is within the established townsite of Graehl. A hearing has been requested.

An Executive Order has been submitted withdrawing certain lots for the Signal Corps Radio Station in Craig townsite on Klawak Inlet, in Prince of Wales Island, within the Tongass National Forest.

The occupants of the townsite of Sawyer, Minnesota, have applied for entry, of S ½ of N ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 4, T. 48 N., R. 18 W., 4th P.M., under Secs. 2382, 2386, inclusive, U.S.R.S. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through the tract of land and has a station there.

receipt of additional proof. Only one of such certifications can be found valuable improvements have been placed on such lot.

Mineral Point, Washington.

All lots in this township have been abandoned except the covered by certificates suspended 1918-19, pending receipt of additional proof. The lots are improved.

Bellevue, Iowa.

All lots have been entered or cancel filings in the township of Bellevue thirteen appeals have as have been prosecuted, and certificates were issued for two but the certificates are suspended pending the survey's receipts were pending. The certificates have been lost. On investigation, valuable improvements were found on each lot, the improvement consisted of a $20,000 school house. This town in the early days was noted as a rendezvous for river gamblers, highway robbers, and moderators who were classed as "Jack the Ripper" of the "Bluffs". A man by the name of Brown kept a dance sheet, and was the chief head of the gang. He was killed in the war.

These towns, except Port and Mineral Point, are located along the Mississippi River, the ship offices is making every effort as possible to dispose of the suspended lots.

A homestead entry, Fairmonte 0470, has been made on the land adjacent to the township of Mirtlewood by Mr. Frost. Protests have been filed by several county officers claiming that land is within the established townsite of Orlando. A hearing has been requested.

An Executive Order has been submitted withdrawing certain lots for the Signal Corps Radio Station in Oroville, Washington on Alaska Inlet, in Prince of Wales Island, within the Tongass National Forest.

The occupants of the township of Sawyer, Minnesota, have applied for entry, on S ½ of N ½ of SW ¼ Sec. 7, T. 48 N., R. 19 W., 4th P.M., under Secs. 2287, 2288, inclusive, R.S. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through the front of land and has a station there.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COURTS

Withdrawn Oil Lands - Discovery - Diligence.

In an opinion handed down July 1, 1918, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Judges Gilbert, Ross and Hunt), reversed the decision of the District Court for the Southern District of California, Northern Division (Judge Bean), in the cases of the Devil's Den Consolidated Oil Company and the Lost Hills Mining Company, and Universal Oil Company.

The suits involved valuable oil lands withdrawn from mineral exploration and from entry or disposal under the laws of the United States and reserved by the President's order of September 27, 1909. The government's bills in these cases, among other things, alleged that the defendants had not discovered petroleum, gas or other minerals in the lands before their withdrawal, and that neither of them nor anyone under them was at the date of the withdrawal a bona fide occupant or claimant of any of the land or in the diligent prosecution of work leading to the discovery of oil or gas therein, and in its prayers, in substance, asked that all of the property involved in the suits be adjudged to be the property of the United States; that an accounting be had and a receiver appointed.

The defendants in the lower court in their answers, among other things, pleaded lack of jurisdiction in the court to try and determine title to the lands or the right of the defendants to their contents, for the reason that applications for patent covering the lands involved were pending in the Land Department and while so pending that Department had exclusive jurisdiction to determine the question of title. The lower court held it had jurisdiction, notwithstanding the pendency of the applications for patent; that the Land Department is not the tribunal to which the government must submit its rights or litigate with one who has taken possession of its property or who has attempted to acquire title thereto; that exclusive jurisdiction to determine title is vested in the Land Department only when rival claimants are asserting title to public land, one against the other, and that this is the effect of the court rulings on the subject. The government, it was held, has the same right to seek the aid of a court in cases of this kind as would a private individual for relief against a contract procured unlawfully and through fraud, and it was held that a receiver should be appointed.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in reversing the lower court, held -

> "Nothing in our public land laws is more firmly settled than that the sale and disposal of the public lands has been placed by statute under the control of the Land Department, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Interior, and which includes a bureau headed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom,

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COURTS

Wilkinson Oil Lands - Discovery - Mineral.

In an opinion handed down July 7, 1919, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Judges Gilbert, Rudkin and Hunt) reversed the decision of the District Court for the Southern District of California, Northern Division (Judge Ross), in the cases of the United States of America, Northern Pacific Railway Company, Southern Pacific Land Company, Los Angeles Land and Water Company, Los Angeles Pacific Railway Company, Los Angeles Pacific Land Company, Los Angeles Pacific Company, Los Angeles Pacific Land and Water Company, Los Angeles Pacific Railway and Land Company, Los Angeles Pacific Railway and Land Company, Los Angeles Pacific Railway and Land

as a special tribunal with quasi judicial powers, Congress has conferred the execution of the laws which it has enacted for the sale and disposal of the various kinds of public lands. As was said in Cosmos Exploration Company v. Grey Eagle Oil Company (104 Fed., 40), no court can lawfully anticipate what the decision of that department may be in respect to any contest arising before it, nor direct in advance what its decision shall be, even in matters of law, much less in respect to matters of fact. After, however, the proceedings in the Land Department have come to an end by the issuing of the government title, the courts are open for the control of such title, either by the government, in the event that its title has been procured either by fraud or in any other illegal way, or at the suit of any private party equitably entitled thereto, is established by almost innumerable decisions."

The court also held that, based upon a sufficient bill, a court of equity has the power to appoint a receiver pending determination of title by the Land Department and in the proper case it will be its duty, acting on such a bill, to exercise that power but in the cases before it no allegation and not even a reference regarding proceedings in the Land Department respecting the lands is made.

The cases were remanded with instructions to permit the bills to be amended, on failure of which they will be dismissed.

School Grant - Indemnity Selection.

In the case of Walker, et al, vs. Kingsbury (173 Pac. Rep., 95), the District Court of Appeals, Third District California, held March 29, 1918 (rehearing denied by Supreme Court May 27, 1918), that land withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior pending determination as to the advisability of including it within a forest reservation is within a "reservation" in the intendment of Sec. 2275, R. S., as amended by the Act of Congress, February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 796), authorizing the State to select other lands where school lands are included within any reservation.

The Court also held that the question whether lands withdrawn from entry and settlement pending determination as to whether they should be included in a forest reservation and released thereafter were eliminated from the forest reserve is one of law, as to which the courts are not controlled by departmental rulings.

Railroad Right of Way - Station Grounds.

In Dugan vs. Montoya, the Supreme Court of New Mexico (173 Pac. Rep., 118), held, amongst other things, that where a railroad company is granted "necessary grounds" for right of way and station purposes, under which grant it files a map with the land office showing its claim to the necessary land for such purpose, which claim is

thereafter acquiesced in by the United States, a private individual can not litigate with the railroad company the question of the necessity of such land for the purpose claimed.

The Court also held that the question of forfeiture for non-user of a railroad right of way could only be asserted by the United States, either by legislative declaration or in a proper judicial proceeding, and until such forfeiture has been asserted, the land would not revert to the United States but the title would remain in the grantee.

Homestead - Abandonment - Preference Right.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit (249 Fed. Rep., 562), in the case of Edwards vs. Bodkin, passed upon a number of important questions, holding, among other things, the following:

1. The failure of an entryman on lands withdrawn under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), second form, to continuously reside upon or cultivate the land which, though later withdrawn under the first form, was finally released before any reclamation project had been devised or installed, can not be deemed an abandonment; the act of June 27, 1906 (34 Stat., 520), expressly saving such cases, and the entryman having prepared the land for cultivation and established residence thereon.

2. While the reclamation act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry the act into full force and effect, he is not authorized to amend, modify, or change the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), fixing the rights of a successful contestant who has secured the cancellation of any pre-emption, homestead or timber-culture entry (see Edwards v. Bodkin, 42 L. D., 172).

3. Scrip issued under the law and regulations relating to soldiers' additional homestead rights is subject to the regulations of the Land Department, and also to the equitable rule that an actual settler is to be preferred over claimants who seek to assert scrip rights to the public domain.

4. A notice of contest against an entryman on public lands, in support of which the contestant made oath that he did not know and had no means of knowing the facts, is insufficient to initiate a contest.

Water Courses - Mineral Deposits.

In the case of the United States vs. Brewer-Elliott Oil and Gas Company, et al, United States District Court, Western District Oklahoma (249 Fed. Rep., 610), in passing upon a number of important questions involving water courses, boundary rights and mineral deposits, the Court held, among other things, that minerals in the bed of the

thereafter acquiesced in by the United States, a private individual can not litigate with the United States concerning the question of the ownership of such land for the purpose claimed.

The court also held that the question of interference for purposes of a national right of way could only be asserted by the United States, either by legislative declaration or in a proper judicial proceeding, and until such steps had been taken, the land would not revert to the United States but the title would remain in the grantee.

Homestead - Abandonment - Preference right.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in Minch Claimants (262 Fed. Rep., 562), in the case of Minch-vs.-Dodson, passed upon a number of important questions, holding, among other things, the following:

1. The failure of an entryman on lands withdrawn under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), second form, to cultivate, or reside upon or cultivate the land within the time allowed under the first form, was a fatal reason why the homestead project and entry should be cancelled, and not be deemed an abandonment; the act of June 27, 1906 (34 Stat., 520), expressly applying such cases, and the entryman having forfeited the land for cultivation and established residence thereon.

2. While the reclamation act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make such regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry the act into full force and effect, he is not authorized to amend, modify, or change the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), fixing the rights of a bona fide homestead claimant who has secured the allocation of any preference, homestead or timber-culture entry (Minch Homestead v. Dodson, 42 L. D., 172).

3. Both issues under the law and regulations relating to entrymen's additional homestead rights in subject to the regulations of the land Department, and also to the requirements that the entrymen is to be conferred only upon claimants who seek to assert such rights to the public domain.

4. A notice of contest against an entryman on public lands, in support of which the contestant merely said that he did not know and had no means of knowing the facts, was insufficient to initiate a contest.

Water Courses - Mineral Deposits.

In the case of the United States vs. Brown-Miller Oil and Gas Company, et al, United States District Court, Western District Oklahoma (260 Fed. Rep., 610), arising upon a number of important questions involving water courses, boundary rights and mineral deposits, the Court held, among other things, that minerals in the bed of the

Arkansas River which bounded the Osage Reservation, under the Osage Allotment Act of June 28, 1906, belonged to the Osage Tribe alone, if the river at that point is non-navigable, so that title to the bed would pass to the riparian owners.

Public Lands - Taxation - Adverse Possession.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Boone et al v. The Gulf, Florida and Alabama Railway Company (17 Southern Rep., 956), had a number of interesting questions under consideration, two of which are of decided interest to the Land Service, the court holding:

1. When all the conditions prescribed by Congress for alienation of public lands have been complied with, and only the ministerial duty to issue the patent remains, the State may tax the land to the beneficial owner, notwithstanding the bare legal title remains in the Government.

2. After all the conditions prescribed by Congress have been complied with, and before issue of patent, the title is capable of being held adversely to the original entryman, or others claiming through him.

Homestead Entry - Mortgage before Final Proof.

In Worthington vs. Tipton, et al, the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico held (172 Pac. Rep., 1048), in the case of a mortgage given by a homesteader prior to the submission of final proof, that one having an inchoate interest in public lands may mortgage the same, even though the statute under which he claims prohibits an "alienation" of his rights, for such a prohibition refers only to attempted conveyances of title, and not to mortgages.

The Court said -

> "It certainly would not lie in the mouth of the mortgagor to raise the question of good faith or to challenge her intention in making this particular mortgage; . . . . There being in this case but the one question concerning the right of the entryman to mortgage the entry before final patent, we must necessarily hold that the trial court was in error."

Water Right - Prescription.

In City of Raymond vs. Willapa Power Company (172 Pac. Rep., 1176), the Supreme Court of Washington said -

> "There can be no title by prescription to a water right as a matter of law where there has been no adverse or hostile assertion of rights as a matter of fact."

Arkansas River Valley County Game Conservation, under the Game Allotment Act of June 29, 1906, "Alongside to the Public Trible Alon" it the river ed-that yet it is non-navigable, so that title to the land would pass to the riparian owners.

Public lands - Taxation - Adverse Possession.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Brown et al. v. The Gulf, Florida and Alabama Railway Company (17 Southern Rep. 1881), had a number of interesting questions under consideration, two of which are of decided interest to the State Bar Journal, the court holding:

1. "When all the conditions prescribed by Government for alienation of public lands have been complied with, and only the ministerial duty of issuing the patent remains, the state may tax the land to the equitable owner, notwithstanding the bare legal title remains in the Government."

2. "After all the conditions prescribed by Congress have been complied with, and before issue of patent, the title is capable of being held adversely to the original entryman, or other claimant, through him."

Mineral Entry - Adverse Claim - Final Proof.

In Barnsdall v. Tipton, et al. the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico held (170 Pacific Rep. 1918), in the syllabus of a memorandum given by a Commissioner prior to the publication of final proof, that one party, "mentioned interest in public lands may investigate the same, even though the statute under which it is for prohibits an "alienation" of his rights. Through a publication are only to attempted conveyance of title, and not to mortgages."

The Court said -

"It certainly would not lie in the mouth of the mortgagor to raise the question of good faith or to plead large bar transition in making this particular mortgage. . . . Those being in this case but the question concerning the right of the mortgagee to mortgage, the entry before final proof, necessarily said that the total must rule in error."

Water Rights - Prescription.

In City of Ryvenna vs. Miller Power Company (172 Pac. Rep. 1176), the Supreme Court of Washington said -

"There can be no title by prescription to a water right as a matter of law where there has been no adverse or hostile assertion of rights as a matter of fact."

Fraudulent Patent - Value Lands Recovered.

The office is advised by telegram of the favorable termination of proceedings against Thomas C. Starrett of Detroit, Michigan, in the U. S. District Court for the District of Michigan, for the value of some 760 acres of timbered lands lying in the Camden, Arkansas, land district, of which homestead entry was made by various parties in pursuance of agreement with Starrett to convey to him after patent. Under conveyances thus secured, Starrett transferred the title to an innocent purchaser, and suit was instituted against him to recover the value of the lands, under which the government secured a judgment for $13,262.

FAMILY LETTERS

From Denver Field Service.

Special Agent Walter L. Berry, of Franklin, Tennessee, although placed in Class 4 of the draft, asked that he be placed in Class 1-A. His home board at Franklin, Tennessee, granted this request, and on July 22nd, Mr. Berry resigned as a Special Agent of the General Land Office to accept service in the military arm of the Government.

Mr. Berry is a lawyer, a graduate of a southern college and a southern university, and rendered excellent service in the Denver Field Division as a Special Agent. We wish him good luck and success in the Army.

Three employees of the Denver Field Division have resigned within the past ten months to accept military service. Lieut. Jennings D. McLeod is in charge of an important section of the aviation camp at Hicks, Texas, and Clerk Max P. Levitt is learning the rules of a rookie at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Chief of Field Division H. Stanley Hinrichs, of Salt Lake City, called at this field division headquarters en route home on July 18th. Mr. Hinrichs started to work for the Interior Department a number of years ago as a Special Agent in the Denver Field Division, where he made a fine record as an investigator.

The finest things seen in Washington by the Chief of the Denver Field Division in June were the wonderful trees along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, in Lafayette Square and at the rear of the White House. The most interesting things that he saw there during this trip of the chiefs of the various divisions were the stunts of the aviators. After this war is over, the aeroplane will come in handy for the investigation of much of the work of the various field divisions.

Examination Report - Value Lands Recovered.

The action is taken by the Director of the Investigative Division of procedings against Charles C. Carpenter of Portsmith, Virginia, in the U. S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, for the sum of $50 as a fee for the recovery of valuable lands in the Portsmith, Norfolk, Virginia, district, of which Bankrupt was a member, by which he received an insurance of approximately $125,000 in cash, by the Bankruptcy Court. The action conveyances also already, therefore by restoring the estate to the Bankrupt purchaser, and such as arrest and agreement has to recover the value of the lands, under which the government secured a judgment for $13,250.

TRAINING DIVISION

From Denver Field Division.

Special Agent Oliver L. Berry, of Franklin, Tennessee, recently placed in place a 1/2 the right, whose that he placed in Divisa I-A. He was Inspector-Training, Tennessee, graduate life student, and on duty Feb. 1. Berry resigned as a Special Agent of the General Land Office to accept service in the military arm of the Government.

Mr. Berry is a lawyer, a graduate of a southern college and a southern university, and rendered excellent service to the Denver Field Division as a Special Agent. We wish him good luck and success in the Army.

Three employees of the Denver Field Division have reported within the past two months a possible criminal encounter. Miss Imogene D. Hodges is in charge a transportation section of the aviation camp at Hicks, Texas, and Clerk Jay C. Lewis is training the rules of a rookie at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Chief of Field Division L. Stanley Kimbrell, of Salt Lake City, called at this field Training Headquarters on route home on July 15th. Mr. Kimbrell stopped to work for the Interior Department a number of years ago in Training Agent in the Denver Field Division, where he made a long record as an investigator.

The largest things ever in Washington by the Chief of the Denver Field Division in the form the industrial trees along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, in Lafayette Square and at the rear of the White House. The most interesting things ever by the Chief during this trip of the objects of the various industries have the assets of the aviators. After this war is over, the aviation will come in handy for the investigation of work of the work of the various field divisions.

WE'LL MARCH ACROSS THE RHINE

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Should be sung slowly with a pause in each case after
the curtailed word and the word itself.)

. . . . . .

We'll put the burr in Berlin and the ill in Kaiser Bill;
We'll put a ho in - zollern that will make him mighty ill;
We'll knock the hind from Hindenburg; we'll never pause until
We march across the Rhine.

CHORUS:

We will put the burr in Berlin,
We will put the burr in Berlin,
We will put the burr in Berlin,
We'll march across the Rhine.

We'll put our brand on Brandenburg, you better bet we will;
We'll leave the pole in Poland and the rush in Russia still;
The pair we leave in Paris won't include old Kaiser Bill,
When we march on the Rhine.

We'll put a ban on banners that are not red, white and blue;
We'll knock the rye from Reichstag and the ham from Hamburg, too;
We'll take the sacks from Saxony and maybe when we're through
We'll leave the Huns the Rhine.

The yank that is in Yankee we will simply pass along;
There'll be no mar in Marseillaise, that grand old battle song,
For Jonathan and Johnny Bull will sing it millions strong
In camps along the Rhine.

- Washington, July 17, 1918.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen James H.	Seaman 2d class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co, 8th Training Bn. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Colburn, Alvin	Capt. 9th Inf., A.E.F. France.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co., 6th Bn., Camp Upton N.Y.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt., Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, Ohio.
Crawford, Wm. A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F., France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F., France.
Daly, Richard M.	2d Lt. Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt Kelley field No. 1, 1st training division, Recruit Brigade, Line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private - address not known.
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt. Ordnance Depot, US PO 717, A.E.F. France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Gilbert, Alex H. Jr.	Pvt QMC Detachment B-1, Camp Jackson,Columbia,SC.
Guess, Arthur L.	Pvt M. G. Bn. A.E.F. France.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. QMRC, Camp Sheridan, Jacksonville, Florida.
Hathaway, Alvin	Capt. Hdqrs, 162d Inf, AEF France.
Hedges, Floyd E.	Corporal Clerk, AEF France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, AEF France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat "C" 112th Field Art Camp McClellan,Ala.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, AEF France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord Sgt 13th Ord Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st Class Yeoman Navy.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.
Mullady, C.C.	Asst Paymaster, USNRF Annapolis, Md.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2d Lt. Co."B", 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Archie M.	U. S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N. J.

Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Rice, Charles A.	Engr Corps, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. Co. "D" 12th Bat., N.A. Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F.B., Jr.	Pvt. Supply Co., 320th Field Art. AEF France.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private, Redhill, Pa.
Stroud, Robert L.	Private - address not known.
Sullivan, W.M.E.	1st Lt. 6th Reg. Inf., USA AEF France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private - address not known.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	Private, Camp Meade, Md.
Whelan, John A.	2d Lt. QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Chief Quartermaster, USNR, Flying Corps, Aviation School, Boston, Mass.
Wolf, Charles	3d class Yeoman, Navy, Newport R.I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2d class, Naval Reserves - Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. NM NG Santa Vista, California.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Captail, 158th Inf.
King, Norman L.	Maj. NM NG, Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2d Lt, 44th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division US Engrs, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Carson, Carl E.	Landsman-Yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, Calif.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf Camp Fremont, Calif.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, USNRF
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt Aviation Corps.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs, USA Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N. Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, AEF France.
Lummis, Doran W.	Co. A, 48th Engrs, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Marts, Edward C.	Pvt 53d Co., 14th Bn, 166th D. B., Camp Lewis, Wash.
O'Leary, William	Lt., N.D. National Guard.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.
Schalk, John S.	Ry. Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in the Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T), U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Bradford, A. J.	2d Lt, 20th Field Art., Camp Stanley, San Antonio, Texas.
Best, Edward T.	Corporal, 67th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funsten, Kans.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2d Lt, Field Art., USNA, Camp Jackson, S.C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt Engr Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Campbell, Quinton	NRF, Training Station, San Diego, Calif.
Collins, John G.	2d Lt, AEF France.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C, 29th Engr Camp Devans, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2d Lt, EORC ETC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt Co. "B", 41st Engrs, AEF France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt., Co. "B", 2d Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.,	1st Lt., Co. "H", 2d Engrs, Training Regiment, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, 23rd Engineers, AEF France.
Johnson, Carl E.	13th Field Art. Camp Green, Charlotte, N.C.
Johnson, Wm. R.	Civil Engrs, USA, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs, AEF, France.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt 14th Training Co., June Casual Camp, Camp Cody, N. M.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art., RC Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt 319th Engrs, Camp Fremont, Calif.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, AEF, France.
Perkins, William C.	23d Engrs, AEF, France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt, 148th Field Art, US PO 705, AEF, France.
Rathbone, Thos C.	318th Engrs, AEF, France.
Richards, William H.Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, Geo. W.	Pvt. Co. "A", Ordnance, Mche Gun School, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Robertson, Wm. E.	4th Officers Training Camp, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Ross, Otis	2d Lt, QMRC, AEF, France.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382d Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co., 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Artillery, AEF, France.
Smith, Albert Jr.,	3rd Engrs, Ft. McKinley, Manila, P.I.
Streit, C. K.	Lt. Co. "D", 18th Engrs, Railway, AEF, France, PO No. 705.
Stinson, Alton O.	Pvt, Co. "B", 313th Engrs, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Swanholm, Carl	Pvt, Co."C", 29th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.

Field Surveying Service (continued)

Veal, Guy, R.	23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank	Private, Hackberry, Arizona.
Wolff, Deane J.	Coast Artillery, Training Camp, Fortress Monroe, Va.
BRENNAN, Wm. G.	Pvt, Co. "D", 2d Battalion, 117 Engrs,- wounded in action.

FIELD SERVICE

Armstrong, G. L.	Major, Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt., Co. 5, ERC, AEF, France.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt., EORC, 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J. D.	2d Lt, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, NA, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
Parks, George A.	Capt., Eng. Corps, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Petrich, Julian T.	Enlisted in the Army.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers training camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2d Lt, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C., 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "LAND SERVICE BULLETIN" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned, and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

To each member of our Department who has entered the service of this country in its hour of national peril, Secretary Lane has addressed a personal letter which speaks for itself. We give it herewith:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Washington

July 29, 1918.

I wish you to know that the Interior Department is proud of you. You have left friends behind, friends who believe in you as one who has gone into this great adventure with a stout heart and a splendid willingness to sacrifice. We have your names on a roll of honor at the main entrance of our new building, but this is only a symbol of the respect we have for you and your fellows who dare to fight for those of us who cannot fight for ourselves, much as we should like to.

Whenever you have good news to tell of yourself or any other of our boys, I shall be glad to hear it and let the others in our service know of it.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE.

A LETTER FROM HOME TO OUR BOYS AT THE FRONT OR IN CAMP

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WAR WORK ASSOCIATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

If you need a sweater or socks please send us an order telling what you require (and if socks, your size) and have the order signed by your Commanding Major (or higher). Then we can send them to you; otherwise the Post Office refuses to send them to France.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

Thirty-nine employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of fifty-nine. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom in the lives of those they love best:

Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy.
Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army.
Cramer, Mrs. K. L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
De Grange, Mark	1 Son " "
Dezendorf, F. C.	2 Sons " "
Driesbock, G. B.	1 Son " "
DuBois, C. T.	1 Son U. S. Sanitary Corps,
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Dunnington, A. F.	1 Son Engineer Corps,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army.
Hahn, C. M.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
Herndon, T. H.	1 Son in Army.
Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve.
Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandsons Engineer Reserve.
Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army.
McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy.
McPhaul, J.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Mechlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army.
Mess, M. A.	3 Sons in Army.
Millrick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Morrison, J.	1 Son " "
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve.
O'Connell, J.	2 Sons in Army.
Oyster, Mrs. M. F.	1 Son died in service,
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army.
Price, W.H.H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Raul, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
Reilly, L. W.	1 Son in Navy.
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army.
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Signal Corps.
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons in Army,
	2 Sons in Marine Corps.
Sheehan, J. D.	1 Son in Army.
Sprecklemeyer, J.	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A. C.	2 Grandsons in Army.
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Marine Corps.
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy.

Captain Lloyd Williams.

"Don't bother with me. Take care of my men", said Captain Lloyd Williams. He had carried out his orders, captured and consolidated a German outpost. His command had suffered great loss. He had been wounded. He did not feel the hurt or regard his own wounds as being so painful and so serious as were those inflicted on his men. So he spoke the words quoted above to those who came up to care for the wounded.

Captain Williams was especially mentioned for gallantry, received promotion for the coolness, ability and success which he had attained in the fighting in France, and died in a hospital of the wounds which he had received in action.

- New Orleans Item.

This tribute is paid the gallant son of Mr. Goodwin H. Williams, who recently resigned from the General Land Office as mentioned elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

Captain Williams, besides having been with the first contingent of U. S. Marines arriving "over there" for overseas duty in June, 1917, and thus entitled to two six months gold service stripes, had been in the Marine Service since January, 1910, when he was appointed a Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty at the Marine Officers School, Port Royal, S. C., for instruction and then to the Marine Barracks, South Carolina. In 1911, he was sent to Cuba with the Second Regiment, Provisional Brigade, and later went to Panama, and upon the outbreak of the trouble in Nicaragua in 1912, he was ordered there and participated in the capture of the City of Leon on October 6, 1912. He also saw service in Guam for two years and did expeditionary duty elsewhere.

While, of course, the official records of this World War will contain the name and brave deeds of this hero, it is also true that his name and memory will long live in the minds and hearts of the associates and friends of his esteemed father, and the Bulletin extends condolences to him and family.

OBITUARY

Col. Albert R. Greene died at his home, Hood River, Oregon, June 15, 1918.

Few servants of this Department have been better and more favorably known through the public land states than Col. Greene. As a cavalry officer in the Army of the Union, a newspaper man, public lecturer, State Senator of Kansas, Inspector of United States Land Offices, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Kansas, Department Commander of the Grand Army, and Special Inspector of the Interior Depart-

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ment, he gave to the duties of each his fullest service and best endeavor. In the General Land Office he will be more especially remembered by the older members of the force in connection with the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation in 1893, and later his organization of the old forestry division in this office, which ultimately grew to the dimensions of a bureau.

His latest work for this Department was performed while he was Superintendent of the Platte National Forest, Oklahoma, a position from which he finally resigned October 22, 1909.

SPECIAL NOTICE

District Land Officers,
Surveyors General,
Chiefs of Field Divisions,
Supervisor of Surveys.

Gentlemen:

As heretofore announced, it was hoped that an appropriation would be secured under which the Land Service Bulletin could be printed and delivered as a departmental publication by the Public Printer. The Secretary of the Interior included the item in his annual estimate, but Congress did not include it in the appropriation.

Are we downhearted? No ! Not while the old mimeograph machine enables us to keep up with the call for the Bulletin. From every side of the service we are receiving daily testimony as to the growing usefulness of this publication, and we intend to justify all the good things that are said of us.

In order that there shall be a permanent official file of the Bulletin in each one of your offices, you are hereby directed toseend the first twelve numbers of the Bulletin (volume 1) to the General Land Office, where they will be bound with a table of contents and index, and returned for your official use.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mr. Goodwin H. Williams, senior law examiner of the mineral division, tendered his resignation from the service on June 15th, to retire from official life and return to his farm in the Shenandoah Valley, near the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia, where he can help raise wheat and other agricultural crops to help win the war. His associates in the division and other friends presented him with a beautiful meerschaum pipe as a token of esteem and for his enjoyment. He writes that he "is trying to color it, and it is very constantly with me, as a reminder of my thoughtful and good friends of the G.L.O."

Mr. Williams is on the "Parents' Honor Roll of the General

Land Office" published in the July issue of the Bulletin, credited with two sons "with the colors"; Captain Lloyd W. Williams of the Marine Corps "over there", and Lieutenant Thomas Williams at Camp Sevier, Spartansburg, South Carolina.

A recent visitor at the Bulletin Office was Mr. T. N. Espe, former Chief of the Santa Fe Field Division, now engaged in the practice of law at Santa Fe.

Mr. Clyde Rasmussen, one time an active member of the field service of this office, passed through Washington on the 17th of July enroute for military duty in France as army field clerk. The good wishes of the office will follow him, and the Bulletin find him wherever he goes.

During the past month Mr. George H. Benjamin terminated his connection with this office. He has been connected with the public land division for about fifteen years, but recently decided to try his fortunes in private employment on the Pacific Coast, at Tappenish, Washington. His old colleagues gave him a send-off and presented him with a time-piece as a token of their good will. Mr. Benjamin has the best wishes of the office for success in his undertaking.

We take pleasure in introducing two new registers to the land service, Mr. William R. McGill, who has been appointed to that position at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and Mr. Clarence R. Bierly tothe same position at Minot, North Dakota.

The Bulletin congratulates the land service on the reappointment of Mr. William Hews as register at Hailey, Idaho, and Mr. Frank S. Heer as register at Boise, Idaho.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Laning, Register, at Visalia, California, has been received.

Albert Smith, Jr., formerly a U. S. Surveyor, reports a new address "Co. A - 3rd Engineers, Fort Mills, Corregidor, Philippine

Islands". It is with much interest that the Bulletin also learns that Major W. Morris Chubb, formerly a U. S. Surveyor, is in command of Smith's regiment.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "LAND SERVICE BULLETIN". All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1918.

Summary of
Supplemental List of Employees who have entered
Military or Naval Service, as reported since June 15.

For the Honor Roll.
Total, 159.

Office of the Secretary.....	8
General Land Office.....	14
Office of Indian Affairs.....	15
Pension Office.....	2
Patent office.....	12
Geological Survey.....	3
Reclamation Service.....	48
Bureau of Mines.....	24
Alaskan Engineering Commission.....	25
National Park Service.....	1
St. Elizabeths Hos pital.....	7
Total.....	159

July 13, 1918.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered
Military or Naval Service, as reported since June 15.
For the HONOR ROLL.
Total, 159.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: (8)

Altman, David U. S. N.	D.C.
Hart, Frank Naval Reserves	Tex.
Healey, Raymond W. U. S. A.	Pa.
Highman, Mainnie J. U. S. N.	Ill.
Johnson, William C. U. S. A.	D. C.
Lindsay, Robert B. Training School, U. S. A.	D. C.
Smith, Ralph J. Training School, U. S. A.	D. C.
Taylor, William F. U. S. A.	D. C.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE: (14)

Bradshaw, Clarence R. Training Camp, U. S. A.	Miss.
Carlson, Carl E. U. S. N.	Colo.
Dotter, Alvie H. U. S. A.	Mo.
Glueck, Nathan H. U. S. A.	Wis.
Lawson, Goodman Infantry, U. S. A.	Mont.
Levitt, Max P. U. S. A.	Colo.
Leckman, Henry T. Aero Squad., U. S. A.	Mont.
Perkins, William C. Engineer Corps, U. S. A.	Mo.
Rathbone, Thomas C. Engineer Corps, U. S. A.	D. C.
Ridgway, George W. Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.	Oreg.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (Cont'd):

Schmidt, Frank U. S. A.	N. Y.
Swenson, Nels V. U. S. A.	Wash.
Whitehurst, Benjamin W. N. R. Force	Ala.
Wolf, Charles U. S. N.	

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: (15)

Carmody, Arthur A. U. S. A.	R. I.
Coursey, Joseph U. S. A.	Mass.
Daly, Richard E. Aviation Sec., U. S. A.	Wis.
Glenn, Alonzo M. Depot Brigade, U. S. A.	Miss.
Hashbarger, William H. Machine Gun Bat'n, U. S. A.	Ohio
Keith, Oliver S. Q. M. C., U. S. A.	Colo.
Krigbaum, Clarence R. U. S. A.	S. D.
Linnett, Harold A. Machine Gun Bat'n, U. S. A.	Minn.
Longhorn, Matthew C. A. C., U. S. A.	Okla.
Lundblade, Theodore Infantry, U. S. A.	Iowa
Morris, William R. Signal Corps, U. S. A.	Kans.
Nyce, George M. U. S. G. N. A.	Ariz.
Oley, Joseph E. Infantry, U. S. A.	Mich.
Simpkins, Edward Machine Gun Bat'n, U. S. A.	Mont.
Sincock, Henry A. M. R. C., U. S. A.	Ill.

PENSION OFFICE: (2)

Carrington, Fred W. Marine Corps,	Vt.
Reese, Lester H. Depot Brigade, U. S. A.	N. C.

PATENT OFFICE: (12)

Erwin, James T., Jr. Naval Reserves	N. Y.
Haas, Charles F. U. S. A.	Pa.
Hampson, Edward A. U. S. N.	Md.
Main, Herschel L. U. S. A.	Ind.
Marze, Luther Depot Brigade, U. S. A.	D. C.
Maxson, Louis A. Naval Auxiliary Reserves	Md.
Pedersen, Aksel M. U. S. A.	Conn.
Rauber, Benjamin T. U. S. A.	N. Y.
Rosenthal, Ned D. U. S. A.	Mo.
Salomon, Meyer J. U. S. A.	Ill.
Smith, Oscar F. U. S. A.	Ky.
Stoner, George A. Q. M. C., U. S. A.	Iowa

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: (3)

Murray, Malcolm G. National Army	Mo.
Phelps, George Training School, U. S. A.	D. C.
Sanderson, William H. Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.	D. C.

RECLAMATION SERVICE: (48)

Amundsen, Leo Aviation Corps, U. S. A.	Utah
Anderson, R. R. U. S. A.	Nebr.
Bonar, Clifford U. S. A.	N. M.
Briggs, Morris U. S. A.	Mont.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Cont'd)

Cardiff, Stuart National Army	Mont.
Chader, Ainer U. S. A.	Utah
Coon, Roy W. National Army	Mont.
Cowgill, Philip S. U. S. A.	Nev.
Craig, W. H. U. S. A.	N. M.
Crismond, John E. U. S. A.	Nebr.
Dawson, T. J. U. S. A.	Mont.
DiPirro, Andrew U. S. A.	Mont.
Doersch, G. C. U. S. A.	Mont.
Donnelly, Harvey U. S. A.	Mont.
Evans, F. E. U. S. A.	Nebr.
Flaten, Olav N. U. S. N.	Nebr.
Garrett, W. H. U. S. A.	N. M.
Garrison, William F. Q. M. C., U. S. A.	Nebr.
Greene, B. R. U. S. A.	Mont.
Hadeland, Ole U. S. A.	Mont.
Hammond, H. C. U. S. A.	N. M.
Heath, John U. S. N.	Mont.
Holt, Carl A. U. S. A.	Nebr.
Hostwet, Lester U. S. A.	Mont.
James, Russell W. U. S. N.	Mont.
Jones, Everett U. S. A.	Mont.
Kerr, C. S. U. S. N.	N. M.
Kesler, Edwin U. S. A.	Mont.
Klemola, Ferdinand U. S. N.	Nebr.
Longcore, W. H. U. S. A.	Mont.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Cont'd):

Lowenberg, Forrest — Mont.
U. S. A.
McGee, T. R. — N. M.
U. S. A.
Naylor, John — Nebr.
U. S. A.
Neel, George G. — Nebr.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Nichols, W. R. — Nebr.
U. S. A.
O'Brien, Dan — Mont.
Marine Corps
Osborne, A. L. — Nebr.
Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Pinder, Percy — Idaho
U. S. A.
Roberts, M. — N. M.
U. S. A.
Satterlee, Guy N. — Oreg.
U. S. A.
Selby, George — Idaho
U. S. A.
Shaw, William — Nebr.
U. S. A.
Sletton, J. Oliver — Nebr.
U. S. N.
Spiker, Charles — Mont.
U. S. A.
Swicegood, Charles — Mont.
National Army
Thompson, Floyd B. — Colo.
U. S. A.
Trammel, C. P. — Utah
U. S. A.
Wayne, Nelson L. — Mont.
U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES: (24)

Byer, Charles — Conn.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Carey, Michael T. — Pa.
Field Clerk, U. S. A.
Cottom, Paul L. — --
U. S. N.
Coxe, Albert E. — S. D.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Fraser, William R. — R. I.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Goldsmith, Chester — D. C.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES (Cont'd):

Hopkins, Harold C. — Ohio
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Hyde, Frederick Weston — Md.
C. A. C., U. S. A.
Jarvis, A. Woodward — Pa.
U. S. A.
Jenkins, David J. — Pa.
U. S. A.
Johns, Albert L. — Mo.
U. S. A.
McAdory, Robert K. — Ala.
Naval Reserves
Patton, James E. — Wash.
U. S. N.
Peterman, Roy — Pa.
U. S. A.
Pierce, Willis M. — N. Y.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Rosenfeld, Jacob — N. Y.
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Ross, Robert M. — Colo.
Ordnance Corps, Nat'l Army
Roudebush, George E. — Ohio
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Sporley, Everett A. — Mich.
U. S. A.
Vinoverski, Frank — Pa.
U. S. A.
Wadsworth, Charles 3d — N. J.
Ordnance Corps, Nat'l Army
Wesson, Laurance C. — Ohio
Chem. Service Sec., U. S. A.
Wiggins, John H. — Okla.
Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Winternitz, Milton C. — Md.
U. S. A.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION: (25)

Ashby, Holly V.
U. S. A.
Backstrom, Gust
U. S. A.
Baumgerger, A.
U. S. A.
Calogero, George
U. S. A.
Chabitney, Mike
U. S. A.
Christensen, Paul Fred
U. S. A.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COM'N (Cont'd):

Christensen, William
U. S. A.
Cook, Elmer Curtis
U. S. A.
Cotter, Martin P. D. C.
U. S. N.
Frost, John
U. S. A.
Henehan, John
U. S. A.
Henehan, William
U. S. A.
Lalios, Peter
U. S. A.
Larson, Theodore
U. S. A.
McFadden, John
U. S. A.
Miles, J. W.
U. S. A.
Nelson, Carl
U. S. A.
Olsson, Carl Gustave
U. S. A.
Osbo, Thorwald
U. S. A.
Porter, Glenn W.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Ryan, Jack
U. S. A.
Skatbo, Siguard
U. S. A.
Stichler, Loyd Lois
U. S. A.
Switzer, George
Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Werner, Thomas
U. S. A.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: (1)

Michel, Fred Colo.
Cavalry, U. S. A.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL: (7)

Dixon, Francis D. C.
U. S. N.
Glascock, Alfred Va.
M. R. C., U. S. A.
King, Edward Md.
U. S. A.
McDaniel, Paul I. D. C.
M. R. C., U. S. A.
Parker, Philip C. D. C.
U. S. A.
Peyton, Jerry Va.
M. R. C., U. S. A.
Pursley, Robert Va.
M. R. C., U. S. A.

THE OFFICER MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM WAS AN ASSISTANT TOPOGRAPHER IN THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WHEN HE ENTERED THE MILITARY SERVICE AS FIRST LIEUTENANT, ENGINEER OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS, 7th REGIMENT, COAST ARTILLERY BRIGADE, July 16, 1917.

Headquarters Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F. France, May 18, 1918.
Memorandum)
No. 1.)
The following is published for the information of all concerned:
"8th Army Artillery Staff, No. 2916, Headquarters, May 11, 1918.
Order No. 24.

Colonel Rebourseau, Acting Artillery Commander, 8th Army.
cites in Army Artillery Orders:

LIEUTENANT KOSTKA MUDD, C.E., U.S.R.

Group 8" Howitzers,

American Howitzer Regiment.

Orienteur officer of a group of 8" howitzers,

DISPLAYED A MOST PRAISEWORTHY DEVOTION TO DUTY.

ON TWO SEPARATE OCCASIONS

EXECUTED DIFFICULT TOPOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED WHILE ENGAGED IN THIS DUTY.

(2749)

Colonel Acting Artillery Commander, 8th Army.
(Signed) Rebourseau."
By command of Brigadier General Coe:
J. F. HOWELL,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

Official
J. H. COCHRAN
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps,
Adjutant.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. September 1, 1918. No. 7.

PROCEDURE IN THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

From the act of 1836, creating the General Land Office, and in effect providing for the organization of the Land Department, and the later act of 1849 making that office one of the bureaus of the Interior Department, there has been a steadily growing system of jurisprudence under which property rights involving large interests are finally determined. This system finds its foundation, part in statutory provisions conferring jurisdiction in specific matters, and part in precedents established from time to time in the Department, and afterwards recognized by Congress and the courts.

The general supervisory authority, conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, justified him in the adoption of such rules and regulations as will always make it possible for every claimant, to any part of the public domain, to ultimately reach the head of the Department for a final decision on the merits of his case. This he has done through rules of practice that cover substantially the necessities of all claimants who come, either in ex parte or contested cases, before the Department.

One of the earliest statutory provisions for an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior is found in Section 2273 of the Revised Statutes dealing with preemption rights, where an appeal from the register of the local land office to the Commissioner, and thence to the Secretary, is authorized in cases of a dispute between two or more persons who have settled on the same tract of land. Under later laws governing disputed rights to public lands, arising out of alleged priorities, or a charge of failure to comply with the law, no particular provision has been made for an appeal to the head of the Department. This is

noticably true in the original homestead act of 1862, the act of 1880 providing for the preference right of entry to successful contestants, as well as in the act of 1891 extending the latter act to cover desert land contests. But remarking on the right of appeal, the Supreme Court said in the case of United States vs. Land Association (142 U. S., 181), that it makes no difference whether the appeal is in regular form according to the established rules of the Department, or whether the Secretary on his own motion, knowing that an injustice is about to be done, takes up the case and disposes of it in accordance with law and justice.

So it will be seen, that in the absence of a general statute creating an appellate jurisdiction in the Commissioner of the General Land Office and in the Secretary of the Interior, in matters involving the disposition of the public lands, the procedure that now exists is the gradual out-growth of the administration of different laws authorizing the sale or entry of public lands, and settlement of disputed rights incident thereto; a jurisdiction that is now no more open to question than if it had been conferred by general statute.

It has often been the subject of comment, and sometimes of criticism, that in our present public land system no right of appeal lies from the Secretary of the Interior to the higher courts; and from time to time bills have been introduced in Congress looking to such a modification of our present procedure, but thus far with no result. The fundamental reason, however, for not disturbing the present line of procedure lies in the fact that while the decisions of the Land Department are final on all matters of fact, and in that respect, not subject to review in the courts, if a mistake of law is made in the adjudication of rights before the Land Department, it may be corrected on review in the courts.

While it is true under our present system, that rules of practice are provided under which orderly procedure is secured, nevertheless no want of skill on the part of counsel who presents an appeal, or the claimant himself, if he has no attorney, will prevent the most careful consideration of the merits of the case. This feature of our procedure, also operates to limit the public land jurisdiction to the Land Department, for no system recognizing the right of appeal to the courts could be so devised as to obviate the necessity for the employment of counsel at every step in such proceeding, and the accumulation of court costs, matters of extreme importance to the average litigant before the Land Department. The procedure now followed in the Department is the result of many years experience that has crystalized in a system that, at the least expense, secures for each public land claimant a fair and full hearing as to the merits of his case. The costs arising therefrom are but slight, the employment of counsel is a matter entirely with public land claimants, as the duty to examine carefully into the law and facts of every case, with the aid of trained legal experts, is undertaken by the Department itself, aside from any assistance it may receive from counsel for either party. If mistakes of law are made under our present system, the courts are open for the correction of errors.

The jurisdiction of the Interior Department therefore, with respect to the disposition of public lands is unique, quasi judicial in its character, and carries with it consequent obligations upon members of the land service that we should at all times keep well in mind. From the inception of a case, either an application for a tract of land, or a contest between rival applicants therefor, it is the duty of every official in our service carefully to acquaint himself with the rights of the parties applicant under the existing law, and so make up the record, and adjudicate the case, as to afford a complete history of the entire transaction, from which, if an appeal is taken no failure of justice can result from want of a careful understanding as to the true merits of the case. As to the law, all branches of the service charged with duties of adjudication are amply equipped with the statutes, with the regulations and instructions thereunder, the decisions of the General Land Office and Department of the Interior, as well as the courts, all of which should be utilized to the fullest extent in order that we may make as few mistakes as possible as to existent rights under the law.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 5.

Surveying districts are formed with a view to economy and efficiency of administration and therefore with consideration primarily of the extent of the areas (by states) remaining subject to survey, and their relation to one another with respect to transportation facilities. It is consequently but natural that Arizona and California because of their favorable geographical relation to one another, their excellent interstate transportation facilities, and the similarity of their survey problems, should be grouped as Surveying District No. 5.

Early History.

Arizona and California were both formed from areas that had been from the time of their discovery up until their acquirement by the United States a part of old Mexico. California was carved wholly from the territory ceded by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, and Arizona largely therefrom, but also in addition thereto from the greater part of the Gadsden Purchase of December 30, 1853. The history of discovery and exploration of the two states is similar in many respects. California was first visited by the Spaniards, led by Cabrillo, who went up the Colorado River in 1540. Two years later Cabrillo made extensive explorations along the coast in the Santa Barbara region. In 1579 Sir Francis Drake sailed along the coast as far north as the 43rd Parallel of North Latitude. He named the country New Albion, but did not, as has been sometimes supposed, enter the bay of San Francisco. It was in 1602 and '03 that Vizcaino explored the bays of San Diego and Monterey and sailed north as far as Point Reyes. Between the years 1769 and 1823 the Spanish Missions were established throughout the territory of California. The first was at San Diego and the last at Sonoma. The first American emigrant wagon entered California in 1826 and marked the beginning of the steady flow of emigration to the golden west. In 1846 the region was declared a territory of the United States, and on September 9, 1850, was admitted as a state.

Arizona was explored about the same time that the early Spaniards entered California. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, who had explored the valley of the Rio Grande in what is now New Mexico in 1536, is perhaps responsible for the first expedition of Europeans that was sent northerly from the City of Mexico to what is now the state of Arizona. This expedition was led by the Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza, who in 1539 entered the state near the southeast corner and proceeded to the Santa Cruz Valley. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, guided by Fray Marcos, traveled over the same route in 1540, some members of his expedition exploring as far as the Moqui Indian country and the Grand Canon of the Colorado River. It was Coronado who first called the country, together with New Mexico, and other parts of the southwest, New Granada. Arizona remained a part of New Mexico until February 24, 1863, when it was made an independent territory. It was ad-

mitted to the Union February 14, 1912.

Surveying History.

As soon as California was admitted to statehood in 1850, the office of Surveyor General was created and a Surveyor General appointed. Steps were immediately taken to proceed with the survey of the public domain within the state. On the other hand although surveys were inaugurated at only a little later date, it was some time before Arizona was made a separate surveying district.

Up to the time of Arizona's becoming an independent territory and for a few years thereafter, surveying operations were carried on under the jurisdiction of the Surveyor General at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In March, 1867, the territory was placed under the jurisdiction of the California office, and all of the original records relating to Arizona surveys were transferred by the Surveyor General at Santa Fe to the Surveyor General at San Francisco. The latter office retained jurisdiction over Arizona surveys until July 11, 1870, when Arizona was created a separate surveying district with a surveyor general of its own. John Wasson was the first appointee to this office.

While the territory of Arizona was a part of the New Mexico surveying district, measures were adopted for the establishment of the Gila and Salt River Meridian and Base Line, and s system of Standard Parallels. A contract for the execution of a part of this work was let by John A. Clark, U. S. Surveyor General for the District of New Mexico and Arizona, to William H. Pierce, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, December 15, 1866. Pierce's first work was the fixation and astronomical determination of position of the initial point of the Gila and Salt River Principal Meridian and Base Line. This he did in the early spring of 1867, and also, although frequently interrupted by hostile bands of Indians, succeeded in running and marking the Base Line for a distance of 36 miles east of the initial point, and in extending the Gila and Salt River Principal Meridian north from its intersection with the Base Line at the mouth of the Salt River, for a distance of 24 miles, from which termination the First Standard Parallel North was extended 42 miles east and a like distance west. All surveys in Arizona with the exception of those of a few townships in the extreme northeastern corner of the state under the Navajo Base and Meridian are referred to the Gila and Salt River Principal Meridian and Base Line. It may be remarked in passing that the initial point of this survey system is on a conical hill about 150 feet in height on the south side of the Gila River. It was here that the Mexican Boundary Commission in 1851 established a monument to mark the mouth of the Salt River. The early subdivisional surveys in Arizona were made by Wilfrid F. Ingalls, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, of Ts. 1 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 E., and Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 2 E., and by George P. Ingalls, U.S. Deputy Surveyor, of Ts. 2 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 E., Ts. 3 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., and Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 1 W., G. & S. R. B. & M., which were all executed in the year 1868.

The surveys of California are referred to three Principal Meridians and Base Lines, located geographically as follows: First, the Mount Diablo Meridian, which coincides with 117° 54' W. from Greenwich and intersects the Base Line on the summit of Mount Diablo, from which it takes its name, in Lat. 37° 53' N. All public land surveys in central and northern California east of the coast range of mountains, and in Nevada, are a part of this system. Second, the San Bernardino Meridian in Long. 116° 56' W. which intersects the Base Line at Mount San Bernardino in Lat. 34° 06' N. The surveys of southern California are referred to this Meridian and Base Line; and third, the Humboldt Meridian in Long. 124° 11' W., which intersects the Base Line on the summit of Mount Pierce in Lat. 40° 25' 30" N. The surveys in the northwestern corner of California lying west of the coast range of mountains are referred to this Base and Meridian. Subdivisional surveys were commenced in California in the year 1852 and were extended with great rapidity over the surveyable areas of the state.

District No. 5, like District No. 4, has also been called upon to survey, in addition to its survey of the public domain, various and extensive Spanish and Mexican grants of lands to private individuals. It will be recalled that both the Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden treaties protected the bona fide rights of claimants within the territory ceded by Mexico to grants of lands made them by sovereigns and governments. Upon acquisition of the new territory it became the duty of the United States to survey such of these claims as were determined valid as a basis for and also in order to segregate them from the public domain. This has been no easy task and in many cases has led to serious dispute and litigation.

Many of the various state boundaries of district No. 5 received careful attention in the matter of survey, while others show signs of having been too hurriedly executed. The east boundary of Arizona, which is the west boundary of New Mexico, is defined as that portion of the 32nd degree of Longitude West from Washington (109° 02' 59.25" Greenwich Mer.) included between Parallels 31° 20' and 37° of North Latitude. This boundary was surveyed by Chandler Robbins, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in the year 1875 under his contract dated April 12, 1875. The south boundary of Arizona, which is coincident with the international boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as defined by the terms of the treaty in connection with the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, follows the Parallel of 31° 21' N. Lat. from the 32nd to the 34th degree of Long. W. from Washington, thence on a straight line to a point at the center of the Colorado River 20 miles below the middle of the stream of the Rio Gila where it enters the Colorado River. The original survey of this boundary was made between the years 1849 and 1856 by Andrew B. Gray and Jose Salizar, under the direction of Col. John B. Wheeler, representing the United States, and Gen. Pedro Garcia, representing the Republic of Mexico. As settlement grew along this boundary line, the necessity for marking the line more in detail and more permanently became apparent. A resurvey was accordingly made in 1892-94 of the entire line by Col. J. W. Barlow, on behalf of the United States,

and Jacobo Blanco, on behalf of the Republic of Mexico.

Arizona's western boundary follows the center of the Colorado River from the point of intersection of the south boundary 20 miles below the mouth of the Gila, to the point of intersection with the 37th degree of Long. W. from Washington, thence along said meridian to its intersection with the 37th Parallel of N. Lat., which forms the north boundary of the state. That portion of the west boundary of Arizona between the Colorado River and the 37th Parallel of North Latitude was surveyed by Isaac B. James, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in the year 1870. The 37th Parallel of North Latitude between the 32nd and 37th degrees of Longitude West from Washington was established by Howard B. Carpenter, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in 1901, under a contract with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated October 13, 1900.

California's boundaries also received early attention in the matter of survey. The south boundary which is coincident with the international boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, was fixed as to position by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the terms of which stipulated that in order to preclude the difficulty of tracing out on the ground the line separating the limits of upper and lower California, it was agreed that the boundary between the two districts should consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila where it unites with the Colorado, to a point one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, as shown on the plat of that port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Patoza, second sailing master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802 in the atlas of the "Voyage of the Schooners Sutil and Mexicana." This line was originally surveyed between the years 1849-56 along with the southern boundaries of New Mexico and Arizona by Andrew B. Gray and Jose Salizar, under the direction of Col. Wheeler, and Gen. Garcia, and was remarked and remonumented in the resurvey of the international boundary from 1892 to 1894 by Col. Barlow and Jacobo Blanco.

The east boundary of California follows the center line of the Colorado River from the middle of the Gila River where it enters the Colorado, to the point of intersection with the 35th Parallel of North Latitude, which is the southernmost point of the state of Nevada, thence on a single course in a northwesterly direction along the southern boundary of Nevada to the point of intersection of Parallel 39° N. Lat. with the 120th Meridian of Longitude West from Greenwich, thence north to an intersection with the 42nd Parallel of North Latitude, which was the defining limit on the north of the territory ceded by Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That portion of this boundary line from the Colorado River to the 42nd Parallel of North Latitude was established in 1873 by Alexander von Schmidt, but later resurveyed by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. This latter line, although recognized for jurisdictional purposes by the legislatures of both states, has never been connected with the public land surveys through which it passes, nor indeed has it ever been monumented by suitable mile monuments. The north boundary along the 42nd Parallel of North Latitude west to the Pacific Ocean was surveyed and marked by Daniel G. Major, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer,

in 1868 and '69.

In General.

California's more early settlement necessitated early and extensive surveys. At the time of the inauguration of the Direct System of Surveys in 1910, there were no large areas of public land remaining susceptible of survey under the various provisions of the survey act. There were, however, many small isolated tracts yet to be surveyed, railroad lands, Indian lands, and a number of field investigations to be made and surveys in connection therewith arising from problems growing out of the Spanish land grants and private land claims.

Arizona's development, measured, as it were, by the surveyors' chain, has been more gradual. As a consequence, the advent of the Direct System found large areas of public and railroad lands awaiting survey. The wisdom of the plan pursued by Congress of appropriating in lump sum for the entire surveying work of the Land Service and of authorizing the allotment of this sum by the Secretary of the Interior to the various public land districts in accordance with the various legitimate demands for surveys from wherever they might emanate has never been better exemplified than in its application to District No. 5. In California it has admitted of the completion by survey of areas not included by the earlier surveys and of the making of urgent field investigations, and in Arizona it has expedited and made possible the settlement of extensive areas on the public domain and indirectly the taxing of millions of acres owned by the railroads within the state.

As the season advances the reports concerning the use of motor trucks become more favorable. By the close of the season some very interesting figures can be furnished to show the efficiency and economy of motor trucks as compared with horses and wagons.

Herman Jaeckel, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 2, has finished his second visit to all Colorado field surveying parties and has started on his second round of the Wyoming camps.

N. B. Sweitzer, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 3, has recently returned from visiting the surveying camps in the Black Hills. He reports that everything is running smoothly but that there, as elsewhere, the labor question is the one big problem.

The Bureau of Aircraft Production of the War Department through the Spruce Production Division thereof has recently agreed to furnish the

General Land Office a limited number of soldiers qualified as woodsmen and camp cooks to work on the surveying parties operating in the spruce forests in Washington, particularly in the Hoh and Clearwater districts.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, is in New Mexico temporarily, assisting in the field investigation of certain old surveys with which he has had previous experience. He will return to his home district about September 7th.

John P. Walker, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 9, has lately passed the examinations and expects to enter the Engineer Corps of the Army this fall.

Joseph A. Ganong, Chief Draftsman in the office of the Surveyor General for Oregon and a former U. S. Surveyor, has been appointed Cadastral Engineer temporarily in order that he might execute in the field certain segregation surveys in T. 12 S., Rs. 42 and 43 E., W. M., Oregon, known as Group No. 43, Oregon. It is estimated that the field work will occupy Mr. Ganong about four weeks. Upon its completion he will resume his duties as chief draftsman in the Oregon office.

Howard G. Mason, U. S. Transitman, District No. 6, has enlisted in the Army, and reported at Fort Riley, Kansas, for training in the Engineer Corps.

James W. Scanlan, U. S. Transitman, District No. 3, was taken sick shortly after being drafted and was left in the hospital at Camp Funston when the 89th Division sailed for Europe. He has since recovered and is now in the East with a division composed largely of southern troops. He expects to sail shortly.

A letter has been received from Albert Smith, Jr., late U. S. Surveyor, from the Philippine Islands, stating that Major W. Morris Chubb is their Battalion Commander. Mr. Chubb, it will be remembered, was at one time an Examiner of Surveys of the General Land Office under the old system, and later a U. S. Surveyor under the Direct System of surveys. He passed an examination for the Engineer Corps of the regular army about six years ago and was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant of Engineers shortly thereafter. Most of Major Chubb's army life has been spent in the Philippine Islands.

It is rumored that Major Norman King, formerly chief clerk of the office of the U. S. Surveyor General at Santa Fe, sailed from an Atlantic port last month for France.

A letter received at the office of the Supervisor of Surveys at Denver, from Alton O. Stinson, former U. S. Surveyor in the Field Surveying Service, states that he is a sergeant in Co. "B" of the 527th Engineers, now in France. Mr. Stinson also says that Basil C. Perkins and Philip L. Inch are working in the same office with him and are quartered in neighboring barracks. He further adds:

> "We are so far from the front here that it is hard to imagine we are taking any vital part in the war and there is, as a consequence, considerable grumbling among the men at their hard luck."

MORA GRANT.

The location of the east and west boundaries of the Mora Grant in New Mexico is now engaging the attention of the survey branch of this office, as well as that of the law officers. For many years there has been a doubt as to the proper identification of one of the "calls" of the west boundary of the grant, which provides that the line shall run through the "Estillero" and, although the Government has had the line surveyed by one of the deputy surveyors of New Mexico under the Surveyor General, the fixation by him has not been accepted. Several subsequent attempts were made by the Government to ascertain the correct location, or one which will satisfy the terms of the patent, but none has been formally adopted or agreed upon by the grant owners, and this office. A suit has been instituted in the Federal Court at Santa Fe to decide the matter, and Supervisor of Surveys Johnson and Judge McPhaul were commissioned to assist the U. S. District Attorney in presenting the Government's side of the case.

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN ALASKA.

(Extract from the Annual Report of the Surveyor General).

In extent Alaska is an Empire. It is about one-fifth the area of the United States, containing approximately 375,000,000 acres of land. Being of such wide extent, it has a variety of climates. Generally speaking, it may be said that on the portion of it lying south of the Yukon River, the growing of crops of one kind or another is practicable, while in favored localities in the northern temperate zone will mature. Nearly the whole of said portion of the Territory, excepting where too mountainous, is well adapted to stock raising, as a luxurious growth of nutritious grasses abound.

For causes hereinafter explained, settlement of the agricultural portions of the Territory has been slow, consequently, but few applications and petitions for the extension of public land surveys have been received. The two greatest reasons for this are that the people who have heretofore come to Alaska are not farmers, but have been lured here by the gold and other minerals which abound so plentifully in its mountains and gulches; and because of the lack of facilities for reaching the agricultural lands, which, for the most part, are situated in valleys in the interior, remote from established lines of transportation.

The cost of reaching the cultivable lands with farming equipment and household goods, and of transporting the products of the farm to market, is so great as to deter settlement upon them by homeseekers. When this handicap is overcome, - and with the advent of the Government Railroad it will be in some localities at least, - settlement will be more rapid.

This is true of the Susitna Valley which, from information gleaned from many sources, contains the largest and best body of agricultural land in the Territory. The climate of the valley is probably finer than any other locality of similar extent in Alaska, having fair and clear weather in the spring and summer months, with just enough rainfall to supply the needs of growing crops.

In further extending the surveys in this valley, it is respectfully suggested that in the future more care be given in selecting the lands to be surveyed; that only the best and most adaptable land for cultivation and settlement be selected for survey and that the survey of large tracts of swamp land be omitted. This should be done even if it will result in the survey of non-contiguous townships.

There is also need of additional surveys in the Tanana Valley, especially in the vicinity of and including the hot springs, the lower part of the valley and along the Valdez trail up as far as Richardson.

The Tanana Valley is undoubtedly the best grain country in Alaska, and there is considerable agitation about erecting a flour mill at Fairbanks.

There are many settlers on Kodiak Island, which contains fine pasture land, and it has been demonstrated that stock can be profitably raised there, red top and other nutritious grasses being abundant. Similar conditions prevail in many of the valleys of the coast of southwestern and southeastern Alaska and on some islands of the Aleutian and Alexander Archipelagoes.

There are about 100 square miles of agriculture land in the Chilkat Valley, and there are at least fifty homesteaders, some of them having as much as thirty acres under cultivation. They ship their products to all parts of southeastern Alaska and even to Seattle, Washington.

There are a number of settlers in the Eagle River Valley, where the advantages of settlement are equally as good as in the Chilkat Valley.

The Chilkat and Eagle River Valleys are being fast settled and the settlers should be given title to their homes. To survey the valleys will require independent base and meridian lines, but the surveys should be made without delay.

To avoid complications with Indian claims and to adjust conflicts, the policy of surveying Indian Allotments should be renewed without delay.

Homesteaders who settle in good faith on land not embraced in the public surveys should have their claims surveyed at the Government's expense and not at their own expense as now required.

In view of the conditions herein stated, it is considered that the estimate of $50,000.00 for the Surveying Service is conservative.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, "MORRILL ACT" OF 1862.

How vitally significant a part the "public lands" of the United States have played throughout the entire history of the country from 1776 down, may be inferred from the importance attached to them by the Revolutionary Fathers. Thus, even during the war for independence little Maryland held up the Articles of Confederation (the forerunner of the constitution of 1787-9) from unanimous adoption and actual operation until assured of a satisfactory disposition of the vast Western land grants or claims of Virginia and other States (see, inter al., "Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States," vol. 3, Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science; also, the governmental publication, The Public Domain, A. D. 1884, chap. 3).

Of the several causes of friction amongst the thirteen petty republics of those early days, the jealousy between the "large" and "small" States was probably the most potent. The small States feared an ever increasing disparity in population, wealth and power, if certain of the larger States were left to hold on to their extensive hinterlands, to which they laid claim under old crown grants, treaties with the Indians, etc., etc.; rather, in simple fairness and justice to all members of the Confederacy, the smaller States contended, make these hinterlands over into a common resource for all. Ultimately the larger States yielded and by formal cessions handed over the great West to the United States generally. Thus originated the public-land holdings of the federal government, which became extended to later acquisitions of territory west of the Mississippi.

This origin of the public domain should be borne in mind in examining the policy pursued in the management and disposition of that domain - as a common fund and asset of all the States, old or new, whether themselves including public lands within their borders or not. A direct application of this underlying idea is to be found in the "Morrill Land-Grant Act" of July 2, 1862 (12 Stat., 503), and later acts amending or supplementing it. The original act was fathered by Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont.

These acts provide a grant to every State, for the benefits of agricultural and mechanical colleges, of 30,000 acres of (nonmineral) public land "for each Senator and Representative in Congress," the granted land to be selected in place by the States in cases where they have, within their respective limits, sufficient available land "subject to sale at private entry at $1.25 per acre;" otherwise, land scrip to the proper amount to be issued, such scrip in no case to be located within the limits of a State (or Territory) by another State, but only by assignees of the grantee State. Up to 10 percent of the sale price received for land or scrip may be used, if authorized by the State legislature, "for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms," but the balance must be kept intact for the continued support of the schools, and invested so as to yield not less than 5 per cent interest, all the expenses of management to be borne by the State directly, and not deducted from the proceeds of sale. The States were given a time limit of two years from the date of the original act to accept its provisions, and five years for providing, in each case, "not less than one college". The act of April 14, 1864 (13 Stat., 47), extended the time for acceptance to two years from the latter act, expressly included the Territories under the provisions of the original act and extended the benefits of the two acts to the new State of West Virginia. The act of July 23, 1866 (14 Stat., 208), provided a further extension of the time for acceptance, allowed all new States three years after admission to the Union for acceptance and five years in all cases after acceptance for providing the college or colleges. The act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 484), liberalized the former provisions regulating the manner of investing the school funds. No minimum sale price for the land or scrip was prescribed by Congress.

The Bureau of Education, through the Commissioner of Education and Mr. Benjamin F. Andrews, specialist in Land-grant College Statistics, has collected a great deal of data on the administration of these land-grant college acts in the various States, and these data are collated and published in the Bureau's Bulletin, 1918, No. 13. (Copies of this bulletin may be had, at 10 cents each, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office). The bulletin is a pamphlet of 63 pages and includes a reprint in full of the several pertinent acts, certain tables illustrating the detailed data, and a "General Discussion."

As remarked by Mr. Andrews (page 11),

> "In the management of their allotments great diversity was shown by the different States; some sacrificed their holdings for a very small price; others, by withholding them from sale for a time, ultimately obtained a fair value for them. * * * * The States that located the

actual acres also had varied experiences; some located lands that were held by the federal Government at double minimum price and therefore received only one acre of land for two acres of the grant; other causes intervened in some cases to make the location of the exact amount of the grant impossible."

The acts appear to contemplate the sale of all the land granted; but in some instances leasing has been resorted to. A table (at pp. 62-63 of the bulletin) gives the names of the various "land-grant colleges" in the several States, with dates of organization and other information. A table (pp. 60-61) gives in detail, State by State, the status of the "land-grant fund as of June 30, 1914," including the acreage to which each individual State is entitled, the unsold acreage, the total sale price of land or scrip, and the total yearly income. The three new States of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have as yet no income reported to their credit. Computing the income, State by State, as given in this table, as on the basis of the prescribed 5 percent of the sale price for the total acreage granted (whether all the lands for the particular State are actually sold, or not), it is found that North Dakota has realized the highest price, $9.48 an acre, and Rhode Island the lowest, $0.41. This is rather representative of the comparative showings between the public-land and the non-public-land States, and between the newer and the older States; the former class in each case having the larger proceeds to its credit. But to this general rule there are certain exceptions: thus, Virginia's $2.06 an acre far exceeds Arkansas' $0.46, and Wyoming at $1.82 is badly outstripped by California with her $5.63.

In his letter of transmittal to the Secretary, Commissioner Claxton points out that the act of July 2, 1862, "led to the establishment of a group of higher institutions, at least one in each State, having direct relations with the Federal Government and dedicated to a common purpose. The purpose as stated in the act was 'the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.'"

The Commissioner further remarks:

"In most of the fields in which these colleges now give training, however, there was not in 1862 an organized body of scientific knowledge sufficient to furnish working material for courses such as higher institutions are expected to give. Before the common purpose which has informed these colleges could be partially realized, it has been necessary by research and experimentation to develop several sciences and to organize the applications of them into scientific professional curricula. The land-grant colleges have contributed largely to the accomplishment of these things. Their efforts have led to the establishment of several new professions, to the stimulation of new achievement in both the great industrial fields to which they minister, to the higher training of numerous young persons who could not or would not

have sought it in the older channels, and to the profound modification of both the doctrine and the content of higher education throughout the country. The influence which these colleges have had on the development of American life is perhaps the most far-reaching influence that has come from any educational source in the half century since the passage of the land-grant act. Taken together, these institutions represent America's most distinctive contribution to higher educational theory and practice."

This grant laid the foundation for the agricultural and mechanical colleges of the country. Unconsciously, thinking then only of a better industrial training of the youth of the country, what better preparation could have been made for the world war in which we now find ourselves playing so important a part. Farmers and engineers, producers of food and builders of armament, railroads and ships; thousands of the products of these colleges are today contributing their part in this war of resources and industry as well as of men. The wisdom and foresight that provided for the "Land Grant Colleges" can scarcely be overstated.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD SERVICE.

Portland Field Division.

Mr. H. W. McFarren, formerly a mineral inspector of the General Land Office, working in the Santa Fe Field Division, is now a Captain in the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps of the United States Army and is stationed somewhere in France. Two or three months ago Mineral Inspector Horace R. Burritt received a very interesting letter from Mr. McFarren regarding conditions there.

Mr. E. A. Albrecht, who has been employed as a clerk in the headquarters office of the Portland Field Division since 1911, recently tendered his resignation effective August 1st. Mr. Albrecht was formerly a clerk at the headquarters office of the old Boise Field Division. He is now employed in the office of the Northwest Steel Company, a shipbuilding firm here in Portland.

A fugitive from justice for about a year, has recently been captured and sentenced to six months imprisonment by the Federal Court at Portland, Oregon. The charge against him was perjury, he having sworn falsely in connection with an application to make homestead entry in the Lakeview, Oregon, Land District, that he had not previously made a homestead entry. Upon his capture he entered a plea of guilty.

Edward Doyle, a special agent in the Denver Division, recently arrived here to do some work in connection with some hearings and other cases which he investigated during the period that he was a member of the force of this division.

Mr. J. H. Carnahan, formerly a special agent of this and the Alaskan Field Divisions, successively, is now a Lieutenant in a Machine Gun Company of the United States Army. Mr. Carnahan's present station is not known to this office. Before entering the Army he had been engaged for several years in the practice of law at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Mr. G. A. Benedict, formerly a special agent of this division and later engaged in the practice of law here in Portland, is now connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. S. Boyer, a special agent of this division, has just returned from an extensive trip in the eastern states on official business.

Recently this office had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Ira Lantz, former Chief of Field Division at Helena, who was en route from that point to his new station at San Francisco. Mr. Lantz was accompanied by his two daughters.

The Chief of the Portland Field Division wishes to record his approval of the recommendation made by a special agent in charge of hearings in an article appearing on pages 34 to 36, inclusive, of the June number of the Land Service Bulletin, entitled "Suggested Changes in the Act of January 31, 1903, Providing for the Compulsory Attendance of Witnesses at Land Hearings." It would be a great saving to the Government of both time and money if witnesses could be subpoenaed to hearings within a radius of 50 or 100 miles from their places of residence regardless of county boundaries.

Mr. J. A. Moore, a special agent of the Portland Division, and Mr. Kenneth Bain, son of Virginia M. Bain, a clerk of the Portland Division, recently attended, for a period of one month, the training camp for Army officers held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Santa Fe Field Division.

In the service flag which hangs in the office at Division Headquarters of the Santa Fe Field Division are five stars, for Herbert W. MacFarren, William S. Towner, Herbert V. Betts, Harry A. Ferris and Reese P. Fullerton. May none of these stars be changed to gold is the fervent wish of all of us. Messrs. MacFarren and Ferris formerly were Mineral Examiners in this Division; Messrs. Towner and Fullerton were Special Agents; and Mr. Betts was Clerk & Stenographer. The last we heard from Mr. MacFarren he was Captain of Engineers encamped at a South Carolina point, though he is probably "Over There" now. Our latest address from Mr. Towner is Care Headquarters Detachment, 312th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Dix, New Jersey, probably preparatory to going "Over There." Mr. Betts now is in the Officers' Training Camp, Machine Gun Branch, Camp Hancock, Ga. Our latest address for Mr. Ferris is A. E. F., Camp Merritt, N. J., though he too probably is now "Over There." Mr. Fullerton's address is Headquarters Company, 209th Engineers, Camp Forrest, Ga.

Chief of Santa Fe Field Division recently received word that his brother, Lieut. Oscar C. Gibbs had arrived safely overseas. Lieut. Gibbs was at one time Special Agent of the General Land Office assigned to the Santa Fe Field Division.

Stockdrive word in the Santa Fe Field Division is going forward apace. Soon, we expect to report that New Mexico is entirely cleaned up. However, there remain several of the Forest Service suggestions in Arizona that must be given as early attention as possible. Special Agents James A. Ramsey and Thomas A. Whelan are devoting their exclusive attention to this stockdrive work and Special Agent Dayton V. Mulhern is devoting a portion of his time to it.

Messrs. J. L. Thomas of Utah; Tyler Berry of Tennessee; and Homer J. Williams of Mississippi have been appointed as Special Agents and have been assigned to duty in the Santa Fe Field Division.

A STORY OF THE MINOT LAND OFFICE.

In rummaging through records of the Interior Department in Washington the other day one of the most unique official reports probably ever made by a government official was exhumed. The document referred to was a regular report made by inspector of Land Offices Hills, of the regular staff, and was made to Hon. Binger Herman, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and bears date of April, 1901. It certainly is a work of art in its line and entitles Inspector Hills, the author to a place in the hall of fame along with George Ade and "Dooley" Dunne.

After the customary and necessary formal and deferential introduction of the communication, always followed by an official to his superior officer, the inspector jumps right into his subject and says:

"Outside of register and receiver's desk, Densmore typewriter and safe, the outfit looks very much as though it may

have come over in the Mayflower. One blank case stands upon two soap boxes, and the boxes are not plumb with each other. The stove in one room is minus two legs, and bricks are substituted. I am unable to diagnose the complaint of the stove pipe; however, I know it's something serious. The feather duster has three quills left, and to make a very long story short, "its a royal outfit,' and as I passed from one department to the other I concluded it looked more like a side hill second hand store than it does a United States Land Office. In the room next to the vault where two of the clerks are quartered, I found an old gasoline stove with cooking outfit, and a flock of geese, ducks, woodchucks, coyotes, etc., which had been prepared some years ago by a taxidermist. In the smaller of these rooms I found what looked like the upheaval of an old graveyard, as upon an old table and in among the debris and rubbish were skull bones, mummies and hobgoblins. Not being versed in the art, I am unable to explain their value. Take these decorations and have them covered with a thick dust that has been permitted to lay undisturbed ever since the land office has been located here, and it is no wonder that one of the clerks, is languishing in the pest house with a dose of small-pox, for there is no telling what fermentation is going on in such places. The agitation must be great. I know it is with me, but I concluded to face it and take my changes. It is admitted by the entire office force that these conditions have existed during the life of this office, and when I call attention to these points, they wonder, if this was not pleasing, that former inspectors did not complain. I do not heed such arguments but have a pledge that the entire room shall be repapered, painted and renovated and that all of this rubbish of every kind and nature shall be removed from the premises. I fumigate myself after each visit to the office, and it is very unpleasant to be personal, but I can avoid it by asking the Hon. Commissioner if he has ever experienced a receiver who never looks where he is going to sit down, who shaves once in seven weeks, and has whiskers that flourish upon the high spots only, who indulges in the use of a cob pipe during most of the office hours, who walks at least twice around the stove when he starts for the safe to deposit fourteen dollars taken for a homestead entry, and a register who stoops in crossing the street to get under the electric light wires, who combs his hair with a whisk broom, who cleans his necktie with a piece of sand paper, and when he changes his shirt and other linen he simply puts on that which he took off ten days previous without being laundered. You may never have seen men thus described, but I will say I have."

TOWNSITES.

Wakea, Montana.

On the application of the clerk of the school district at Wakea, in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, for title to block one, platted as "School Reserve," in Wakea townsite, the Department on August 7, 1918,

held that section 14 of the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), specifically directs that the lots in the townsites in said Indian Reservation be disposed of as prescribed in section 2381 U. S. Rev. Stats., and there is no authority to donate said block to the school district, and it can only purchase the same at public sale after due appraisement.

Radio Station.

July 12, 1918, Executive Order No. 2909 was issued, withdrawing certain lots in Craig townsite on Klawak Inlet Prince of Wales Island, within the Tongass National Forest, for the Signal Corps Radio Station.

Randlett, Utah.

The director of the Reclamation Service, on August 1st, requested that the further sale of town lots in Randlett townsite in the Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, be suspended during consideration of the withdrawal of the townsite for Ouray reservoir site purposes. The matter is under consideration looking to compliance with said request.

Lawton, Oklahoma.

The office has been for several months sending out notices to delinquent purchasers of lots in the North Addition to Lawton, Oklahoma. A large amount of work has been expended in computing the amount due on each lot, and in sending out the notices, and the work is only about half completed. The claimants are all practically paying the amounts found due. As fast as each certificate of entry is received it is approved for patenting. It may be of interest to give a slight sketch of the history of the creation of the City of Lawton.

Under the act of March 3, 1901, a half section of land in the Comanche Indian Reservation was set aside and surveyed into lots, blocks, and public reserves as the county seat of Comanche County to be named Lawton, and J. R. Hampton was designated as a commissioner to sell the lots at public sale for cash. August 6, the sale began and closed August 30, 1901. The land was unoccupied, wild land, 30 miles from the nearest station. The commissioner each day after the sale was accompanied by a military escort of ten cavalrymen to the railroad station to deposit that day's proceeds of sales. A detachment of cavalry was also stationed at the townsite to safeguard the proceeds of sale.

There were 1428 lots, outside of the reserved lots and blocks, in the townsite, all of which were sold at from $30 to $3,545 per lot, aggregating $414,845. The lots were divided into business lots of 3500 sq. ft., and residence lots of 7000 sq. ft. Each purchaser was limited to one business and one residence lot. The act required the proceeds to be devoted to erecting public buildings and the public improvements in said city.

Mr. Woods drew No. 1 in the drawing, at the general opening, and entered the four forties just south of the townsite, and Miss Beal

drew No. 2, and located on the four forties south of Wood's entry. Each of them commuted their entries for townsite purposes at $10 per acre under section 22 of the act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 91). They realized handsomely out of their addition to the town.

In November and December, 1908, under the act of March 27, 1908 (35 Stat., 49), a half section of land adjoining Lawton on the north, designated North Addition to Lawton, and which had been subdivided into lots, was sold at public sale, $50 of the bid price being paid at time of sale on each lot and the balance to be paid in installments. The deferred installments were made payable under Act of February 18, 1909 (35 Stat., 637), in eight payments with interest at four per cent per annum from February 1, 1909. The payments were to be made semiannually on the first days of July and January in each year.

This addition contained 66 blocks, three of which were designated "Public Reserves," and the other 63 blocks were subdivided into 984 lots all of which were sold for $282,095. No lot has as yet been declared forfeited, and it is believed that no declaration of forfeiture will be necessary in any case. Much delay and difficulty has been encountered by transfers of purchase. The Department has held that transferees can not be recognized, and entry and patent must issue to the original purchasers.

The City is among the most prosperous in the State and is quite a railroad center. The outlook for the future is good.

NAVAL RESERVATION.

Virginia Key, Florida.

On August 23, 1918, the President signed an Executive order by which the lands in the Virginia Key abandoned military reservation, Florida, comprising 66.12 acres in T. 54 S., R. 42 E., Talla. Mer., were reserved for naval purposes. The lands have been used by the Naval Air Station of Miami, for a target range, and the Navy Department desired to continue its activities at said station.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

The United States School Gardens are now far enough along to enable an estimate to be made of the children's contribution to the food supply.

One million five hundred thousand boys and girls are enrolled in the garden army.

They are cultivating something over twelve hundred thousand war gardens - the discrepancy between this number and the total of the wearers of the U. S. S. G. insignia being the aggregate of gardens that have failed because of abandonment, drought, flood, or the taking of the garden space for building or other purposes.

The crop reports that have come in indicate that the average patch cultivated by the youngsters is a little over one-fifteenth of an acre. The products which range from parsnips to pigs, and from turnips to turkeys, average approximately $500 an acre. In other words, the school children of America will have this year contributed not less than $50,000,000 worth of food products to the economy of the war. Because this food is consumed at home or marketed in the immediate vicinity where it is grown, it is calculated that the children have given Railway Director McAdoo the equivalent of 50,000 freight cars for the transportation of coal and other war necessities.

SCHOOL LANDS - IDENTIFICATION OF GRANT.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the United States vs. Sweet (38 Sup. Ct. Rep., 193), involving the school land grant to the State of Utah, has heretofore been noted in the Bulletin, and the consequent effect in the adjustment of the grant to that State, as well as others where the question of mineral exception may occur.

The statute making the grant to the State of Utah did not expressly exclude or include mineral lands, but the Supreme Court held that title to lands in such sections, of known mineral character at the time the grant became effective, did not pass to the State following decisions, theretofore rendered by the Court, to the effect that the grant must be read in the light of the mining laws, the school land indemnity law and the settled public policy respecting mineral lands. The title to designated sections, in so far as affected by mineral deposits depends upon the known character of the lands at date of grant, as to lands then surveyed, and at date of the acceptance of the survey, as to lands unsurveyed at date of grant. A grant of this character, however, calls for no further evidence of title as the statute in such case is both a grant and a conveyance. It is apparent therefore that, in the absence of some provision by which the known condition of the specified sections, at the date when the grant takes effect, can be ascertained, the title of the State must remain in doubt. If the State in such a case sells and conveys such lands to purchasers, as it did in the Sweet case, the title so taken may be defeated on proof of the known mineral character of the land when the grant became effective as it was in the Sweet case. To meet this condition, so far as such grants have been heretofore identified by survey, will require congressional action, but as to lands not yet identified by survey, the land office by an order of August 1, 1918, has adopted a procedure which it is believed will serve to effectually remove uncertainty of title under school grants so far as affected by mineral deposits.

The order follows:

ORDER

Chiefs of Divisions "E," "FS," and "G:"

In order to facilitate the examination of newly surveyed school

sections for mineral prior to acceptance of surveys, hereafter;

(a) Division "E," from the reports received in that division from the Surveyor General, Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors of Surveys, will immediately upon receipt of such reports, prepare and submit to Division "FS" a list of all townships and parts of townships, the survey of which has been completed in the field, indicating at the same time, if possible and as far as possible, the school sections surveyed.

(b) On receipt of such list, Division "FS" will refer same to the Geological Survey and request report as to the mineral or non-mineral character of all lands in school sections in place in such townships or parts of townships the survey of which has been completed in the field.

(c) Immediately on receipt of report from the Survey, that report will at once be referred to the proper Chief of Field Division for examination in the field or otherwise as the facts may warrant for the purpose of determining the mineral or non-mineral character of the school section lands.

(d) Chief of Field Division will make this report as soon as possible and on receipt thereof and of notice from Division "E" of the acceptance of the survey (such notice to be given "FS" in all cases) such report will be acted upon by Division "FS" and decision made as to whether or not any lands in school sections considered in the report shall be claimed by the United States as mineral in character, and, if so claimed, notice will be served on the state to that effect. Lands reported non-mineral in character, will be clearlisted to Division "G" for appropriate action.

(e) The plats of new surveys will not be sent to the Surveyor General for filing until inquiry has been made of Division "FS" as to the progress of the examination. In cases where the mineral report has not been received from the Chief of Field Division at the time the plat is ready for acceptance, unless report can be procured immediately from the Chief of Field Division, the plat will, nevertheless, be accepted and sent to the Surveyor General for filing in the usual way.

This Order has no relation to resurveys. It is applicable, however, to all surveys reported as completed but not as yet accepted and lists of these lands will be prepared at once by Division "E" and sent to Division "FS".

Care must be taken that classification of all school sections or portions thereof be reported to Division "O" for notation on the tract books and in addition that classifications of such sections or portions thereof as mineral be reported to Division "G" for notation on the records of that division.

MINNESOTA DRAINAGE.

On August 13, 1918, regulations were provided by which persons who had purchased what are known as entered lands in the State of Minnesota, sold by the State for non-payment of the drainage charges, and not redeemed by the entrymen within the period provided by the State laws, might acquire title to the lands from the United States. The regulations, in brief, provide for the giving of notice to the entrymen of the expiration of said period, in the manner provided by the State tax laws, and for the filing in the proper district land office in Minnesota of the certificate of the county auditor showing that such service of notice has been made and that the entryman has failed to redeem the land. Upon the filing of said certificate in the local land office, the entry is to be canceled and the purchaser at the sale of the lands by the state has ninety days within which to pay for the lands and make entry as provided in the Volstead act.

SALE OF SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington, August 16, 1918.

: Sale of former Sioux Indian lands.

Register and Receiver,
Pierre, South Dakota.
Sirs:

Under authority of the Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat., 1189), it is directed that the unallotted, unreserved and unentered former Sioux Indian lands in that part of Lyman County, South Dakota, situated in your land district, restored to the public domain by Section 21 of the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), be offered for sale under your supervision at not less that $1.25 per acre for cash at your office commencing October 2, 1918. You will include in the offering all lands which are not embraced in any valid existing right or in a withdrawal, on the date specified. The lands will be listed for sale in tracts and no sale will be made of a portion only of a listed tract.

The purchase price of the land must be paid before 4:30 o'clock p.m., on the day of sale, and any purchaser who fails to make such payment will forfeit all rights to the tract purchased which will be reoffered for sale on the following day and the person so defaulting will not thereafter be permitted to bid for or purchase any other tract at the sale.

Bids may be made in person or by agent but will not be received through the mail. Purchasers will not be required to show qualifications as to age, citizenship or otherwise, or furnish proof as to the character or condition of the lands.

You are hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations for the sale not in conflict herewith as the exigencies may require, and to reject any and all bids, which, in your opinion, are less than the actual cash value at which the lands offered should be sold.

All persons are warned against entering into any agreement, combination or conspiracy which will prevent any of said lands from selling advantageously, and all persons so offending will be prosecuted criminally under section 59 of the Criminal Code, which reads:

> "Whoever, before or at the time of the public sale, of any of the lands of the United States, shall bargain, contract, or agree, or attempt to bargain, contract, or agree with any other person, that the last-named person shall not bid upon or purchase the land so offered for sale, or any parcel thereof; or whoever by intimidation, combination, or unfair management shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any person from bidding upon or purchasing any tract of land so offered for sale, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

Post a copy of these regulations, with a list of the lands to be sold, in your office, and send copies to such postmasters, for posting, and to such newspapers, for publication as an item of news, as will give ample notice of the sale to the public.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN.

Commissioner.

Approved:

S. G. Hopkins,

Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington, August 16, 1918.

Schedule of former Sioux Indian lands to be sold pursuant to Departmental regulations approved August 16, 1918.

Tract No.	Subdivision	Section	Acreage
	T. 1 N., R. 27 E., B. H. M.		
1	SE¼ NW¼	11	40

Tract No.	Subdivision	Section	Acreage
	T. 2 N., R. 27 E., B. H. M.		
2	SE$\frac{1}{4}$ SE$\frac{1}{4}$	3	40
3	NE$\frac{1}{4}$ NW$\frac{1}{4}$	8	40
4	NW$\frac{1}{4}$ SE$\frac{1}{4}$	20	40
	T. 2 N., R. 28 E., B. H. M.		
5	NW$\frac{1}{4}$ NE$\frac{1}{4}$	11	40
	T. 2 S., R. 26 E., B. H. M.		
6	SE$\frac{1}{4}$ SE$\frac{1}{4}$	7	40
	T. 3 S., R. 27 E., B. H. M.		
7	NW$\frac{1}{4}$ SW$\frac{1}{4}$	3	40
8	NE$\frac{1}{4}$ SE$\frac{1}{4}$	4	40
	T. 3 S., R. 28 E., B. H. M.		
9	NW$\frac{1}{4}$ NE$\frac{1}{4}$	18	40
10	Lot 7	19	18.70
	T. 4 S., R. 28 E., B. H. M.		
11	Lot 1, N$\frac{1}{2}$ NE$\frac{1}{4}$ and NE$\frac{1}{4}$ NW$\frac{1}{4}$	1	152.20
	T. 3 S., R. 29 E., B. H. M.		
12	SW$\frac{1}{4}$ NE$\frac{1}{4}$ and NW$\frac{1}{4}$ SE$\frac{1}{4}$	28	80
	T. 3 S., R. 30 E., B. H. M.		
13	Lots 1 and 2	7	78.24
	T. 3 S., R. 31 E., B. H. M.		
14	Lots 1 and 2	31	80.16
	T. 105 N., R. 71 W., 5th P.M.		
15	SE$\frac{1}{4}$ NE$\frac{1}{4}$	18	40
	T. 104 N., R. 72 W., 5th P.M.		
16	E$\frac{1}{2}$ NW$\frac{1}{4}$	34	80

Tract No.	Subdivision	Section	Acreage
	T. 103 N., R. 74 W., 5th P. M.		
17	SE¼ SW¼	6	40
	T. 103 N., R. 75 W., 5th P. M.		
18	NW¼ NW¼	21	40
	T. 103 N., R. 79 W., 5th P. M.		
19	SW¼ SE¼	2	40
	SW¼ NE¼ and		
	NW¼ SE¼	13	80

Total acreage, 1,089.30 acres.

In reply please refer to Circular No. 618.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Washington August 14, 1918.

Lands within national parks;
authorization of notice.

Registers and Receivers,
U. S. Land Offices.
Sirs:

Hereafter when any application to make entry or proof is filed in your office for lands within any national park or within any reservation of lands for national monument, you will immediately notify the Superintendent or Custodian thereof by ordinary mail and if a protest is received from the Superintendent or Custodian you will transmit same to the chief of field division to await an investigation in the field and further instruction from this office.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

Approved:

S. G. Hopkins,

Assistant Secretary.

RESTORATION OF FOREST LANDS

Routt National Forest.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas in northwestern Colorado from the Routt National Forest, and restoring the public lands subject to disposition within such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after nine o'clock a.m., October 17, and to settlement and other disposition on and after October 24, 1918.

About 88,671 acres will be restored under this proclamation. These lands are chiefly surveyed and it is reported that there are some tracts with apparent value for agricultural purposes scattered throughout such areas, and about 60,034 acres are under withdrawal for coal classification and will be subject to surface homestead entry.

For detailed information concerning these lands, communications should be addressed to the United States Land Offices at Denver and Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Lincoln National Forest.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas in south-central New Mexico from the Lincoln National Forest, and restoring the public lands subject to disposition within such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after nine o'clock a. m. October 9, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after October 16, 1918.

About 15,950 acres will be restored under this proclamation. These lands are chiefly surveyed and generally grazing lands with some agricultural tracts, and 1,200 acres are under withdrawal for coal classification and will be subject to surface homestead entry.

For detailed information concerning these lands, communications should be addressed to the United States Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico.

WITHDRAWALS IN AID OF PENDING LEGISLATION

On August 6, 1918, the President signed an executive order temporarily withdrawing under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), 2,886 acres in Oregon in aid of legislation proposed in pending Senate Bill No. 3864, which contemplates the addition of said lands to the Minan National Forest.

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On August 14, 1918, the President signed an executive order temporarily withdrawing under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), approximately 50,120 acres in Wyoming in aid of legislation proposed in pending Senate Bill No. 1847, which will add to the Wyoming National Forest any lands within the areas described therein, found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or protection of stream flow.

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On August 20, 1918, the President signed an executive order temporarily withdrawing under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), 880 acres in Oregon in aid of legislation proposed in pending Senate Bill No. 4698, which will add said lands to the Oregon National Forest.

DESIGNATION OF ENLARGED HOMESTEADS

Secretary Lane announces that during the month of July nearly a million acres have been classified under the Enlarged Homestead Act, which makes available public lands for entry in homesteads of 320 acres or less. The areas by States are as follows:

State.	Acres.
Colorado	160
Idaho	15,505
New Mexico	751,369
Oregon	225,045
Washington	40
Total	992,119

During the month of July, 2,285 acres in Idaho, Oregon and Washington previously withdrawn for their supposed value in connection with water power development were restored to the public domain.

In South Dakota, 24,372 acres were classified for entry in stock-raising homesteads of 640 acres or less. This brings the total of such classification up to more than 7,560,000 acres.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING RELIEF OF DESERT-LAND ENTRYMEN UNDER ACT OF MARCH 4, 1915 (38 STAT., 1161), AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF MARCH 21, 1918 (PUBLIC NO. 108).

(Circular No. 602)

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

Under the provisions of the act of March 21, 1918 (Public No. 108), a copy of which is appended, the relief provided for in the last three paragraphs of section 5 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat., 1161), is extended to lawful desert-land entries initiated prior to March 4, 1915, provided they were pending on March 21, 1918; and as to assigned entries made prior to March 4, 1915, relief is authorized where the transfer was made prior to March 21, 1918.

Except as herein modified, the regulations set forth in paragraphs 34 to 51 of Circular No. 474 (45 L.D., 345), will be observed in acting on application for relief presented pursuant to this legislation.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

(Public - No. 108 - 65th Congress.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the last three paragraphs of section five of the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in apropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for prior years, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to any lawful pending desert-land entry made prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen: Provided, That in cases where such entries have been assigned prior to the date of the act the assignees shall, if otherwise qualified, be entitled to the benefit hereof.

Approved, March 21, 1918.

Circular No. 612.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office.
Washington, July 22, 1918.

A CCOUNTS: Classification of expenditures.

U.S. Surveyors General
and
Special Disbursing Agents.

Sirs:

Beginning with July 1, 1918, it is desired that the classification of expenditures on form 4-163, show the amount paid as per diem in lieu of subsistence. Please insert "per diem" on this form as a sub-

heading under "Subsistence, support of persons," and show opposite the same the amount paid as per diem in lieu of subsistence during each month. The class "Subsistence, support of persons" will show only those amounts paid for subsistence other than per diem in lieu thereof.

If the July report has been submitted prior to the receipt of this circular, please submit an amended report to give this information.

Circular No. 613.

FOREST SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office.
Washington, D.C. August 12, 1918.

To Registers and Receivers:

The acting Forester, Department of Agriculture, under date of June 14, 1918, makes the following statement in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

> "It is noted that in a good many instances the local land offices failed to forward to your office copy of the letters received from the Forest Service stating that no objection will be made to certain entries going to patent. May I suggest that a circular letter to local land offices calling attention to the desirability of these letters being forwarded to you might result in saving unnecessary correspondence?"

Your attention is called to the instructions contained in Circular No. 435 of September 4, 1915, "Lands within National Forests - Practice - Joint Regulations". Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of said circular contain instructions regarding the sending of notices of intention to make final proof in forest homestead cases to the forest supervisor, and the procedure to be followed by that officer in such cases.

Examination of final proofs in forest homestead claims, upon reaching this office, discloses the fact that in many instances no report from the forest supervisor accompanies the final proof papers. In some instances it has developed that no notice of intention was sent to the forest supervisor by the local land office; in other cases, as stated by the Acting Forester, the local officers failed to inclose the forest supervisor's report when sending in the final proof papers.

The omission by the local and officers of compliance with the above requirements of Circular No. 435 has resulted in considerable unnecessary correspondence between this office and the local offices and with the Forest Service, and has caused vexatious and costly delays to entrymen.

You are requested, in the interest of good administration, to give your especial attention to the matter contained herein, in order that delays may hereafter be avoided because of failure to obtain the requisite report from the forest supervisors in cases of final proofs on forest homestead entries.

Circular No. 614.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office

Washington, August 13, 1918.

ACCOUNTS: Advances and Authorizations.

Registers and Receivers,
U. S. Land Offices.
Sirs:

In order to reduce the number of advances and thereby lessen the work in this Department and in the Treasury Department, beginning July 1, 1918, advances of public moneys to special disbursing agents at United States land offices are made in lump sum, without regard to authorizations. Such moneys are available for payment of any authorized expense, but in no case will the advance of more money than expenses authorized constitute an authorization, and the provision contained in the appropriation for contingent expenses of land offices, that "no expense chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers and receivers in the conduct of local land offices except under previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office," must still be observed.

Very respectfully,

C. M. BRUCE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Circular No. 615
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office

Washington, August 13, 1918.

ACCOUNTS: Payments for services.

U.S. Surveyors General and
Special Disbursing Agents.

Sirs:

My attention has been called to a letter dated April 8, 1909, addressed to the U.S. Surveyor General of Utah, copies of which have apparently been furnished to other Surveyors General and Special Disbursing

Agents, which prohibits payments to office employees until the day following that included in the period for which payment is made. There is no law nor authoritative regulation preventing the payment for services on the last day of the period; that is, in cases where it is the practice to pay twice a month, the first payment may be made on the 15th and the second payment on the last day of the month, or, if those days fall on Sundays or legal holidays (and the employees paid are not required to work on those days in order to be entitled to the amount), payment may be made on the preceding day.

Of course, when payment is made by check, the check must be dated not earlier than the last day for which payment is made.

The Treasury Department at one time issued acircular prohibiting the certification of payrolls for personal services within the District of Columbia until after the service had been rendered, but so far as I know no such regulation ever issued as applying to payrolls for services outside of the District of Columbia.

Chiefs of Field Divisions having requested authority for payment of a half month's salary to the employees in the middle of each month, the authority is hereby granted. Special agents, mineral inspectors, timber cruisers, etc., who desire payment of salary in the middle of the month, will forward the necessary "Vouchers for Personal Service" through their several Chiefs of Field Divisions to the special disbursing agents. Salary for the last half of the month will be included in the usual manner on a "Voucher for Services and Traveling and Other Expenses."

RECENT DECISIONS

Homestead Entry - Proprietor.

The decision in the case of the United States vs. Ben S. Turney, recently handed down in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, Western Division, contains a very interesting discussion as to the restrictive effect of the word "proprietor" as employed in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes.

Was defendant the "proprietor" of more than 160 acres of land on March 2, 1903, when he filed his aplication for homestead entry of 160 acres of land in Keya Paha County, Nebraska? If he was such "proprietor" he could not "Acquire any right under the Homestead law", for this is the express provision of the statute.

It is conceded that he was the proprietor of 159.31 acres. So that without question he was within about two-thirds of an acre of being disqualified.

The question thus presented is not one of "fraud" or "fraudulent entry", or of "mistake", within the ordinary meaning of those terms. True, those terms are commonly used in the discussion of such illegal entries, but the plain language of the statute makes the proprietorship of more than

160 acres of land, a bar to further entry. The person is disqualified, and no good faith upon his part, nor mistake of any of the officers of the Government, can change this limitation fixed by Congress. He must know as a matter of law whether he is a "proprietor" or not. Advice of counsel will not aid him. The statute is arbitrary - just as much so as the provision of the statute that he must be a "citizen of the United States", or "the head of a family", or "twenty-one years of age".

It is, without dispute that on December 10, 1901, the defendant and one Kobarg entered into a written contract with The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, by which said Company "Agreed, and by these presents, do agree, with the said parties of the second part, that they, the said first party, on the 1st day of December, 1904, by good and sufficient general warranty deed of the same date, will sell and truly grant, convey and assure . . . . . the following described parcel or tract of land" (Describing 160 acres).

Under said contract the defendant and Kobarg made an absolute agreement as follows:

> "The said parties of the second part have agreed, and by these presents do agree with the said party of the first part, that they will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the said first party the sum of $480, in good and lawful money of the United States",

in certain payments specified; they also agreed to pay the taxes.

As I understand the evidence, the defendant and Kobarg, were in possession of the property as lessees, and that upon the execution of thiscontract, they continued in possession under this contract. That they actively assumed proprietorship, divided it between them by a fence, and held possession thereof continuously until November 28, 1904, when the Insurance Company executed its warranty deed under said contract. It also appears that thereupon the defendant and Kobarg, by proper deeds, conveyed to each other one-half of said land in fee.

. . . . . .

Did the defendant acquire such interest under the foregoing contract, as to, with the 159.31 acres, make him the "proprietor" of more than 160 acres of land on March 2, 1903, when homestead entry was made?

It does not appear that the word "proprietor" in this statute has ever been construed by the courts; but for more than thirty years, it has been construed by the Land Department, and it is not disputed by counsel for defendant, that if such construction be followed, the defendant was the "proprietor" of more than 160 acres at the time of entry.

> "It is true that the decisions of the Land Department on matters of law are not binding upon this court in any sense. But on questions similar to the one involved in this case, they are entitled to great respect at the hands

of any court. In the case of United States - vs - Moore, 95 U.S. p. 760 at P. 763, this court says: 'The construction given to a statute by those charged with the duty of executing it, is always entitled to the most respectful consideration and ought not to be overruled without cogent reasons. The officers concerned are usually able men and masters of the subject. Not infrequently they are draughtsmen of the laws they are afterwards called up to interpret'". Hastings & Dakota R. R. Co. -vs- Whitney, 132 U.S., p. 357, at P. 366.

The meaning of the word "proprietor", has been considered by the Land Department in the following cases: Ware v. Bishop, 2 L.D., 616. In re Ole K. Bergan, 7 L.D., 472. Kimbrel v Henry, 9 L.D., 619. In re Geo. F. Herman, 10 L.D., 326. In re David K. Petty, 13 L.D., 95. Boyce -vs- Burnett, 16 L.D., 562. Leitch v. Moen, 18 L.D., 397. Smith -vs- Longpre, 32 L.D., 226. In re Jacob J.Rehart, 35 L.D., 615. Reiber -vs- Stauffacher, 28 L.D., 201. Siestreem -vs- Korn, 43 L.D., 200.

Not only are these rulings of the Department persuasive as rulings, but reasoning employed is forceful.

. . . . . .

The word "proprietor" has been many times before the courts, and the courts have uniformly construed it according to the Spirit of the statute rather than the letter. Turner -vs- Cross, 15 L.R.A., 262; O'Campo -vs- U.S., 58 L.Ed., 1231; Yuengling v. Schile, 12 Fed. 97; Wreckmeister v. Springer Co. 63 Fed., 808; Allen v. Billingham, 60 Fed., 176; People v. Commissioners, 32 N.E., 139; Commonwealth v. Shatt, 38 N.E., 499; Linden Co. v. Honstain Co., 221 Fed., 178; The Gyda, 235 Fed., 266; Grattin v. Trego, 225 Fed., 705; Words & Phrases,"Proprietor."

I do not here undertake to determine the exact meaning of the word "proprietor", but it is my firm conviction, and I so hold, that under the facts in this case, the defendant was the "proprietor" of more than 160 acres of land within the meaning of the statute at the time he made the homestead entry.

. . . . . .

For the foregoing reasons, I am compelled to hold that the homestead entry was void.

<u>Alaska Lands - Possessory Right.</u>

In the case of Whelpley v. Grosvold, Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit (249 Fed. Rep., 812), the court held the act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat., 24), providing acivil government for Alaska, and enacting, by section 8, that the Indians or other persons in the district of Alaska shall not be disturbed in the possession of lands actually in their use or possession, recognizes only the rights of such Indians or other persons who were in possession of lands at the time of the passage of the act, and can not be invoked by one who did not enter into possession of Alaskalands until afterwards.

> of any courts. In the case of United States -vs- Moore, 95 U.S. p. 760 at p. 763, this court said: "The construction given to a statute by those charged with the duty of executing it, is always entitled to the most respectful consideration and ought not to be overruled without cogent reasons. The officers concerned are usually able men and masters of the subject. Not infrequently they are the draftsmen of the laws they are afterwards called up to interpret". Hastings & Dakota R. R. Co. -vs- Whitney, 132 U.S., p. 357, at p. 366.

The meaning of the word "proprietor", has been considered by the Land Department in the following cases: Hess v. Bishop, 2 L.D., 708. In re Ole K. Bergan, 7 L.D., 472; Campbell v. Moore, 9 L.D., 415. In re Geo. F. Herman, 10 L.D., 504. [illegible] L.D., 582. Reyes -vs- Burnett, 16 L.D., 555. Johnson v. Moore, 18 L.D., 507. [illegible] -vs- Longpre, 37 L.D., 228; In re Jacob Jacobson, 35 L.D., 615. Hunter -vs- Schuffischer, 38 L.D., 201. Stephens -vs- Horn, 43 L.D., 292.

Not only are these rulings of the Department persuasive as rulings, but reasoning employed is forceful.

* *

The word "proprietor" has been many times before the courts, and the courts have uniformly construed it according to the intent of the statute rather than the letter. Turner -vs- Cross, 15 L.R.A., 262; O'Cump -vs- U.S., 58 L.Ed., 1161; [illegible], 12 Fed. 371; Breckmeister v. [illegible] Co. 63 Fed., 608; Allen v. Billingham, 60 Fed., 176; People v. Commissioners, 80 N.Y., 143; Commonwealth v. [illegible], 58 N.E., 590; Hayden Co. v. Henderson Co., 121 Fed., 378; The Cyd, 239 Fed., 556; Grubbs v. Treen, 125 Ind., 705; Words & Phrases, "Proprietor."

I do not here undertake to determine the exact meaning of the word "proprietor", but it is my firm conviction, and I so hold, that under the facts in this case, the defendant was the "proprietor" of more than 160 acres of land within the meaning of the statute at the time he made the homestead entry.

* *

For the foregoing reasons, I am compelled to hold that the homestead entry was void.

Alaska Lands - Possessory Rights.

In the case of Whaley v. Greenfield, Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit (249 Fed. Rep., 813), the court held the act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat., 24), providing a civil government for Alaska, and enacting, by section 8, that the Indians or other persons in the district of Alaska shall not be disturbed in the possession of lands actually in their use or possession, recognizes only the rights of such Indians or other persons who were in possession of lands at the time of the passage of the act, and can not be invoked by one who did not enter into possession of Alaska lands until afterwards.

From Salem, Oregon.

The August 1st issue of the Land Service Bulletin was received in this office today, and contents noted with much pleasure. It contains information of interest and much value.

We are interested in all that is of interest to thepeople of General Land Office, and will appreciate copies of any subsequent issues of the "Bulletin" which we may be so fortunate as to receive.

Clerk State Land Board.

From Cheyenne Field Division.

Mr. C. D. Avery, Carey Act Inspector of the General Land Office, with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming, has recently been honored by receiving an appointment as Senior Engineer from the State Board of Examining Engineers for the State of Wyoming. This appointment is well deserved by Mr. Avery and is an evidence of his demonstrated ability as an engineer and the esteem in which he is held in the state in which he resides and makes his headquarters.

There is attached hereto copy of a decision by the United States Circuit Judge Martin J. Wade, rendered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division, and involving the patents to Valentine, Nebraska, H.E. 01670 and Additional H.E. 01943, by Ben S. Turney, in which the Court holds that the homestead entries were void. The opinion may be of interest on account of the discussion of the meaning of the word "proprietor" as used in the homestead act.

- See Recent Decisions herein.

From Register & Receiver, Spokane.

The Land Service Bulletin for August is at hand, containing a suggested fee schedule and inviting discussion.

If we understand this schedule, it greatly reduces the present schedule. If the $2.00 filing fee is to cover all of the papers that are filed in an entry, then in all of the 160 acre entries, the register and receiver would receive $2.00 for filing fees and about $2.50 more for examining testimony upon final proof. Whereas now they receive from $12.00 to $24.00 in commissions and about $3.25 for testimony in final proof. The other items of the schedule would affect this office only in a negligible way.

We are confronted with a rapidly declining business, and soon even with the present schedule the earned fees will produce inadequate compensation.

The register and receiver could not live upon the fees that this district would produce under the suggested schedule.

While the work in the various land offices will be growing less and less, yet it is of such a character as to merit the attention of competent officials. They must give all of their time to the work and we would suggest that a salary be fixed sufficiently high to duly compensate officials who are qualified to properly transact the business of the office.

From Gainesville, Florida.

The article in the August Bulletin regarding the circular problem, was read with great interest. I have one of the General Circulars of January 25, 1904, containing many notes and references, which is invaluable in some cases bacause historical, and very convenient. I have often thought of the circular problem and wished for a more convenient method than at present.

It seems to me that separate circulars on each subject or Act would be most economical, convenient for distribution, answering particular questions, etc., as at present, but uniform in size.

For office use I suggest that the circulars be treated as the "signatures" are, and each year's issues bound at the end of the year, or an automatic binder be furnished, or one automatic binder and a bound general circular each year, with a suitable index containing reference to all circulars since 1904 not obsolete, subsequent indices to drop obsolete circulars and add new ones.

This plan would combine the best features of the General Circular with the best features of the separate circular plans. The index would furnish a ready reference by subjects and Acts, and each person interested would be able to keep up with the constant changes. If published yearly, it would not be too bulky and could be sold to attorneys and others desiring general information. It might cost a little more for binding or for binders than at present, but there would be system, which is lacking now.

Copies of each circular issued could be sent to officers or clerks desiring them for information and education, but require each office to requisition for supplies desired for free distribution, as sometimes they are wasted by sending out quantities from Washington which are not used or become obsolete.

Without intending to criticise but desiring better methods, I remain with best regards,

From Buck - Somewhere in France.

Guess who just blew in ! Why, Harry Kays. He is going to be in ---- for a few days and I have just sent him to see our landlady who will fix him up with a room. He looks great. Has gained about twenty pounds. He was way behind in news, so we opened his eyes and let him feast them on our stack of Land Service Bulletins and thus made him homesick.

From the Front.

12 July '18.
Somewhere in France.

My dear Mr. Tallman:

You undoubtedly have read in the newspapers along about the 4th of July about the capture of Vaux and the La Roche woods by our forces. My company took a very prominent part in the attack and captured 13 machine guns and 100 or more prisoners. We have two companies of this Battalion in the assault line, one of which was mine. We had a

magnificent artillery preparation and when the zero hour arrived we followed our barrage as close as we could and for the most part were on top of the Boche before he could get his machine guns to work. While we were formed up awaiting zero hour to arrive we surely caught hell from his trench mortars and artillery. Although we had a number of casualties the Boche lost 3 to our 1 which is a pretty good average. I had several narrow escapes as did every one else who got through. A splinter from a trench mortar lodged in my spectacle case in my pocket after penetrating the case and bursting my glasses. This case saved me a nasty flesh wound and I am still carrying it for a souvenir as the shell splinter is still embedded therein. Another good-sized piece of shell from an air burst landed on top of my pack, fortunately doing no harm. My men behaved magnificently and I have recommended several for decorations. After we hit the woods we had some trouble with their machine guns but I sent bombing squads around their flanks and showered rifle grenades on them from the front so they were either killed or surrendered. During the advance a bunch of them in a ravine put up a little scrap but were soon exterminated. My runner got one at this place with his rifle and I got one with my pistol. It took two shots for me to get him, however, which is pretty rotten shooting for me, although just his head and rifle were showing above an embankment 25 yards away. I got him right between the eyes. The objective of this company was along a R.R. track and as we reached it we sent up the proper signal and dug in to beat the band in order to get cover for the Boche counter-attack. They never fail to launch a counter-attack after being driven from a position. Sometimes it comes in a few minutes and sometimes as late as 48 hours after the first fight, but it always comes. In our case they got such a licking that they did not attack for 8 hours after they lost the town and the counter-attack did not amount to much and was easily repulsed. We used their own machine guns and ammunition to repulse their counter-attack and hold our new line. Some of my men took to these guns like a duck does to water, and certainly made them sing. In addition to a large number of prisoners and the 13 machine guns above-mentioned, my company captured a motor cycle machine gun, aDivisional Signal and telephone outfit, field glasses, rifles, pistols, grenade throwers, grenades, and an immense amount of ammunition. After the capture and during our occupation, I used a rock cave as my post of command, or P C as it is termed. My orderly and myself captured 2 officers and 5 men in this cave. I am writing this on paper found in the cave and enclosing it in an envelope found in the same place. I am also sending you herewith as a little souvenir of the occasion a shoulder strap from an officer's overcoat which one of my prisoners left. The number 402 thereon indicates the Infantry regiment who formerly occupied this sector. All our prisoners were from this regiment. A few snapshots found in the cave are also enclosed. We secured barrels of documents, letters, etc., for our intelligence service. It was the most successful operation pulled off by the Am. E. F., and all who participated are as proud as peacocks. We had been in the line for 31 days prior to the attack and despite the fact that we were dirty and lousy our morale was, and is yet, of the highest order, as the result of the attack plainly shows. After we consolidated our new line we were shelled continuously by the Boches. They tried their hardest to drop shells in my P C as they, of course, knew its exact location, having occupied same for a month or more. They never hit it until the last day I

was there when a 77 burst just outside the door. A Lientenant of the Relief Co. who was talking to me got a severe wound in the leg but no one else inside got a scratch although a sergeant of the relief co. who was outside lost a finger. We had excitement enough, however, because some signal fireworks outside the door started popping and one rocket came inside and set a bunch off there. We had one glorious time dodging signal rockets and nearly choked to death on the fumes. The celebration finally closed and we got out. Oh! Life is one quiet monotonous pastime on this front now days, I don't think. One never becomes bored or suffers from ennui where I have been and life there is one damn shell after another with snipers pecking away between shells. Talking about snipers, one of mine serving with our battalion scouts and using a captured Boche telescopic sight rifle, got 17 of the enemy. With all the dangers, etc., incident to our work here, there are many amusing things that take place. One of the youngsters in my Co. got scared during the attack and threw away his rifle and started toward the rear at a run. He had gone about 100 yards when a machine gun bullet struck him in his stern. He stopped short, turned around and shook his clenched fist in the direction of the enemy and came tearing back to the line again as mad as could be, picked up a rifle dropped by some one who had been bumped off and got right into action. He fought all thru the rest of the battle and did not go for medical treatment until our objective was reached. Another of our men who was wounded and who speaks German had 4 prisoners carrying him to the rear on a stretcher and it was certainly amusing to hear him cuss them out. He had a slight wound in his leg so had plenty of wind for the cussing. I saw an officer sauntering along one day as dapper as could be, a shell came across and he laid right down on the ground and rolled. When he stopped rolling he was at the bottom of a 5-foot home which he did not see when he ducked. He did not look so dapper then. It all goes in the days work, and I am very glad to be here and doing my bit on the front lines. Our Division stopped the Boche rush on Paris and consequently stands ace high with the French. General Petain gave all the Co. Commanders of my regiment a souvenir or two in order to show his appreciation of our work recently. I got a pipe and a knife. I certainly am proud of my company, and it is a bunch of sure enough fighters and I would go anywhere with them. I am in the best of health and hope my good luck continues. I have heard from Obenchain and Croxdale, who as you know are in Paris, but have not had an opportunity to see them. May do so, however, in ashort time because we are out now taking a well earned rest, and will be allowed a few days leave, I hope. We are feeding very well, and the men certainly stood up well under the awful strain of the past 38 days. Well, Mr. Tallman, I believe you will be bored to death if I continue, so will ring off. With regards to Divisions F & G, also all my other friends in the G.L.O.

Alvin Colburn.

Captain (N.A.) 9th Inf.

HINTS FROM A PRACTICAL FARMER

This is the title of a booklet of 140 pages recently published by the Reclamation Service, the work of Mr. I. D. O'Donnell, Supervisor of Irrigation. Primarily it is intended for the use of settlers on reclamation projects, to the end that they may so utilize the irrigated lands as to secure the best possible results for themselves, and incidentally, the country at large. But, let the Bulletin warn you in advance, whether you are an irrigator or otherwise, if that book gets you it will be read from start to finish, if you have the love of the earth and the fatness thereof in your soul. It tells you how to plow and when to plow, and what plow plows the best and goes the farthest; all the secret ways of soils and seeds, the tricks and manners of bugs and worms, and the sprays they like the best - they're all there. Oh for a farm unit and time to read these gentle Hints!

FARMS FOR OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Secretary Lane announces that the preparation of a program looking to providing farms for returned soldiers has been given into the hands of A. P. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, who will have general charge of the work and with whom will be associated Elwood Mead, H. T. Cory, and Frank W. Hanna. Mr. Mead was formerly in charge of the Land Settlement work of the State of California. Mr. Corey is the engineer who had charge of closing the Salton Sea for the Southern Pacific, and Mr. Hanna is one of the most prominent engineers of the West. Mr. Weymouth, Chief of Construction for the Reclamation Service stationed at Denver, will report on possible irrigationprojects, Mr. Corey on the swamp and cut-over lands of the South, and Mr. Hanna on the swamp and cut-over lands of the North.

"We can have a job at good pay for every soldier who returns from France", said Secretary Lane today, "if Congress will give us the financial support needed. And while at work the soldier can be making a home for himself for which he can pay the Government in forty years time. This plan has received the endorsement of so large a percentage of Congress and the press of the country, that it appears to be a probable program; it certainly is a practicable one. We have but $200,000 now for preliminary surveys and reports, but this will be increased undoubtedly by the incoming Congress. There is enough waste and undeveloped land in this country to give every soldier a farm, but of course no such program is contemplated because all would not want farms."

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserve.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserve.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co., 8th Training Bn. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs 14th Bn, 153 D.B. Camp Dix, N.J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Colburn, Alvin,	Capt. 9th Inf., AEF, France.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co. 6th Bn, Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, O.
Connelly, Francis J.	1st Lt, Aviation Corps, USA.
Crawford, Wm. A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF, France.
Dalton, Richard,	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF, France.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt. Quartermaster Corps, USA.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Doroff, Wm.	Radio operator, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt Kelly Field No. 1, 1st Training Division, Recruit Brigade, Line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt Ordnance Depot, US PO 717 AEF, France.
Fenn, Stanley, W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, USA.
Gilbert, Alex H. Jr.	Pvt QMC Detach. B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Guess, Arthur L,	Pvt, M.G. Bn. AEF France.
Hamilton, James Y.,	Captain Q MRC, Camp Sheridan, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hathway, Alvin,	Capt. Hdqrs, 162nd Inf., AEF, France.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, AEF, France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt, Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.,	Field Clerk, AEF, France.
Kays, Harry L.,	1st Lt, Bat C, 112th Field Art., Camp McClellan, Ala.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, AEF, France.
Lakeman, Abner C.	Ord. Sgt. 13th Ord Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Lyeth, Miss Julia V.	Yeoman, Navy.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st Class Yeoman, Navy.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt Ordnance Corps, USA
Mullady, C. C.	Asst. Paymaster, USARF, Annapolis, Md.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U.S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendall, Elmer	2d Lt. Co. B, 120th Inf, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.

Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Archie M.,	U.S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N.J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Wathe, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Engr Corps, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Rudolph, Herman H.,	1st Lt. Co. D, 12th Bat. N.A. Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F.B. Jr.,	Private, Supply Co., 320th Field Art, AEF, France.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private.
Sullivan, W.M.E.,	1st Lt., 6th Reg., Inf., USA, AEF, France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	Private.
Whelan, John A.	2nd Lt., QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Chief Quartermaster, USNR, Flying Corps, Aviation School, Boston, Mass.
Wolf, Charles,	3rd Class Yeoman, Navy, Newport, R.I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves - Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt., NM NG Santa Vista, California.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt. 158th Inf.
King, Norman L.	Maj. NM NG, Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt., 44th Inf., Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courteney B.	Spruce Division US Engrs, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Carson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, California.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf, Camp Fremont, California.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, USNRF.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt., Aviation Corps
Kimble, Leyburn,	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt, 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369 Aero Squadron, AEF, France.
Lummis, Doran W.	Co. A, 48th Engrs, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Marts, Edward C.	Pvt 53rd Co., 14th Bn., 166th D.B., Camp Lewis, Wash.
O'Leary, William,	Lt., N. D. National Guard.
Robinson, Wallace A.,	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funsten, Kansas.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Pvt (S&T) U.S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Averill, Dupree, R.	Pvt Hdqrs 143rd Field Art, Camp Kearney, Cal.
Bradford, A.J.	1st Lt. Field Art, 20th, AEF, France.
Best, Edward T.	Corporal, 67th Co., 164 Depot Brigade, AEF, France.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt, Field Art,USNA, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Campbell, George R.,	Capt. Engr Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Campbell, Quinton	NRF. Training Station, San Diego, California.
Collins, John G.,	2nd Lt., AEF, France.
Cronyn, Theodore,	Corporal, 23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Dorman, Fenwick, G.	Co. C, 29th Engr Camp Devans, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2nd Lt. EORC ETS Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt Co. B, 41st Engrs, AEF, France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt., Co. B, 2nd Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A.C. Jr.,	Capt., Co. H, 2nd Engrs, Training Regiment, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Inch,, Philip L.	Corporal 23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Johnson, Carl E.	Pvt, 13th Field Art., AEF, France.
Johnson, Wm. R.	Civil Engrs, USA, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt Engr Corps, Ft. Riley, Kansas.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt., 513th Engrs, AEF, France.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	25th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt 14th Training Co., June Casual Camp, Camp Cody, N. M.
Nash, William L.	Capt., Field Art., R.C., Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt. 319th Engrs, Camp Fremont, California.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, AEF, France.
Perkins, William C.	23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. 148th Field Art., USPO, 705 AEF, France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs, AEF, France.
Richards, Wm. H. Jr.,	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, George W.	Pvt, Co. A, Ordnance, Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Georgia.
Robertson, Wm. E.	4th Officers Training Camp, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Ross, Otis	2nd Lt., QMRC, AEF, France.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382nd Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co., 167 Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Artillery, AEF, France.
Smith, Albert Jr.	3rd Engrs, Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P.I.
Streit, D.K.	Lt., Co. D, 18th Engrs, Railway, AEF, France.PO 705.
Stinson, Alton O.	Pvt. Co. B, 313th Engrs, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Swanholm, Carl	Pvt. Co. C, 29th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt, 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank,	Pvt., Hackberry, Arizona.
Wolff, Deane J.	Pvt, 17th Co., CB CD, Fort Monroe, Va.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Pvt, Co D, 2nd Bn, 117th Engrs, Wounded in action.

FIELD SERVICE

Anderson, Roy D.	Camp Lewis, Washington.
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska.
Armstrong, G.L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, H. V.	Signal Corps, 312th Bn, Fort Pike, Ark.
Bringham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbons, Alaska.
Galbraith, E.C.	1st Lt., Co. 5, ERC, AEF, France.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H.W.	Capt. EORC, 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J.D.	2nd Lt., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, NA Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.
Parks, George A.	Capt. Engr. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Enlisted, Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Prescott, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N.Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's Office.
Tower, W.C.	Signal R.C. 312 Bn, Ft. Pike, Arkansas.

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All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned, and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

A person leaving the classified civil service to engage in the military or naval service of the Government during the present war with Germany and who has been honorably discharged may be reinstated in the civil service at any time within five years after his discharge, provided that at the time of reinstatement he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which reinstatement is sought.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
18 July, 1918.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

Forty-three employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of sixty-three. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom im the lives of those they love best:

Bailey, Mrs. E. R.	1 Grandson in Naval Reserve.
Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy.
Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army.
Cramer, Mrs. K. L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
DeGrange, Mark	1 Son " "
Dezendorf, F.C.	2 Sons " "
Driesbock, G.B.	1 Son " "
DuBois, C. L.	1 Son US Sanitary Corps,
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Dunnington, A.F.	1 Son Engineer Corps,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army.
Hahn, C. M.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
Herndon, T. H.	1 Son in Army.
Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve.
Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandsons " "
Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army.
Lounsberry, L. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy.
McPhaul, J.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Mechlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army.
Mess, M. A.	3 Sons " "
Millrick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Morrison, J.	1 Son " "
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve.
O'Connell, J.	2 Sons in Army.
Oyster, Mrs. M. F.	1 Son died in service,
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army.
Price, W. H. H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Raul, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
Reilly, L. W.	1 Son in Navy.
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army.
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Signal Corps.
Robison, L. T.,	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons in Army.
	2 Sons in Marine Corps.
Sheehan, J. D.	1 Son in Army.

Sprecklemeyer, L.	2 Sons in Army.
Starkey, Mrs. A. C.	2 Grandsons in Army.
Tull, Jesse W.	1 Son, Aviation Corps.
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Marine Corps.
Wilson, Mrs. S.H.	1 Son in Navy.

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Mrs. Franklin K. Lane
Chairman.

Mrs. I. C. Copley,
Treasurer.

Mrs. Clay Tallman
Secretary.

Committee

Mrs. Alexander T. Vogelsang.
Mrs. Van H. Manning.
Mrs. Herbert A. Meyer.
Mrs. James T. Newton.
Mrs. Edgar B. Merritt.
Mrs. Philander P. Claxton.
Mrs. Edward C. Tieman.
Mrs. William R. King.
Mrs. Philip S. Smith.
Mrs. Horace M. Albright.

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT WAR WORK ASSOCIATION

To all the members of the Department
who have so generously contributed
to our War Work during the last year:

The First of May your Committee sent out a statement telling of the work done during the past year. Now it is contemplating a change in the line of work done, and before making this change the Committee would like to be assured that your subscriptions and interest will continue.

The Red Cross has raised a tremendous fund and is amply able to provide all hospitals with every garment and all other needed equipment. Last year this was not the case, as Colonel Peed in charge of the American Base Hospital No. 1 at Neuilly wrote to Mrs. Robert Bacon, who has charge of all the endowed beds, that he could not have gone on with his work in the Hospital without the equipment sent during last winter and spring.

Now, however, your Committee feels that a better work can be done by the Interior Department by opening a small Soldiers' Convalescent Home containing eight or ten beds to be run under the personal supervision of the Committee, where soldiers will be cared for who are not so desperately ill that they need remain in a regular military hospital, but who yet need weeks of careful nursing before they will be fit to work again and who have not the nearby homes, or, possibly, the means, to get that nursing and the nourishing diet required to send them into the world again as WELL men.

If the Committee can feel assured that you will continue to give them per month in the future at least as much as you did last year, they think this work can be undertaken safely, and the pledge cards that you are asked to sign for monthly payments beginning the First of October and continuing for the duration of the war, and if necessary, six months

after, will tell us just how much we can depend on to carry on this work.

In addition to this, the first year's payment will soon expire on the six beds put by the Department of the Interior into the American Base Hospital No. 1 at Neuilly (together with fourteen more given by Alaska, also under the Department), and the Committee in charge is anxious to know whether you wish to continue this work for the coming year. In a dispatch from France dated August 10th, I read:

> "Every bed in the Neuilly Hospital is full, and men are lying on stretchers in the halls waiting to have their wounds dressed."

During the month of September a special drive will be made throughout the Department in order that these beds may be continued under the "Department of the Interior" bed plates in Neuilly, France. One of these plates is marked "Eugene Snyder", who was the first man lost from the Department, going down with the Tuscania, and the Reclamation Service to which he belonged asked that a memorial be made in this way and that one bed be called the "Eugene Snyder Bed".

From their experience in the past the Committee knows that you will do all you can, and this is to tell you what is proposed and to ask you what you will do.

MRS. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Chairman.

August 25, 1918.

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The Bulletin is advised that a number of donations have already been received for the Hospital, the first being a large refrigerator, given by the three Red Cross Companies of the Land Office. Mrs. Bruce, in the absence of Mrs. Tallman, Senior Captain, called a meeting of the companies and after suggesting the purchase of the refrigerator - one that Mrs. Lane had looked at and considered suitable for her purpose - invited discussion with the result that the acceptance of the proposition was unanimous and the amount necessary for the purchase pledged almost before the meeting closed.

MAINTAIN HOME FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Returned soldiers, who, while not so badly injured or so sick as to require their staying in a military hospital, still need careful nursing and dieting, are to be taken care of at a home maintained by the Interior Department War Work Association.

The house which has been leased for this purpose is a beautiful home on Fern Street within a short distance of Walter Reed Hospital. The house is built in colonial style, with wide porches on the first and second floors and large airy rooms.

Here the soldiers of Uncle Sam will find a delightful resting place. The men will still be under the care of specialists at the Walter Reed Hospital, with a trained nurse in attendance.

The funds for maintaining the home will be obtained by voluntary contributions from employes of the Interior Department. Practically all of the employes have pledged themselves to give from 10 to 25 cents a month for this work. The work is under the direction of Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, wife of the Secretary of the department, and the wives of other officials.

- Washington Herald.

Translation of some of the letters received from Frenchmen occupying the Neuilly Beds. Up to May, 1918, our beds were occupied by the wounded of our Allies only.

American Ambulance, April 22, 1918.

Dear Madam:

I was deeply touched upon arriving at the American Ambulance to learn that our benefactors contribute to the support of the beds. Not being able to write myself, one of my comrades is doing so for me. Before the war I was a chauffeur; I am married and have a little daughter.

Since the beginning of the war I have fought in the battle of the Marne, the battle of Champagne, Verdun, etc. I was wounded on April 5, 1918, four machine gun balls entering my body and leg. I was taken to the American Ambulance April 8, 1918, and thanks to the care of the good doctors and nurses my wounds are rapidly being cured.

I thank all the benefactors and you, madam, and beg you will believe in the sincere gratitude of a "blesse francais" (wounded Frenchman).

(signed) ARTHUR BARBARETTI.

(Letter bears the O.K. of Lieut. George Du Carpi, U.S. Sanitary Corps,N.A.)

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April 23, 1918.

Monsieurs and Medames:

Upon arriving at the American Hospital I noticed above my bed asmall plaque of metal. Asking the meaning of this of the nurse, I was told that it bore the name of the giver of the bed in which I have rested so well during my stay in the ambulance.

Monsieur et Madame, I am not waiting long to send my thanks for the good care that we receive in the American Hospital. I was wounded March 28th, along the Oise, by a ball that shattered part of my leg.

Accept all my gratitude for the bed and I shall always treasure happy memories of your regard and of the care that has been given me by the nurses of the American Hospital.

(signed) ADRIEN LEQUEUZ,
4th Reg. Zouaves.

(Letter bears the O.K. of Lieut. George Du Carpi, U.S.Sanitary Corps, N.A.)

Dear Madame:

At the head of the bed where I am being cared for a little brass placard has been the object of my curiosity. An explanation has been given to me and I do not wish to wait any longer to thank the good benefactors who pay the expenses of keeping up my bed. I was wounded on the 28th of March at Monchy, Potaux en Loise, and I arrived at the American Hospital on the 30th, and thanks to the good care given me by the American Doctors and Nurses, my wound will soon heal. I thank you with all my heart and believe, Madame, in the profound gratefulness of a French wounded,

(signed) ANDRE ASAVOYEN

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Ladies:

Having been wounded on the 30th of March, 1918, I am being taken care of in an American Hospital.

I have a very good bed and have noticed at the head of the bed a brass plate with the Inscrpition: "Dept. of the Interior, Anchorage, Alaska". I have wondered what that placard meant and asked my nurse about. She informed me that it was the name of the ladies who took care of the bed. So by this little letter I thank you because I am very comfortable in the bed that you have been good enough to look after. Wounded on the 30th of March at Lassigny, we were supporting the infantry when a shell burst and I received a splinter in my leg and since then I have been very well taken care of in the hospital.

Please accept, ladies, my most sincere greetings.

(signed) ALBERT LYVREVONT,
Non-commissioned officer,
243 Artillery.

OUR SERVICE FLAG

Dear Service Flag, our love for you
  Is not for what you are
But for the boys that peep to view
  From each and every star.
We love, not for yourself alone,
  Each star and seam and fold -
Each star is some dear mother's son,
  Each star of blue, or gold.

This star shows Walter's smiling mouth;
  From that star Jack peeps forth;
These stars are boys from "way down South",
  And those from way up North;
From way back East these boys have come;
  That group's the Western fold -
They're human faces every one,
  Each star of blue, or gold.

Dear loving fingers cut and spread
  Those stars upon your field
While silent tears baptized each thread -
  The thread that will not yield -
Not yield! Nor shall one single son
  Whose star is on your fold,
If blue his star or he has won
  A star of shining gold.

Not like Old Glory do you chance
  The foreign fields of war
With England, Italy, and France,
  And yet your every star
May soon be on that very field -
  Their valor thus be told;
They shall not yield, they shall not yield
  Though all your stars turn gold.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Yes, friends, each star's some mother's son -
  A boy of yours, or mine -
A boy whose duty's being done
  There somewhere on the line.
I see them marching, marching on
  In rain or heat or cold -
They'll march and fight till victory's won
  Or all those stars are gold!

- Washington, August 17, 1918.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

George A. Parks, mineral examiner, has been commissioned as Captain in the Engineers Corps, U. S. Army, and has been ordered into active service.

Mr. Parks was appointed in the field service in 1909, and was assigned to the Denver Field Division. Shortly after he was transferred to the Seattle Division, and in 1910, was sent to Alaska to make investigation of the coal situation, since which time he has been continuously employed in Alaska, examining and reporting on important mineral cases. He not only satisfactorily covered the cases investigated, but his reports contained much valuable general information on conditions in Alaska. Perhaps there is no other Government official who knows Alaska as Parks knows it.

Mr. Parks is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines with the E.M. degree. Prior to entering the Government Service, he was engaged in the examination and reporting on mines and mineral propositions in various parts of the United States, Mexico and Alaska, also in the Provinces of British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

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John A. Smith, former hearings officer in the field service with headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming, called at this office a few days ago, wearing the uniform of a Major of the U. A. Army. He has been assigned to active duty in the Advocate General's Department here in Washington. It is understood, however, that he will be shortly sent to France where he will be connected with the trial of court martial cases.

Mr. Smith was appointed special agent in 1909, and in 1910, he was put in charge of the field office at Seattle, Washington. During this assignment he took an active part in the Alaska coal land controversy, including the famous Cunningham case.

Mr. Smith attended the New Castle, Pa. High School, Columbia College and George Washington University, where he received his L.L.M. degree. Before entering the field service he was connected with the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, also with the National and Carnegie Steel Companies, and for a time was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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Mr. W. H. Richards Jr., U. S. Surveyor, now with the Aviation Corps, was a visitor in this office this week. He was acting in the capacity of engineer in charge of instruction in aerial gunnery at Waco, Texas, and is now temporarily detailed to duty at Camp Humphreys.

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W. R. Johnson, formerly a surveyor in this office, called on his way to Carlisle Indian School. Mr. Johnson was stationed two months at Porto Rico, and subsequently at Barnegat Bay. He has the unique experience of sailing on the "Carolina", the coastwise steamship, and returning on the same boat, and afterwards, while at his last station, hearing the guns of the submarine which sunk the vessel, although this was not known until the next day.

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Mr. Frank Langley, Register of the Land Office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has been granted a three months' leave of absence from August 22, 1918, in order to enable him to enter an Officers' Training School, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

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Special Agent J. A. Moore, of the Portland division, has been designated to attend the infantry officers' training camp at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, beginning September 12th.

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John A. Smith, former aircraft officer in the Civil Service with headquarters at Washington, Virginia, resigned at the age of 65 years ago, marking the retirement of a major of the U. S. Army. He was then assigned to active duty in the Marshall Counties Department here in Washington. It is unknown, however, that he will be assigned first to France where he will be connected with the Naval Air Station.

Mr. Smith was appointed special agent in 1924. Since 1930 he was put in charge of the Legal Office of Southern Washington. During this assignment he took an active part in the Alaska gold controversy, including the Cosmic Cunningham case.

Mr. Smith attended the New Castle, Pa. High School, Columbia College and Boston Washington University, where he received his L.L.B. degree. During attending the Field Service Department with the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, also with the Mineral and Chemical Giant Corporation, and was a time employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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Mr. W. H. Kelsey, Jr., U. S. Surveyor, has with the Marine Corps, has a master certificate office this week. He was active in the capacity of engineer in charge of instruction in aerial photo at Waco, Texas, and is now temporarily doing job to duty as U. S. Surveyor.

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W. R. Johnson, formerly a surveyor in this office, is now on his way to Parcels Island Naval Station. Mr. Johnson was stationed two months at Fort Riley, and subsequently at Lemoyne Ser. He has the unique experience of hailing on the "Carolina", the cruiser, "Arizona", and returning on the same boat, and "Pennsylvania", while at the station, hearing the news of the submarine which sank the same. Although this was not known until the next day.

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Mr. Frank Langley, Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Washington, has been created a Knight of the Order of Leopold by the King of Belgium, in order to comply with the wishes of Pierre Trouble, Mayor, of Fort Taylor, Kentucky.

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Special Agent L. L. Johnson, of the Portsmouth District, has been designated to attend the Army Surgery officers' training course at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, beginning September 15th.

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Mr. Leyburn B. Kimble, a clerk in the Blackfoot office, resigned on July 27, 1918, to enlist in the United States Army. He is now at the training camp Jos. E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida.

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The Chief of the Field Service is "somewhere west of the Missouri and east of the Rockies" at last accounts. Verily whence he cometh or whither he goeth hath not been told.

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TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin". All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1918.

Summary of
Supplemental List of Employees who have entered
Military or Naval Service as reported since July 13.

For the Honor Roll.
Total 153

Office of the Secretary	9
Office of Indian Affairs	5
Pension Office	1
Patent Office	22
Geological Survey	14
Reclamation Service	68
Bureau of Mines	22
Alaskan Engineering Commission	7
National Park Service	1
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	4
Total	153

August 13, 1918.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered
Military or Naval Service as reported since July 13, 1918,
For the HONOR ROLL
Total 152

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: (9)

Banks, Herbert — Va.
U. S. A.
Clark, Virgil W. — Ky.
U. S. A.
Curran, John J. — N. Y.
U. S. A.
Cutshaw, Floyd H. — Iowa
Casual Detachment, U. S. A.
Dismukes, Henry D. — Ala.
M. C., U. S. A.
Grooms, Foster N. — Va.
U. S. A.
Plummer, Lester — D. C.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Smith, Chester R. — Pa.
U. S. A.
Tier, Irving E. — N. J.
Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: (5)

Gardner, Gordon L. — Ariz.
Infantry, U. S. A.

Quinn, Isaac — S. Dak.
Mach. Gun Bat'n, U. S. A.
Rocque, Leo F. — Mich.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Simon, Joseph — S. Dak.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Teahan, Joseph A. — Nev.
M. C., U. S. A.

PENSION OFFICE: (1)

Bain, Frank J. — Texas
Casual Detachment, U. S. A.

PATENT OFFICE: (22)

Bierman, Harry C. — Minn.
U. S. A.

PATENT OFFICE (Continued)

Biesterfeld, Chester H. — Kans.
U. S. A.
Blakely, Charles F. — Nebr.
Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Bland, William A. — D. C.
U. S. N.
Brown, Wager S. — D. C.
U. S. A.
Casler, Raymond C. — W. Va.
U. S. A.
Chapman, David E. — Ill.
U. S. A.
Davis, Leo H. — Okla.
U. S. A.
Dodson, Fred W. — D. C.
U. S. N. R.
Douglas, George R. — N. Y.
U. S. A.
Dowell, Edgar F. — Va.
Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Freeman, Hadley F. — Ohio
Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Gallo, David T. — Pa.
U. S. A.
Hailer, Edward J. — D. C.
U. S. N. R.
Jacobs, Harold H. — Mass.
U. S. A.
Krafft, Carl F. — Wash.
U. S. A.
Nolte, Albert C. — Pa.
U. S. N. R.
Phillips, William L. — Va.
U. S. N.
Price, Towson — N. J.
U. S. N.
Reynolds, Marvin J. — N. Y.
U. S. N. R.
Silver, Charles — N. Y.
U. S. A.
Taylor, Edward C. — Mass.
U. S. A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: (14)

Bell, Charles R. Cal.
Aviation School, U. S. A.
Dewhirst, Harold H. Ill.
Training Camp, U. S. A.
Druhot, George S. Ohio
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Grosbach, Homer E. Nebr.
Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Harrington, George L. Minn.
E. O. R. C., U. S. A.
McCulloch, Robert E. D. C.
U. S. N.
Mayer, Victor E. J. N. Y.
U. S. A.
Miller, Ezekiel H. D. C.
U. S. A.
Montford, Arthur H. Kans.
U. S. A.
Morgan, Robert E. Wis.
U. S. A.
Parker, Sidney L. Ohio
E. O. R. C., U. S. A.
Reed, Frank S. D. C.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Stewart, Eugene F. Utah
U. S. A.
Tryon, Frederick G. Minn.
Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE: (68)

Abildskov, Peter Utah
U. S. A.
Anderson, Harry Wyo.
U. S. N.
Anderson, William A. S. Dak.
U. S. A.
Andreas, William Wyo.
U. S. A.
Arnspiger, G. P. Idaho
U. S. A.
Bahr, W. H. Mont.
U. S. A.
Bate, D. Y. Idaho
M. C., U. S. A.
Beaughn, Mark A. Wyo.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Berry, Ralph Wyo.
U. S. N.
Betts, Frank Mont.
U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Boognl, Mack Mont.
U. S. A.
Briggs, Leslie Mont.
U. S. A.
Brigham, L. H. Nev.
U. S. A.
Brim, C. R. Utah
U. S. A.
Cain, Tom Idaho
U. S. A.
Campbell, H. E. Nebr.
U. S. A.
Carter, Charles L. Nev.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Carter, Dave Wyo.
U. S. N.
Chapline, J. S. Idaho
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Cockriel, E. C. Wyo.
U. S. A.
Coleman, W. J. Utah
U. S. A.
Coon, H. J. Nebr.
U. S. A.
Cullington, H. J. Ariz.
U. S. A.
Davis, Ray H. O. Ariz.
Casual Detachment, U. S. A.
Dawson, James F. Mont.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
DeBerry, Frank Ariz.
U. S. A.
Engle, G. F. Nev.
U. S. A.
Exner, H. E. Wyo.
U. S. A.
Fisher, H. E. Wyo.
U. S. A.
Fleenor, Elmer Nebr.
Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Freeman, Ray Nev.
Artillery, U. S. A.
Garn, J. E. Utah
Aviation, U. S. A.
Gaylord, Glen Idaho
U. S. A.
George, James Wyo.
U. S. N.
Gray, A. L. Wyo.
U. S. A.
Halley, Mike M. Nebr.
U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Henderson, W. H. Mont.
Canadian Force
Hoffman, Richard F. Nebr.
U. S. A.
Howe, C. W. Mont.
U. S. A.
Kaasch, Lester Nebr.
U. S. A.
Kaasch, Rudolph Nebr.
U. S. N.
Knox, Perle Nev.
Artillery, U. S. A.
Larson, G. A. Idaho
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Livesay, William Wyo.
U. S. A.
Lynch, Thomas A. Mont.
U. S. A.
McCauley, V. B. Ariz.
U. S. N.
McGinnis, Ed Mont.
U. S. A.
McGraw, Walter Mont.
U. S. A.
Mathews, W. P. Ariz.
U. S. A.
Mills, R. E. Mont.
U. S. A.
Neahr, Sam Ariz.
U. S. A.
Nute, Loyd E. Colo.
U. S. N. R.
Pender, P. P. N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Raby, Ed Mont.
U. S. A.
Raile, F. F. Utah
U. S. A.
Reed, E. Mont.
U. S. A.
Ross, Worth D. ---
Training Camp, U. S. A.
Scheupbach, Fred Nev.
U. S. A.
Selland, Edward Mont.
U. S. A.
Sperry, John L. Wyo.
U. S. A.
Suter, E. L. Mont.
U. S. A.
Thompson, Vern H. Colo.
U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Turcott, George L. Mont.
U. S. A.
Van Mavern, Bert Wyo.
U. S. A.
Ward, George Wyo.
U. S. N.
Weigen, Arnold O. Mont.
U. S. A.
Whelan, James H. Idaho
Machine Gun Bat'n, U. S. A.
Wilson, Chester D. Idaho
O. M. C., U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES: (22)

Apmann, Arthur M. N. J.
U. S. A.
Brown, Carl H. Pa.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Connors, John J. Mo.
Ordnance, U. S. A.
Coyne, Thomas D. C.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Crites, Dean O. Ohio
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Crosby, Harold S. Wis.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Foote, H. Elliot R. I.
Ordnance, U. S. A.
Galey, Homer M. Ind.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Getzendanner, T. Douglass Ky.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Goldman, Leon Mo.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Goldsmith, Chester H. D. C.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Hoffman, Walter C. Pa.
U. S. A.
Koerber, Ralph H. Ill.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Longfellow, Erskine S. Mo.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
McCoubray, W. Okla.
U. S. A.
Miller, Harry L. N. Y.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Mountain, Gordon K. Wis.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Nairn, Alphonsus J. Pa.
U. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST CONTINUED

BUREAU OF MINES: (Continued):

Sherman, Henry Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.	D. C.
Simms, Clarence E. Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.	Ill.
Snyder, Samuel A. Field Clerk, U. S. A.	Pa.
Williams, Glenn, U. S. A.	Pa.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION: (7)

Agbaba, Dan Servian Army	---
Austin, Robert S. Field Clerk, U. S. A.	Tex.
Checha, Louis Servian Army	---
Djekich, Dan Servian Army	---
Jelaca, Mike Servian Army	---
Varcar, Steve Servian Army	---
Vukelich, P. Servian Army	---

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: (1)

Lloyd, James V. U. S. N. R.	Cal

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL: (4)

Blank, Harry Training Camp, U. S. A.	N. Y.
Casey, Elmer B. M. M. R. C., U. S. A.	Mo.
Fowler, Ernest B. U. S. A.	Md.
Taylor, William B. U. S. A.	Va.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. October 1, 1918. No. 8.

THE TEST.

We find on going over our personnel records that more than three hundred and fifty of the employees in our service have been required to register for the new draft; of these about one hundred and eighty are unmarried. The records show that we have already contributed one hundred and forty-four to the various branches of the Nation's fighting forces, the great majority of whom were among our best and most effective workers. The effect of such a drain can be appreciated only by us in the service who understand fully the difference between an experienced officer and a green hand in our work. It is a matter of daily occurrence for one of our branch offices to wire or write in for a competent, experienced clerk, draftsman or special agent with a statement to the effect that others are worse than useless. Chiefs of divisions here in the G. L. O. are making every effort to retain their good clerks for the same reason.

The public wants to enter more land to raise more food; those who have entered want complete title in order to borrow money with which to increase their equipment and production; many have written urging prompt action to the end that they might know where they stand on their entries before they are called themselves; as a rule the larger mining propositions cannot be financed at all until all questions as to title are cleared away; mineral products are among the absolute necessities of the war. The disposal of the oil land controversy, at least to such an extent or in such a manner as to permit of heavily increased production, has become

imperative. We are selling timber that goes into ships or other war structures. Clearly, the work we are doing is not non-essential in the sense that it is non-productive or that it may just as well be permitted to accumulate until after the war, and much of our work contributes so directly to the development of the country's basic resources as to be considered almost an essential war industry.

This at once raises the question of exemptions and deferred classifications of registrants. The Provost Marshal General has refused to allow any deferred classifications by classes at all; each individual case must be considered by the draft boards on its own merits, and it must appear that not only is the industry essential, but that the registrant claiming deferred classification on this ground is necessary to the industry. The Secretary has given this matter careful consideration, and has ruled that not only must the above conditions appear, but it must be further shown that the place in question cannot be filled by a woman or a man over forty-five, and that we have made diligent effort so to fill it. His general letter to the Chiefs of Bureaus follows this article. It is apparent, therefore, that it is put squarely up to us to contribute our part of the men to the fighting forces and also to do our work.

We have carefully canvassed the situation as it affects the work of the General Land Office and have decided that with the possible exception of a very few necessary supervisory officers, the only branch of our service in which we will ask deferred classifications at all is the field service and there only in accordance with the general principles above indicated. We do this reluctantly, but there are ten thousand cases awaiting investigation, besides more than two and one-half million acres of land pending examination for classification purposes; hundreds of proofs, patents or lists are thus hung up pending field investigation; this work can not wait; it is hardly a woman's job, and nobody without experience and knowledge of the land laws and practice can do this work successfully. In all other branches we will recruit our forces as far as possible from women and men over forty-five and do the best we can.

But how well is the best we can do under these circumstances? We asked substantially this same question in an article in the Bulletin some months ago, but the situation is far more acute now. Our duty is plain and we are not slackers. Our boys in France are not <u>quitting a little early</u> before their job is done, or <u>taking a little leave</u> when they are a bit tired; unlike us, they don't "have it coming;" they are not sitting down to discuss the political situation back in the home town when a drive is on; they are putting their all, including life itself, into this fight. And think what they are facing and what they are doing and how much depends on it. Can we here at home, employees of the Government, holding the third line of defense, satisfy our own consciences if we do less than the best there is in us?

DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION.

September 24, 1918.

TO THE CHIEFS OF BUREAUS:

I find that as to men in the field it will be impossible to follow the procedure that was followed generally last year as to the draft, and that the responsibility of asking for deferred classification must be made to rest upon our field officials. I must ask you to select these officials whom I will designate, and to them I wish you would make an appeal that this work be regarded as a real trust involving the honor of the Department. We have 2000 men in the Army now; we must furnish just as many more as is possible, and deferred classification should be given only to those who are so essentially a part of the governmental machine that, with due diligence on our part, no substitute can be found for them. The Department must run, but the war must be won and we must skimp ourselves in men as we are doing in money.

(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 6.

It is largely on account of the accessibility of the unsurveyed areas of Utah and Nevada to one central point - Salt Lake City - and of the similarity of the survey problems, climatic conditions, and physical characteristics of the whole intermountain region, all of which permit of the standardization of instruments, equipment, and methods, that these two states are linked in the surveying sense in one unit of field administration which has been designated Surveying District No. 6.

Early History.

The great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas south of the 42nd Parallel of North Latitude embracing the states of Utah and Nevada and on westward to the Pacific Ocean had been held by right of discovery and exploration as a portion of the Spanish colony of New Spain, and later by the Mexican Government as a part of its domain up until 1848 when by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo it was annexed to the United States. Although Spanish in name for so many years this region was hardly so in fact as the early Spanish settlement in the Southwest did not reach the borders of the present states. It is recorded, however, that the Spanish explorer Coronado in the year 1540 sent a party of twelve men under Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas northerly to the Colorado River plateau and that they succeeded in reaching a point and in establishing a temporary base near the junction of the San Juan River with the Colorado within the present limits of the state of Utah. Nevada, on the other hand, was entirely out of the path of the earliest exploration. It was not until 1775, over two hundred years after Coronado's expedition to the Colorado River that Francisco Garces of the Order of St. Francis crossed the southern extremity of the state on his way from Sonora to California, the first white man to visit that region. The next year an expedition was organized at Santa Fe under the leadership of the two Franciscan friars, Dominquez and Escalante, for the primary purpose of discovering a more direct route to California. This expedition made extensive and valuable explorations in parts of Utah and Nevada, but failed to discover a more practical route to the Coast. It is recorded that Escalante sighted the Great Salt Lake from the mountains to the southeast thereof but did not visit it. It remained for James Bridger, the frontiersman and trapper, in 1824-25 to actually visit and give an authentic account to the world of this great natural wonder. Eighteen years later, or in 1843, General John C. Fremont, accompanied by Kit Carson and thirteen others, made detailed explorations of the Salt Lake basin and of the lake itself. The next year these explorers extended their investigations to several parts of Nevada, which at that time was a part of California known as the Washoe country. This country had been previously visited by Peter Ogden in 1825 and by Jedediah S. Smith, who crossed the state from

west to east in 1826. In 1847 the "Mormon" pioneers, 147 in number, including three women, under the leadership of Brigham Young, founded on the present site of Salt Lake City the first permanent settlement by white people within the present limits of the state of Utah. This marked the humble beginning of the wonderful development that has literally made "the desert blossom as the rose and bring forth fruit." Settlement expanded rapidly to the fertile valleys of the intermountain region reaching in 1849 the valley of the Carson River. It was in that year that the "Mormons" organized the State of Deseret with Brigham Young as Governor. This immense jurisdiction included all of the present states ofUtah, Nevada and Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and California. Next year Congress by an act approved September 9, 1850,created the Territory of Utah under new but still greatly extended boundaries. The summit of the Rocky Mountains was named as its eastern boundary, California formed its western limits, Oregon, which then extended far to the east, defined its northern border, and the 37th Parallel of North Latitude its southern line. Subsequent acts of Congress from time to time greatly reduced this area and created other jurisdictions therefrom. In 1854 the Utah legislature created the country of Carson, which included all settlement in what is now the State of Nevada. The citizens of this region at an early date petitioned Congress to annex their territory to California, but Congress failed to consider the matter, whereupon an attempt was made by the inhabitants to organize the country as a separate state, but without success. It was not until the great mineral wealth of the Washoe country became known that Congress finally took action. By the act of March 2, 1861, the Territory of Utah was divided on the 39th Meridian of Longitude west from Washington, and the portion west thereof created the Territory of Nevada. In 1864 Congress further extended Nevada's eastern boundary to the 38th Meridian west from Washington, and on October 31st of that year it was admitted as a state by proclamation of President Lincoln. In 1866 Nevada's eastern boundary was still further extended to the 37th Meridian west from Washington, and its southern boundary, which heretofore had been the 37th Parallel of North Latitude, was fixed as it now exists. Utah, under its present boundaries, was admitted as a state in 1896.

Surveying History.

Immediately after the arrival of the pioneers in the valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847, steps were taken to lay out the area upon which they had settled. This survey of Great Salt Lake City was made by Prof. Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherwood, under the supervision of Brigham Young, who fixed the initial point at the southeast corner of the Temple Block, The city was laid out into 135 square blocks of ten acres each, every block containing eight lots of ten by twenty rods and with streets eight rods wide at right angles to one another in the cardinal directions. Provision was also made for sidewalks twenty feet in width on each side of the street, and for ditches for conveying irrigation water between the sidewalks and roadways. The city plan permitted of the cultivation of gardens and orchards, and the planting of shade trees on the outer edge of the sidewalks, all of which

contribute to the charm and beauty of one of the most modern and interesting cities in the world. Several other townsites in Utah were surveyed along similar lines, during succeeding years, in most cases under the personal supervision of Brigham Young, so that when the first U. S. Surveyor General, David H. Burr, reached Utah on July 29, 1855, he found already established surveys of Great Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, Logan, and of several lesser cities and towns and also of extensive fields adjoining the townsites. These out-lying areas had been surveyed into five, ten and twenty acre farm lots which had again been subdivided into blocks with proper field streets of a uniform width. He also found carefully surveyed irrigation canals, wagon roads, etc., related to the scheme of townsite and field surveys, During the survey of Salt Lake City in 1847, Prof. Orson Pratt by a series of solar observations fixed the latitude of the north boundary of the Temple Block at 40° 45' 44" N., and the longitude of the east side of the block by "lunar distance taken by the sextant and circle" at 111° 26' 34" W. of Greenwich. The southeast corner of the Temple Block which was later fixed by Surveyor General Burr as the initial point for the public land surveys of Utah was found by subsequent astronomical determinations for position to be in Lat. 40° 46' 04"N., and Long. 111° 54' 00" W. from Greenwich. The original monument marking this position, to which every line of the widespread system under the Salt Lake Principal Meridian and Base Line are referred, remains intact today on a busy street corner in the heart of Salt Lake City. The public land survey system was spread throughout the Salt Lake Valley with great rapidity and extended to the numerous agricultural areas beyond. In 1859 Samuel G. Stamboudh was appointed Surveyor General. He was succeeded in 1861 by S. R. Fox. On June 30, 1862, the office of Surveyor General was removed to Denver and consolidated with the Colorado office, but on November 1, 1868, it was re-established at Salt Lake City, with John A. Clark as Surveyor General.

Nevada, which had been prior to the act of March 2, 1861, creating it a separate territory, an integral part of the Territory of Utah, was made by that act also a separate surveying district and as such proceeded without delay to meet the requirements of settlement. The first surveys were made in the extreme western part of the state of portions of the Carson River Guide Meridian and of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Standard Parallels North, under the Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base Line, by Butler Ives, under his contract with John W. North, the first U. S. Surveyor General for the Territory of Nevada. By the act of March 14, 1862, the duties of the Surveyor General for Nevada were assumed by the Surveyor General for California who continued to perform these duties until the passage of the act of July 2, 1864, by which the surveys in the Territories of Nevada and Idaho were placed under the jurisdiction of the Surveyor General for Colorado. By the act of March 2, 1865, Nevada again became a part of the California surveying district where it remained until July 4, 1866, when the state again became a separate surveying jurisdiction with headquarters at Virginia City. In 1882 the office was moved to Reno, where it is today.

Reference has been made in previous issues of the Land Service Bulletin to the surveys of the eastern and southern boundaries of Utah and of the western and southern part of the eastern boundaries of Nevada. As will be recalled, that portion of the eastern boundary of Nevada between the Colorado River and the 37th Parallel of North Latitude was surveyed by Isaac B. James, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in the year 1870. The same year James extended this boundary north along the line between Utah and Nevada to the 42d Parallel of North Latitude. This line was retraced and remarked in 1885. Utah's northern boundary between that state and Idaho was surveyed by Daniel G. Major the next year, 1871, while that portion between Utah and Wyoming was surveyed by A. V. Richards in 1873-74. Nevada's northern boundary between Oregon and Idaho along the 42nd Parallel of North Latitude, which was the northern limit of the territory ceded by Mexico, was surveyed and marked in 1873.

In General.

Perhaps the location and degree of settlement and development in no other district can be measured so accurately by the progress of its Land Office surveys as can that in District No. 6. Surveys and material evolution go hand in hand. The surveyor here as elsewhere was ever on the skirmish line of advancing civilization, often disputing with hostile Indians the right to invade their hunting grounds and often getting the worst of the argument. He was and is in a sense the connecting link between the wilderness and the man-made world. The romances of the "Mormon" migration, of the struggles of the early pioneers, of Virginia City and of the Comstock Lode are interwoven with those of the transit and chain, which always follow only those courses that lead to the earthly places desired by man. It is a long step from the simple surveys of sixty years ago in the rich valleys of Utah and Great Salt Lakes, and the Bear, Virgin, Carson, Truckee and Humboldt Rivers to the complex fragmentary surveys of today on the bench lands and mountain sides of a semi-arid country. But the demand perhaps is just as strong and urgent now as then. New conditions, new aims and ideals, have brought about the enactment of new laws. The worthless land of yesterday is the valuable land of today and who can say that the barren hill tops of the present time may not be the sought after areas of tomorrow. The General Land Office survey is subject to the legitimate beck and call of the dweller on the public domain. It will undoubtedly continue to be called upon to pay its part in the upbuilding of the country until the last acre has been identified and recorded on a plat of survey.

After seeing the completion of Groups Nos. 8 and 10, Alaska, and the Talkeetna townsite survey, John P. Walker, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, returned to Juneau a few days ago. While in the Cook Inlet country Mr. Walker made arrangements for the wintering of the Government owned Alaska horses near Anchorage.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, returned to his home district from New Mexico early last month. Mr. Kirkpatrick spent several days in Nevada before leaving for Salt Lake City.

Frank M. Johnson, Supervisor of Surveys, returned to his headquarters at Denver, from New Mexico, on September 8th. He expects to return to Santa Fe about the 20th of this month for a further conference with the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico over the Mora Grant case.

Maps.

Maps are essential to any accurate geographic description. And yet it is curious how little they are used by the public in their every day work, or if used what little attention is given to such features as scale and relative locations. The maps given us by the daily press to explain the battles in Europe are often quite accurate and reliable, but others are so erroneous in conception and so amateurish in execution as to render them utterly worthless as a guide to an intelligent reader. And there is no excuse for them. Accurate maps drawn to scale are plentiful and available and can be reproduced quickly and at little cost. We of the Service constantly see in our daily intercourse the value of accurate maps. Business and professional men are beginning to more fully appreciate their value and it is safe to say that no case in court involving relative positions on the earth's surface can be properly presented without the use of accurate maps.

Lieut. Donald Sawhill, formerly U. S. Transitman of District No. 1, paid a visit to Helena, Montana, last month. He returned to Camp Lewis where he expects to be for a short time prior to his assignment to the regular organization.

Word has come through that Lieut. Louis H. Pinkham, Jr., formerly U. S. Transitman of District No. 7, was with one of the batteries that shelled the Huns on the Marne when the present drive started and it is supposed that he is still on their trail.

Letters have been received from former Temporary Transitman Charles P. Seelye and Wellesley P. McVay, of District No. 1, who are with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, stating that they are well and are getting along splendidly, but would like to hear from their friends in the Surveying Service. Their addresses are as follows:
Field Corporal Charles P. Seelye, Co. "B", 23d Engineers, A.E.F.,France.
Private Wellesley P.McVay, Co. "H", 23d Engineers, A.E.F., France.

Private Guy R. Veal and Corporal Philip L. Inch, formerly U. S. Transitmen of District No. 1, whose addresses are given in the Honor Roll, would also appreciate letters from their friends in the Surveying Service.

Former U. S. Surveyor William E. Robertson of District No. 7 has received a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

The Field Surveying Service expects to make its usual good showing in the fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. On account of the remoteness of some of the parties from lines of communication the Service will be a little late in reporting subscriptions to the Loan.

September 12th, registration day, found close to 90% of the members of the Field Surveying Service in the lines leading to the registration booths. Undoubtedly a great number of these will be selected for the Army, as by training and experience they are especially well fitted for Army life.

Frank S. Spofford, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for District No. 7, has been temporarily detailed during Assistant Supervisor Rands' transfer to the Oregon and California Land Grant Classification work to visit several of the parties in District No. 8. Mr. Spofford has just completed the inspection of southwestern Oregon parties and is now back in Boise for a few days. He will visit some of the Washington parties this month.

Subscription cards so far received by Frank A. Lewis of the office of the Supervisor of Surveys at Denver from members of the Field Surveying Service indicate that a larger fund will be raised for the use of the War Work Association of the Department of the Interior than last year, in spite of the fact that a large percentage of the normal personnel of the Service has left for actual duty in connection with the war. However, on account of the remoteness of many of the parties it will be some time before all of them are heard from.

The labor situation continues to be very serious. Mr. N.B. Sweitzer, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for District No. 3, reports

that on his recent tour of the survey camps he found that the greatest difficulty seemed to be in securing cooks. He further states: "The trucks have been the salvation of this work. Men will work on parties equipped with trucks where they will not when equipped with wagons and mules. The truck crews have given but very little trouble." Mr. Jaeckel and Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Districts Nos. 2 and 6, not only confirm this view, but add that the trucks in their districts have more than half paid for themselves in the saving of time and horse feed since July 1st, last.

Assistant Supervisor of Surveys Sidney E. Blout has completed preparations for the resumption of winter work in southern California and Arizona this month. Several chiefs of party and a number of transitmen will be sent to District No. 5 from the northern districts during October and November.

George W. Ridgway, formerly U. S. Transitman of District No. 8 and later a private in Co. "A" of the Ordnance Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Georgia, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and is now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

SURVEYOR AND TRANSITMAN

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The following is an "announcement" issued by the Civil Service Commission after many conferences with officials of this office which will be of considerable value in filling positions in the Surveying Service. It will enable this office to make selections and recommend appointments of Surveyors and Transitmen based upon their record and experience without waiting for the tedious and long drawn out process of competitive examinations. That is, their application papers will show at once whether they are qualified for temporary appointment. This is regarded as a necessary expedient to meet war conditions.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for surveyor and transitman, for men only. Vacancies in the General Land Office Service at the salaries indicated below, and in positions requiring similar qualifications at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The entrance salary for the position of surveyor will range from $125 to $200 a month and for the position of transitman from $100 to $125 a month, depending upon the qualifications of appointees and the work to which assignment is made. Living expenses, including travel, will be allowed while on duty in the field.

The duties of appointees will consist of the surveying of public lands.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100: (1) Physical ability, 20; (2) Education, experience, and fitness, 80.

Competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence adduced by the Commission.

For either position, applicants must have at least a complete common-school education.

For the position of surveyor, applicants must have had four years of field experience in the survey or resurvey of public lands, or in the subdivision of land already surveyed under the public-land system. Of these, at least two years must have been in the position of transitman or its equivalent.

For the position of transitman applicants must have had three years of surveying experience, of which six months must have been in the survey, resurvey, or subdivision of lands as above specified.

For either position the successful completion of each year of a civil engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted as equivalent to six months of the required experience.

All applicants within the draft age must state in their applications their draft classification. The Commission will sustain objections made by appointing officers to the certification or appointment of men in Class 1-A.

Applicants must submit with their applications their photographs, taken within two years, with their names written thereon. Tintypes or proofs will not be accepted.

On account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received until further notice. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Customhouse, Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.; Administration Building, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; or to the Chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

Applications should be properly executed, excluding the medical and county officer's certificates, and filed with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., without delay.

The exact title of the examination desired, as given at the head of this announcement, should be stated in the application form.

Issued September 3, 1918.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

From Denver:

Lieut. Jennings D. McLeod has forwarded to the Denver Field Division office an aeroplane propellor blade that had been slightly damaged in a spill. The blade is some eight feet in length, and makes quite a souvenir and ornament on the walls of the office.

Special Agent J. McG. Williamson, of the Denver Field Division, who has been filling a temporary assignment in the San Francisco Division during the past year, has resigned to accept a first lieutenancy in the Intelligence Department of the Army. Lieut. Williamson has an enviable record as a Special Agent since his entrance into the Land Service some nine years ago.

Mr. Frank J. Safley, a well known irrigation and mining engineer of Colorado during the past twenty years, has accepted a position as Mineral Examiner of the General Land Office, and has been assigned to work in the Denver Field Division.

From Santa Fe:

We are in receipt of a letter from former Mineral Examiner Ferris whose present address is Pvt. H. A. Ferris, Co. C, 316 Eng. A.E.F., A.P.O. 776, via New York. He likes his work and states that, at least in some respects, the work of a private is to be preferred over that of an officer.

Former Special Agent Fullerton's present address is Pvt. R.P. Fullerton, Headquarters Co., 209 Eng., Camp Sheriden, Ala. Mr. Fullerton is enthusiastic over his work.

First Lieut. O. C. Gibbs, brother of Chief of Field Division Gibbs and one time special agent in the Santa Fe Field Division, writes that on the fifth day after he landed in France he captured two Huns.

Mr. Homer J. Williams of Mississippi, for several years clerk in the office at Division Headquarters at Jackson, Miss., has been commissioned as a special agent and now is assigned to duty in the Santa Fe Field Division.

Mr. Tyler Berry of Tennessee has been commissioned as a special agent and now is assigned to duty in the Santa Fe Field Division.

Mr. Thomas B. Collins of Texas, formerly employed as clerk, stenographer and typist at Santa Fe Field Division Headquarters, has been reinstated and leaves his home at Crockett, Texas, for Santa Fe September 23rd.

Mr. J. L. Thomas of Utah, who was commissioned as special agent in August and directed to report for duty at the Santa Fe Field Division, has not yet reported.

There is not a man connected with the State Fe Field Division, either in the field or office force, who did not register under the new draft September 12th. Several of them probably will be placed in Class 1 and will be called soon. Others, probably entitled to preferred classification, may be getting into some line of war work within the near future.

From San Francisco:

Special Agents G. E. Hair and Ira Lantz are at work in Nevada on applications for stock driveways under the Grazing Homestead Law. Applications have been filed for approximately 120 driveways in Nevada, many of which are more than 100 miles long.

Special Agent Mancha has completed the taking of the testimony of Theodore Kytka, San Francisco Handwriting Expert, in approximately 100 Hyde Lieu Selection Cases involving lands in almost every land district in the United States. Through the efforts of Special Agent C. E. Fearl, it is believed that the Government has shown that approximately 220 signatures used by Hyde in filing applications for state lands in California which were afterward used as bases for lieu selections, were faked or forged. This has been pronounced by Mr. Kytka to be the most gigantic forgery scheme that has ever been unearthed.

Special Agent C. E. Fearl has been given a transfer to the Jackson, Mississippi, Field Division on account of ill health. Special Agent Fearl's home is in Springfield, Missouri, and it is hoped that work in his home territory will prove beneficial to him. At the California Rodeo held at Ewing Field, San Francisco, on September 1, 2, and 3, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Tobacco Fund, several automobiles were given away. Mr. Fearl was the holder of a winning ticket and is now the possessor of a Willys-Knight Club Roadster.

From Helena:

Word received from 1st Lieut. Fred K. Houston, now with the American Expeditionary Forces, indicated that he had spent about 48 hours on the train. The message was written the latter part of July and his friends think that he has undoubtedly been engaged in the recent drive against the Boche.

Earl C. Galbraith, formerly Mineral Examiner in the Helena Field Division, now 1st Lieutenant of Engineers in the American Expeditionary Forces, was recently offered promotion to a Captaincy if he would return to the United States and drill recruits. He declined, with thanks, preferring to stay on the job over seas. "Dike" will do his bit towards destroying the German morale.

J. W. Barker, formerly a Special Agent in the Helena Field Division, was recently promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain of Infantry. "Capt. Jack" is stationed at the Presidio.

Clifford W. Rush, formerly a Special Agent in the Helena Field Division, is Squad Adjutant of an areo squad, and was last heard from at San Antonio, Texas.

Patrons of a railroad restaurant in Montana, were recently greeted with the following sign:

> "Take one lump of sugar and stir like H-ll. We don't mind the noise."

Mr. Ira Lantz, formerly Chief of the Helena Field Division, who was recently, at his own request on account of his health, transferred to the San Francisco Field Division, was presented with a gold watch, suitably engraved, by the employees of the Helena Field Division just prior to his departure for San Francisco.

A chronic coal trespasser upon government land recently complained to the Field Division that a public land entryman, on whose claim the coal vein was situated, had ordered him to cease trespassing. The complainant stated that he was anxious to follow Mr. Hoover's injunction to get in his winter coal early, and resented the interference.

The Chief of the Helena Field Division wishes to approve the recommendation of the special agent in charge of hearings found on pages 34 to 36 of the June number of the Land Service Bulletin. Cases are frequent and numerous where it is not convenient to have the place of hearing in the same county in which the witness resides, although such place of hearing is far more convenient to the witness than any point in his own county would be. There appears to be no good reason why county limits should govern the attendance of a witness in a federal proceeding. The present act is a relic of the past and should be superseded by a law compelling the attendance of witnesses within a radius of 100 miles.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

Matanuska to Seward.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has just been advised by Chairman Edes, of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, that the part of the Government railroad in Alaska between Anchorage and Seward has been completed. This makes possible the shipment of coal from the Matanuska mines directly to Seward, a distance of 190 miles.

At the close of the active working season last year there remained on this section of the line between Anchorage and Seward a gap of sixteen miles along Turnagain Arm, a branch of Cook Inlet, on which the grading had not been completed. This involved some of the most difficult construction work on the whole line of the railroad and the laying of steel over this gap marks a great and important step in the building of this railroad by the Government in the far North and development of the Territory of Alaska. Not only does it provide an outlet for the coal in the Matanuska field, but furnishes transportation facilities to the Coast for such agricultural products and minerals which that vast territory has in store for this and future generations.

Sixty percent of this railroad is now ready for operation, and it is expected that before the end of the present season rail will also be laid from Nenana, which is about 400 miles inland, southward 50 miles to Lignite Creek, which will make the lignite coal in the Nenana fields available.

Secretary Lane today sent the following wire to Mr. Edes:

"Chairman Edes and Men of the Alaskan Railroad,
Anchorage, Alaska."

"I have just heard that the Alaskan road is completed between Matanuska and Seward. This is a matter of great gratification and begins a new day in the history of Alaska, which now will be able to reveal to the world more fully her resources, draw new people to the Territory and become more perfectly an integral part of our Nation. Let me thank you one and all for your enthusiastic devotion to this work."

TOWNSITES.

Randlett, Utah.

On September 14, 1918, the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior attached his approval to a letter to the Register and Receiver at Vernal, Utah, directing that the sale of all unsold lots in Randlett

Townsite, in the former Uintah Indian Reservation, Utah, be suspended pending consideration of the withdrawal of the townsite for Ouray reservoir site purposes.

RECLAMATION.

A public notice was issued August 29, 1918, by the Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, providing for an increase in the construction charge for about 800 acres of land in the Okanogan Project, Washington. This increase was made for the purchase of pumping machinery to pump water to the land from Duck Lake during the time of shortage in the Conconully reservoir.

EXCLUSION FROM STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane the President has signed an order excluding about 18,664 acres of land from the Stanislaus National Forest in California and making available for homestead entry in advance of settlement public lands therein. These lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after nine o'clock a.m., September 23d, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after September 30, 1918. The lands are reported to be generally agricultural lands, and detailed information with respect to them can be obtained from the United States Land Office at Sacramento, California.

CLASSIFICATION - WITHDRAWALS - RESTORATION.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has just issued a summary of the activities of the Department of the Interior in classifying public lands through the Geological Survey during the month of August. The most important action in the month is represented by the progress in the classification of lands under the stock-raising homestead act, which makes public lands available for entry for stock-raising purposes in areas of 640 acres or less. More than 1,200,000 acres were classified under this act during the month, the areas by States being as follows:

State.	Acres.
Arizona	145,116
California	25,193
Colorado	13,593
Idaho	170,143
New Mexico	121,154
Oklahoma	9,673
Oregon	145,163
Wyoming	595,715
Total	1,225,750

A total of about 8,790,000 acres have now been classified as stock-raising lands.

Material progress was also made during the month in the classification of lands for entry under the enlarged-homestead laws, which provide for entry in areas of 320 acres or less for agricultural purposes. Nearly 368,000 acres were so classified during the month, the areas by States being as follows:

State.	Acres.
California	326,393
New Mexico	1,421
South Dakota	40,198
Total	367,912

The area classified under the enlarged-homestead laws has now reached the very large total of more than 281,700,000 acres.

In North Dakota, 388,168 acres withdrawn for classification with respect to coal deposits were classified and restored and are now available for appropriate disposition under the public land laws.

In Arizona, 4,362 acres previously withdrawn on account of supposed power value have been restored to the public domain.

In Arizona, 720 acres were withdrawn and included in public water reserves because of their value as sources of water supply for stock on the public range.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS.

Since the issuance of the last "Bulletin," stock driveways have been reserved in California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming, and certain areas in California and Nevada have been temporarily withdrawn pending further investigation as to the necessity and advisability of reserving the same for stock driveway purposes. This action was based upon field investigation by this office of recommendations of the Forest Service or applications from local stockmen for such withdrawals.

Two stock driveways were withdrawn September 13 in California, one of 80 acres in connection with the Santa Barbara National Forest, and the other of 1,202 acres in connection with the Modoc National Forest, and certain lands along public roads were temporarily withdrawn on the same date in the northern part of the State for camping and feeding stations in connection with such roads for stock driveway purposes, aggregating 6,378 acres. A driveway containing 3,410 acres of the area recently excluded from the Routt National Forest in northwestern Colorado was reserved September 20. Six driveways in Nevada

were reserved in September, aggregating 375,458 acres, located in the eastern and western portions of the State, and 8,120 acres in the northeastern part were temporarily withdrawn pending further investigation. A driveway was reserved in the southwestern part of New Mexico September 13 in connection with the Coronado National Forest, containing 19,992 acres; and one in the southwestern part of Wyoming was reserved the same date with an area of 149,463 acres in Lincoln county.

FOREST WITHDRAWAL IN ARIZONA.

On September 16, the President signed an executive order temporarily withdrawing under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), and subject to the provisions of existing withdrawals for public purposes, an area surrounded by the Prescott, Tusayan and Tonto National Forests, embracing 194,050 acres, pending investigation as to the advisability of including the lands in the adjoining Forests. The withdrawn area contains lands under first form reclamation withdrawal in connection with the Salt River Project and also the basin which will be flooded by the Camp Verde storage reservoir to be constructed by the Paradise-Verde Irrigation District corporation under plans approved by this Department. The withdrawal was recommended to Secretary Lane by the Secretary of Agriculture, and inclusion of the lands within national forest boundaries was urged by the Reclamation Service as well as by the Irrigation Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON September 6, 1918.

Circular No. 620.

Instructions in re defective isolated tract applications forwarded to chiefs of field divisions for investigation.

This office has been advised that some of the local land offices have transmitted to Chiefs of Field Divisions for investigation, isolated tract applications on form 4-008b, under Section 2455, R. S., as amended by act of March 28, 1912, endorsed "Not isolated two years," such applications being defective in that they were not accompanied by affidavits showing that the greater portion of the lands are too rough or mountainous for cultivation.

Attention is called to paragraph 15 of circular 371, dated January 11, 1915, as to applications under said act, in which it is set forth that claimant must show among other things, -

> "detailed evidence as to the character of the land applied for, the extent to which it is cultivable, and the conditions which render the greater portion unfit for cultivation;

also a description of any and all lands theretofore applied for under the proviso or purchased under Section 2455 or the amendments thereto. This evidence must consist of an affidavit by the claimant, corroborated by the affidavits of not less than two disinterested persons having actual knowledge of the facts."

Local land officers are directed to dispose of defective applications under the "General Regulations" (circular 371) except paragraph 7, which is not applicable, and not forward applications to the Chief of Field Division for investigation until same are substantially complete.

Chiefs of Field Divisions who have received such defective applications will return same to the proper local land offices for action appropriate to these instructions.

FEES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

In the Land Service Bulletin for August the tentative schedule on the above subject does not appear to clearly show its object, i.e.; whether it is intended to equitably adjust fees and commissions in proportion to the service to the public or to relieve the officers whose compensation is under maximum.

If the first is its purpose a small filing fee with all applications, rejected or otherwise, which cause much unnecessary work for Local and the General Land Office, might discourage them and would therefore prove beneficial.

As a measure of relief to the Register and Receiver, unless intended as supplementary to the present schedule it would prove a disappointment.

Since the war, local land office work of a remunerative character has decreased while "dead business" is rapidly on the increase, especially its correspondence.

Minimum offices being generally without clerical help find it fully occupies their time to keep up. From now on their work will increase.

On the other hand their compensation along with all else has shrunk when expended, at least two-fifth. In industrial occupations nearly every one is able'to pass the buck' to the consumer including the laborer while even Uncle Sam has seen the necessity of advancing the clerks' salaries. Officers in minimum offices however are left to the distressing work of studying ways and means of covering the bare cost of living and of doing what they can in the multifarious demands of war time.

Under ordinary circumstances borrowing money at 10% and loaning it at 4% would be positive evidence of insanity, but trusting to the future we commit this folly with a smile and it is justified as most other outrageous acts - any thing, in fact, to assist our government to annihilate the horrible Hun.

The system of commission was created to encourage solicitors to 'drum up trade.' Such an act would very properly be frowned upon by the Department. Why then should Registers'and Receivers' compensation depend mostly on commissions?

Senator Underwood some time ago introduced a bill - Senate Bill No. 2350 - to amend Section 2237, R. S., to increase Registers' and Receivers' salaries from $500 to $1500. A similar measure was also introduced in the House. It is understood that the Department approves of the Bill; it would be just and efficient and its passage would bring immediate relief. Can nothing be done to send it promptly on its final passage as necessary to help win the war? Kalispell.

RECENT DECISIONS

School Indemnity Selection-
When rights attach.

In the case of the State of New Mexico vs Franklin K. Lane, et al, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, involving a school land indemnity selection, a decision of more than ordinary importance in fixing the time when rights attach under grants that provide for indemnity selections in lieu of lands lost in place, was handed down on the 7th ultimo by Justice Siddons.

The Court, in effect, holds that the right of the State is to be determined as of the time when it completes or perfects its selection and that if at such time there is good base for the selection and the land is subject thereto, the rights of the State vest thereby, irrespective of the subsequent approval of such selection by the Secretary of the Interior.

Inasmuch as it has been uniformly held in the Department, under authority of many decisions of the Courts, believed to support such view, that rights under such indemnity selections only vest on the approval of the Secretary, this case will undoubtedly find its way to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Public Highway - School Grant.

A right of way for a highway granted to the public by the act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat., 253 - Sec. 2477 R.S.), is effective as against the reservation, when surveyed, of designated sections in aid of the public schools made in the organic act prior thereto, if, prior to the survey, the acceptance of the grant for the highway is effected by public user. Greiner vs Board of Com'rs (173 Pac. Rep., 719).

Waters and Water Courses.

In Lindblom vs Round Valley Water Company, the Supreme Court of the State of California discussed, at considerable length, a number of extremely interesting questions as to the use and appropriation of waters, holding, among other things, that water comprising the run-off from the usually and annually recurring fall of rain and snow, when running in a defined stream, constitutes a "water course" to which a riparian proprietor's rights attach; also that the prescriptive rights of an appropriator of water do not extend to impounding water for the mere purpose of holding it in storage, which is not of itself a beneficial use. (173 Pac. Rep., 994)

Public Lands - Improvements -
Title of Purchaser.

In the case of Patterson vs. Chaney (173 Pac. Rep., 859), the Supreme Court of New Mexico, after a very full consideration of the tests applied by the courts in determining whether an article used in connec-

tion with the realty is to be considered a fixture, held that the purchaser from the Government of public lands is entitled to the improvements on the premises when he acquires possession, as being a part of the real estate.

Desert Land Entry - Mortgage.

In Roberts vs Hudson (173 Pac. Rep., 786), the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming said -

> Where an entryman has submitted final proof of compliance with the requirements entitling him to patent, and executes a mortgage on the land, the mortgage is a valid lien upon entryman's equitable interest therein, or, as stated in another form by the court, a mortgage executed by entryman becomes a lien on the legal title to the land upon the subsequent issuance of the patent, the title acquired by the patent relating back to the date of entry.

LaFayette Field and the Flying Squadron -
A National Park War Memorial.

The Nation is deeply stirred at the sacrifice of young and splendid life the war demands, and deeply moved in sympathy at the high spirit France has shown throughout its great tragedy for the past four years.

The relation between this Continent and France goes back to her first settlement on the Acadian shores, before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. For a century thereafter she held and occupied the land.

A portion of that old French Acadian possession now lies within the bounds of the United States, and on it the Government has established a unique and noble seacoast park under the title of the Sieur de Monts National Monument, so named for the founder of Acadia and embracing the only mountains that come down to meet the sea upon our eastern coast.

Two of these, the highest of the group and its gigantic, deeply isolated eastern spur, the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service, plan to dedicate in the Nation's name to France, their first possessor, and to our Nation's sons who fall across the sea in battling for the freedom of the world.

Two mountains in the group already bear French names related to the early history of Mount Desert Island on which the park is situated, Cadillac and Champlain, given by the Government upon its acquisition of the land. Cadillac Mountain is the highest on the island, looking out seaward far beyond our country's bounds toward that port in France to which our troops are now continuously hastening. Between it and Champlain Mountain, with an unbroken outlook also across the ocean highway toward France, lies the second mountain that, joined with Cadillac, will form the war memorial. This mountain, singularly bold and massive in its rock formation, is to be specially dedicated to the Air Service of the country, sprung up contemporaneously with the park's creation, and to the men who

gloriously take part in it. In honor of the LaFayette Escadrille and its successors on the battlefields abroad, this mountain will be named The Flying Squadron.

Upon a wide-stretching meadow land below it, extending toward Bar Harbor and designed to form the northern boundary of the park, a landing field is planned in connection with the memorial to bear the name of LaFayette.

LAFAYETTE NATIONAL PARK

The name LaFayette has been chosen for the new National Park, occupying lands upon our eastern coast once owned by France, to express by means of it as a unique and splendid Nature Monument, rich in early French associations, America's deep present sympathy with France and grateful recollection of past aid afforded.

These lands, now constituting the Sieur de Monts National Monument, are the dominant ad chief landscape part of Mount Desert Island, discovered by Champlain, and for over a century a part of French Acadia, established by De Monts in 1604, under vice-royal powers given him in a nobly worded commission still extant by France's great warrior kings, Henry of Navarre. It was the site in 1613 of the first French missionary settlement made in America, and the later possession by a royal grant of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit and governor of Louisiana - the Mississippi Valley.

Passing finally into the hands, first of the Province, then of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the latter gave its eastern half, wherein Bar Harbor and the higher mountains lie, to the grand-daughter of Cadillac and her husband, French refugees, moved by gratitude for the assistance France had rendered the United States in its then recent war for independence, and by letters they had brought from LaFayette. From this grant it is that the title to the lands proclaimed by the President two years ago as a national monument proceed.

With these associations and its own magnificent frontage on the great ocean highway which our troops are traversing to France's aid and for whose freedom we are now contending, no more striking expression of national regard and amity could be conceived than the creation under a name which has become a symbol of international friendship between America and France of our first eastern national park. It will stand as a sign, set up forever and visible to all the navies of the world, of that league of nations for which the President is wisely striving and from which alone true peace can come.

SOME OF OUR RECORDS AND FILES
OLD AND NEW

There are some of us now employed in the Land Service who have little practical knowledge of the methods formerly employed in keeping the records and files of the General Land Office. Prior to July 1, 1908, a separate series of numbers was, as a rule, assigned to each of the various classes of entries, locations and selections made at each district land office. Most important perhaps was the cash series. This series included public and private sales, for in the old days one could, if he chose, purchase as much land from the United States as the contents of his purse would permit and was not limited as to the number of purchases he might make, as well as pre-emptions, commuted homesteads, excess payments, etc. Original homestead entries had a separate series beginning with No. 1. Final homestead entries had a separate series beginning with No. 1. So with desert-land and other classes of entries and with state and railroad selections. In the case of selections, a separate series was assigned for each grant.

Military bounty land warrants were issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, each class issued being given a series of numbers by him. There are several federal laws under which warrants were issued and usually several classes of warrants under each law. A separate series of numbers was assigned in each district land office for warrants issued under each law and located on public lands in that land district. The warrants, however, were filed in the General Land Office in classes under the numbers assigned by the Commissioner of Pensions. Scrip locations were handled much like warrant locations.

One can easily imagine from the little here said how complicated the filing system in the General Land Office had become. The records were folded, not flat filed.

July 1, 1908, a new system was adopted. We have now a single series of numbers beginning with 01 for each district land office. For instance, 01 may represent a homestead application, 02 a desert-land final proof, 03 an application for sale of an isolated tract, 04 a railroad selection, etc. Provision was also made that when action was taken on a pending entry, selection or location by the district land officers, other than the receipt or delivery of a patent, or notation of cancellation, a serial number should be by them assigned to each such case. Upon notice in the General Land Office of the designation of a new serial number for an old case, the papers would be withdrawn from the old file, the serial number assigned thereto, and the record prepared for flat filing. Considerable confusion resulted from thus taking care of records under the two systems, and it was determined after a short time so far as possible to assign new serial numbers to all pending unpatented entries, etc.

On January 2, 1909, five employees of the General Land Office, under the leadership of Mr. Clement S. Ucker, afterward Chief Clerk of the Department, left Washington for the purpose of visiting the various district land offices, and there causing new serial numbers to be assigned

to the old pending cases. Two members of this party had never been west of the Missouri River before, and have not since. No protest so far has been filed by the Big River. The first stop was at Topeka, Kansas. There the party divided, one part going to Dodge City and points west, two other parts to Oklahoma ditto. Mr. William B. Newman, then on field detail, now a member of the Department Board of Appeals, joined up at Guthrie and thereafter full advantage was taken of his knowledge of local office records and procedure. With one exception the entire party foregathered at Phoenix where it was hoped to see that the Reclamation Service was proceeding properly with the construction of the Roosevelt Dam. This laudable ambition was not realized for some reason, but the dam was finished just the same. From Phoenix the journey was continued west to Los Angeles, through California and a portion of Oregon. Portland was made another meeting place; there the party again divided and proceeded east. Farewell was there said to one member whose duty it was to visit district land offices on the line of the Great Northern Railway, the hope being expressed that he would get out of the snow banks by the 1st of June. He got back to Washington before the middle of March, being too near broke to be stuck in any snow bank until summer, but was a little too late to enjoy the inaugural blizzard of March 4, 1909.

Much hard work was done. Capable assistance was rendered by officials of the various district land offices. A special schedule of the serial numbers assigned in each district land office visited was forwarded to the General Land Office, and there filed for official use and reference.

TIMBER TRESPASS - FOREIGN CORPORATION - MEASURE OF DAMAGE

The Government recently obtained a jury verdict in the sum of $18,000 in a suit instituted by it against the De Lamar Company, Ltd., in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho, Southern Division, July 22, 1913.

The defendant in the above referred to suit is an English corporation which had been engaged in mining operations in the State of Idaho. It was charged with having cut or having caused to be cut, without authority of law, large quantities of timber upon vacant public lands in that State. The suit was instituted upon the recommendation of the Land Department.

The instructions to the jury were given by District Judge F. S. Deitrich, and thoroughly covered the legal principles which, in his opinion, should govern the jurors in finding a verdict. It is interesting to note here that the court announced two principles which he considered to be the law, that had previously been carefully considered by the Land Department. One relates to the right of a foreign corporation to take public timber pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), the other to the measure of damages in a case of innocent timber trespass.

With reference to a foreign corporation, the court said:

"I further advise you that the defendant company, having been organized under the laws of a foreign country, could not and did not become a resident of Idaho, and hence could not acquire the right, under the law, itself or through another, to cut timber from the public land."

This proposition was carefully considered in the case of Centerville Mining and Milling Company(39 L.D., 80), in which the Department held that a corporation has no authority to cut timber from vacant mineral public lands under the act of 1878, supra, in a state or territory of the United States, unless it has been incorporated in that state or territory, notwithstanding the fact that it has been licensed to do business in the state or territory in which it seeks to take the timber. This principle was held to apply with reference to American corporations as well as to corporations of foreign nations.

In speaking of the law governing the measure of damages in a case of innocent timber trespass, the court said:

". . . it would be your duty to award as damages the value of the timber at the stump, immediately after the same was felled to the ground. Concretely stated, your inquiry would be, what was the tree worth as it lay at the stump immediately after it was cut down and before it was worked up into timbers, logging, or wood? There are different methods of arriving at this value . . . . . ."

The latter instruction sustains the view taken by the Land Department in an opinion rendered April 1, 1912. See 40 L. D., 518; 43 L. D., 106, and 44 L. D., 112.

LAND REVENUES IN BURMA

From Consul of the United States, Lawrence P. Briggs, Rangoon, Burma, Indian, May 28, 1918.

According to the "Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1917" the total land revenue collected from the organized province of Burma for the year covered by that report was $15,297,141 as against $14,997,518 during 1915-1916 and $14,621,863 during 1914-1915. These figures do not include revenues derived from the protected Shan and Karen States or the specially-administered Chin and Kachin Hills tracts, which although administered by the Government of Burma, lie outside the organized province of Burma and outside the Empire of India. According to the terms of the Provincial Settlement, five-eighths of this Land Revenue goes to the Province of Burma and three-eighths to the Empire of India. This Land Revenue constitutes over forty percent of the total Provincial Revenue about fifty percent of the Imperial Revenue derived from the Province of Burma.

Classes of Land Revenue

Under the term "Land Revenues" are included Ordinary Land-Revenues, assessed by the Land Records Department after an annual supplementary survey or in accordance with the terms of a fixed settlement; a Capitation Tax, payable only in Lower Burma; a Land-Rate, payable by a few local areas of Lower Burma in lieu of the Capitation-Tax; the old Burmese Thathameda, or household tax, of Upper Burma, assessed on villages on other local areas by the lump sum and apportioned therein by selected elders; Fisheries Revenues; and Miscellaneous Land Revenues, including royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade, amber and other minerals, rents of town-lands not credited to local funds, receipts under the Village Act, survey fees for pattas and other miscellaneous land-revenues.

FLAGS OF THE PAN PACIFIC UNION

Secretary of the Interior Land September 17th, on behalf of the Pan Pacific Union, presented the flags of the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean to the President, together with an extract from the Declaration of Independence written in English, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Javanese, Japanese, Portugese, Russian, Hawaiian, Spanish and Maori. These flags were presented to Secretary Lane for delivery to the President at a Pan Pacific Pageant in Honolulu during his recent visit. The Pan Pacific Union was organized by Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu. The Honorary Presidents are President Wilson; Ex-Governor Walter F. Frear of Hawaii; Governor C. J. McCarthy of Hawaii; Prime Minister Wm. M. Hughes of Australia; Premier W. S. Massey of New Zealand; Ex-Governor Cameron Forbes of the Philippines.

The following letter of Mr. Ford was presented to the President by Secretary Lane, with the flags:

"Mr. President:

In behalf of the Pan Pacific Union I am sending you the flags of the Pacific Nations. These have been consecrated by the reading over them on the Fourth of July, of the Declaration of Independence; the leader here of each Pacific race reading, in his own tongue, a paragraph of the Declaration; this with the desire of his people to recognize the leadership of our President in the great campaign for World Democracy.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane received these flags to present to you with the request of the leaders of the movement in the Pacific, for International Cooperation, that you act as an honorary president of the Pan Pacific Union, an office that is tendered only to the head of a Pacific Nation, for it is the hope of all that in time the nations of the Pacific will take over the Pan Pacific Union, each to name its own delegate or director.

Assuring you of the loyalty of the Pacific races to the leadership for which you stand, believe me."

It was particularly appropriate that these flags of the nations of the Pacific Ocean should be presented to the President on this day, September 17th, which is the anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa.

DAIRY AND TRUCK FARM IN ALASKA

The extract below is from an Alaska homesteader's letter, and it tells the story in good shape of the actualities possible in the life of the Alaska farmer:

> I have fully complied with the homestead law in every respect, and for several years last past have carried on a dairy and truck farm business, supplying the town of Juneau with milk, beef, pork, and vegetables.
>
> I have raised altogether about 80 head of cattle, and have about 30 head at the present time.
>
> My products in the vegetable line have averaged 5 tons of rutabagas, 1 ton of potatoes, and lesser quantities of turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, radishes and lettuce, also strawberries, each year for the last three years. In 1916-17 about 50 tons hay each year.
>
> The improvements on the tract consist of a storny-and-a-half residence, barns, chicken house and a three acre garden. The land is also completely fenced in.
>
> Milk, cream and butter are taken daily in my automobile to Juneau.
>
> In view of the foregoing facts, which can be readily substantiated and corroborated by anexamination of the premises, I consider that I have fully demonstrated that I am entitled to a patent to the land, and I request that your office take immediate action looking to this end.

DISTRICT RIFLEMEN TAKE THE HILTON TROPHY

Winners of the Hilton trophy, rated as the most valuable of the three trophies presented at the national matches, the rifle team representing the District of Columbia arrived here on the 23rd inst., from Camp Perry, Ohio, and were accorded a great reception.

At the national team match Saturday, concluding the three weeks' contest, in which 3,600 experts from every section participated, the District team stood second to the marines in the four groups of classifications, with a score of 3,060, thereby capturing the Hilton trophy for the first time in its forty years of history, where it has been won by a civilian rifle team.

The reason for the present success lies in the fact that a General Land Office man was in the District team, our Mr. S. H. Weeder. This is a notable victory for the District, and we are proud that our office had its representative in the winning team.

FAMILY LETTERS

From Governor's Island, New York.

When I resigned from the service of the General Land Office at Denver, Colorado, to enter the service of the United States Army, I was stationed at Camp Cody, New Mexico, for about two months, and I surely learned something about military training while I was there. I really do not regret it. I was later, on July 23rd, transferred to Camp Dix, New Mexico, and made company clerk of my company (Co. "H", 133rd Infantry within the 34th Division known as the Sand-storm Division), with rank of corporal. On September 11th I was appointed army field clerk, and I am at present stationed at Governor's Island, New York, expecting to go overseas very shortly.

I wish to assure the Honorable Commissioner and the rest of the Land Service that during the time I worked under their direction, I enjoyed it very much.

From Captain Hathaway - Somewhere in France.

We have just sent to the front a bunch of drafted menthat we have had here about a week. They come here and we give them all the training we can in the time we have and then send them on. They all seem in good spirits and usually go away cheering everybody from the Captain down to the cook, the latter on account of the good feed they have been getting. We are living well over here and have no "eatless" days.

I am now in a replacement division and our duties consist of training and sending replacements to the front. We are now awaiting the arrival of a new bunch. Of course, we keep back our non-commissioned officers, or at least enough of them to get along with until we can make more. We sent out a bunch of officers too, not long ago. All my lieutenants went and now I have some new ones. I hope to go myself one of these days.

From Paris, France.

You probably hear of the stories coming from the battle-front; how our men are surprising the Germans, as well as the Allies, with the American spirit and dash, breaking, in many instances, the staid old rules of battle, but winning out and progressing against what seemed almost impassable barriers. They do not consider themselves, except as a part of a big machine, the good working of which depends upon their action. It is the kind of spirit that has accomplished things recently, and which will continue until the Germans are backed up into one corner of their country and there annihilated.

We have an interpreter, a French soldier, and I might tell the story which he says he will tell when he goes back to America after the war:

"Obenchain, yes, I know him. When he was in Paris and it was bombarded by the long range gun, if he was in conference with other clerks at his desk when a shell fell nearby shattering the windows, throwing glass, plaster, etc., over his desk, he would just brush it away and say, 'Proceed gentlemen, we can not stop for little things like that.'" All joking aside, it was rather uncertain as to where the next shell would fall, but there was no use in trying to dodge them, the only thing to do was to follow the old beaten path and trust to luck.

A former G.L.O. Man's opinion of "Big Bertha".

Had an air raid last night in Paris which completed my experience under fire. Have now been fired at from under the water, from up in the air, and by the long range gun, and each new experience has proved more exciting. Of the three, the one I dislike most is "Big Bertha". When she barks, it is like being out in a heavy thunderstorm, with the lightning striking all around you every fifteen minutes. "Big Bertha" is quiet now, has been for several days. Last night's air raid too, was the first in over a month, so it seems the huns are too busy running away to bother much about bombarding Paris. It is very thrilling to hear the screech of the sirens, and to hear the guns booming, especially for the first time, and up close. Was on my way to the hotel - about four blocks away, when we got the "alert", and wish you could have seen me hustling to get there before the start of the doings. Made it all right, however, and as the "all clear"signal was given shortly after, lost no time getting to bed and to sleep.

From Princeton, Indiana.

I have read with much interest the two copies of "Land Service" sent me, as a distinct departure from the usual ultra-conservative documents usually issued by the General Land Office, smelling of dusty books, dry facts and musty legalities. From such a document, the average man shies as he would from the heels of a mule.. What a young lady wrote in a text book on Moral Philosophy, would apply: "If there should be another flood, to thee for refuge would I fly; for if all the world should be submerged, thy leaves would still be dry." In the "Land Service" there is a breezy, human interest, which relieves it of official stiffness and strain, and we take our learning by the way, as we are being entertained. No man knows what of interest the next page may disclose, so he reads it through, and gets all you have placed there for him to get. I believe it will accomplish much good in the service, and have a tendency to increase the personal interest of the men employed.

With the hope that my name may stay on the mailing list, and with assurances of esteem.

From an Old Clerk, Denver.

With others of the clerical force here in Denver I read and enjoy the Department's publication. We have been particularly enjoying lately the historical sketches of the various states. They contain, only not enough of it, certain facts and many names and incidents with which every

member of the Department ought to be familiar. These articles have started me and others in a more thorough study of the early history of the western country, but so far we can find nothing at all on the early history of Land Office surveys. "The Bulletin" gives the history of the surveys in a very interesting way but we would like more of it. Will you publish in the next issue where further information can be had out here on this interesting subject?

You will get "more of it" in this number of the Bulletin, and "more of it" in the next, and so on, until we have told all we know on the subject.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

September 23, 1918.

To All Officers and Employees of the General Land Office:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the Secretary's call on all members of the Department of the Interior to subscribe to the limit of their ability to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

I am sure it is unnecessary for me to emphasize further the unprecedented character or the supreme importance of this appeal. Every sentiment of loyalty and principle of good citizenship, as well as the law of self-preservation, points but one way in this matter. Each must do his best, and the time has come when there can be no lack of frankness in ascertaining that each does his part. The Land Office has done splendidly on the former Liberty Loans; I am certain you will do likewise on this. Let us make this a one hundred per cent proposition, one hundred per cent in that everybody will subscribe something, and one hundred per cent in that everybody will subscribe all he can.

Mr. John T. Murphy will again be chairman of the General Land Office Liberty Bond committee. Each branch office should report to him the name of each subscriber and the amount subscribed by each. Report by letter if you can do so in time for the letter to reach here by the close of the drive, but if not, wire. Do not forward any payments here; make your subscriptions through your local banks or committees and simply report the amount.

NOW ALL TOGETHER!!

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan,

CLAY TALLMAN.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Another call is made by the United States for money. We are asked to lend all that we can out of savings and capital to carry on the war. Our men at the front must be paid their dollar a day. Ships must be built to carry them food and guns and aeroplanes and tanks and bombs. And more ships must be built to carry more men and more tanks and bombs.

It is up to us to give our boys what they need to blast a world's highway to Berlin. We don't quit when we start, and we won't talk so long as we know that the only voice the Kaiser recognizes is that of the cannon. We have a Chateau Thierry drive to make right here at home. Our objective is Six Billion Dollars. No one man drove the Germans across the Marne, and no one man can put up all the Six Billions. But each man there did his best, and each man here will do his best. Thus comes victory.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign is under full swing and the Committee is hustling things to the limit.

The number and amount of subscriptions so far indicate that the Land Office is "fit" and is "going over the top" as in former loans.

On September 27, the Secretary of the Interior addressed the Interior Department Committee in the auditorium, and on the 28th a meeting of the Land Office was held in the auditorium, at which Mr. C. M. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, presided. The Interior Department Band furnished music and the meeting was addressed by Mr. E. C. Dunkum of the District Loan Committee. His address was effective and stimulated bond buying to a great extent.

Chairman John T. Murphy of the Liberty Loan Committee of this office is very anxious that all subscriptions made by field employees of the different branches of the service be reported to him in order that the office may receive due credit for same.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserve.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserve.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co., 8th Training Bn. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs. 14th Bn. 153rd D.B. Camp Dix, N.J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.,	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Samitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
COLBURN, ALVIN	Capt. 9th Inf., AEF, Reported severely wounded in action.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co., 6th Bn. Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, Ohio.
CONNELLY, FRANCIS J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, USA, AEF, Reported missing in action.
Crawford, WilliamA.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF France.
Dalton, Richard,	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF France.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt. Quartermaster Corps, USA.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserve.
Doroff, William	Radio operator, Ga. school of Technology, Atlanta,Ga.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt Kelly Field No. 1, 1st training division, Recruit Brigade Line 332, San Antonio, Texas.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private
Farrell, Leo T.	Private Ordnance Depot, US PO 717 AEF France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, USA.
Gibert, Alex H Jr.	Pvt QMC Detach. B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Guess, Arthur D.	Pvt M.G. Bn, AEF France.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. Camp Sheridan, Jacksonville, Florida.
Hathaway, Alvin	Capt. Hdqrs, 162nd Inf AEF France.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, AEF France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, AEF France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat "C" 112th Field Art. AEF France.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, AEF France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord Sgt 13th Ord Depot Co, Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st class Yeoman, Navy, Washington, D.C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt, Ordnance Corps, USA.
Mullady, C. C.	Asst Paymaster, USNRF, c/o Commander U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.

General Land Office, continued.

Pendell, Elmer	2nd Lt. Co. "B" 120 Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville,S.C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N.J.
Reed, Archie M.	U.S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N.J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Watne, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Engr Corps, Camp Humphreys, Virginia.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt, Co. "D" 12th Bat. N. A., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F.B. Jr.	Pvt Supply Co., 320 Field Art. AEF France.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private
Sullivan, W.M.E.	1st Lt., 158th Brigade Headquarters, AEF France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh,	Private 6th Observation Battery, F.A.C.O.T.S., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Westover, Leslie A.	Camp Leach, American Univ. Washington, D.C., Quartermaster construction corps.
Whelan, John A.	2nd Lt, QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Chief Quartermaster, Receiving Ship, 84 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Wolf, Charles	3rd class Yeoman, Navy, Newport R. I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd class Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. N.M. N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Fitch, Byron L.	Private.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt. 158th Inf.
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M. N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division US Engrs, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Carlson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, California.
Dameron, M. Claire	Enlisted.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf. Camp Fremont, California.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt Aviation Corps.
Kimble, Leyburn,	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Private 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, AEF France.
Lummis, Doran W.	Co. "A" 48th Engrs, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Marts, Edward C.	Pvt. 53rd Co., 14th Bn, 166th D.B. Camp Lewis, Wash.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard.

General Land Office, continued.

2nd Lt. Co. "B" 1st Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.
Camp Dix, N.J.
Lt. Meteorological Observer, Lakehurst, N.J.
Operations Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Camp Custer, Michigan.
Sgt. Corpl. Camp Humphreys, Virginia.
1st Lt. Co. "B" 12th Inf. U. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Pvt Supply Co., 320 Field Art. AEF France.
Private.
1st Lt., 138th Brigade Headquarters, AEF France.
Private.
Seaman, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Private 6th Observation Battery, F.A.O.T.S.
Camp Taylor, Ky.
Camp Lewis, American Univ. Washington, D.C.
Quartermaster's Department Depot.
2nd Lt. ORC. Newport News, Va.
Chief Quartermaster. Receiving Ship, 23 Mass. Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.
3rd Class Yeoman. N.Y.N. Newport R. I.
Seaman, 2nd Class Naval Reserves. Accidentally
killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

1st Lt. M.R. N.G. Santa Rosa, California.
Private.
Corpl. 135th Inf.
Maj. M.R. N.G. Santa Ana, California.
2nd Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Washington.
Spruce Division US Engrs. Vancouver Barracks,
Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Pvt Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Landsmann-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco,
California.
Enlisted.
1st Lt. 12th Inf. Camp Fremont, California.
Chief Yeoman, U.S.M.R.F.
Pvt Aviation Corps.
Enlisted. Camp Joe G. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
23th Infantry Depot, USA, Ayers, Mass.
Private 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Sixth Aero Squadron, AEF France.
Co. "A" 46th Engrs, Pt. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Pvt. Sanit Co., 14th Bn. 1st D.R. Camp Lewis, Wash.
1st. N. D. National Guard.

Local Land Offices, continued.

Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in the Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Private (S&T) U. S. Army.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Averill, Dupree R.	Private, 143rd Field Artillery, AEF France.
Bradford, A. J.	1st Lt. 20th Field Art, AEF France.
Best, Edward T.	Corporal, 6th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, AEF France.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt, Field Art. USNA, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt., Engr Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Campbell, Quinton,	NRF Training Station, San Diego, California.
Collins, John G.	2nd Lt., AEF France.
Cronyn, Theodore,	Corporal, 23rd Engrs, AEF France.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. "C", 29th Engr Camp Devens, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2nd Lt. EORC ETS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt, Co. "B" 41st Engrs, AEF France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt., Co. "B", 2nd Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Washington.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.	Capt. Co. "H" 2nd Engrs, Training Regiment, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, Co. I, 23rd Engrs, Army PO 701, AEF France.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt Casual Detach. US Genl Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado.
Johnson, Carl E.	Pvt, 13th Field Art., AEF France.
Johnston, Wm. R.	Civil Engr., USA, San Juan, Porto Rica.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt., 513th Engrs, AEF France.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	Co. "C" 29th Engineers, AEF France.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt. Co. "C" 109th Engrs, Camp Cody, N. M.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art. R.C. Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt. 319th Engrs, Camp Fremont, Calif.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, AEF France,
Perkins, William C.	23rd Engineers, AEF, France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt., 148th Field Art, US PO 705, AEF France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs, AEF France.
Richards, William H. Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, George W.	2nd Lt., ORC, AEF France, unassigned.
Robertson, Wm. E.	2nd Lt. Field Artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Ross, Otis,	2nd Lt., QMRC, AEF France.
Sawhill, Donald,	Corporal, Co. L, 382nd Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co., 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt., Artillery, AEF France.

Field Surveying Service, continued.

Smith, Albert Jr.	3rd Engrs. Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P. I.
Streit, D. K.	Lt. Co. D, 18th Engrs, Railway,AEF France PO Box 705.
Stinson, Alton O.	Sgt, Co. "B" 527th Eng. APO 701, AEF France.
Swanholm, Carl	Pvt, Co. "C", 29th Engrs, Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R.	Pvt, Co. "G", 23rd Engrs, AEF France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt, 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walters, S. Frank	Pvt, Hackberry, Arizona.
Wolff, Dean J.	Pvt, 17th Co., C.B. C.D., Fort Monroe, Va.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Pvt, Co. "D", 2nd Bn, 117 Engineers, Wounded in action

FIELD SERVICE

Anderson, Roy D.	Camp Lewis, Washington,
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska.
Armstrong, George L.	Maj., Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, Herbert V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbons, Alaska.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt., Co. 5, ERC, AEF France.
Levitt, Max P.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt., EORC, 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J. D.	2nd Lt., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, N.A. Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.
Parks, George A.	Capt., Engr. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Enlisted, Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's office.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C. 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.
Houston, Fred K.	1st Lt. Co. F, 603rd Engineers, AEF France.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

Unassigned Duties, continued.

Smith, Albert L. — Aero Engineer, Dominion, P.Q.
Street, D. K. — Lt., Co. C, 2nd Bn., Military, AEF France, PO Box 905.
Stinson, Alton O. — Sgt., Co. F, 9th Inf., Dep. APO 703, AEF France.
Swanholm, Cecil — Pvt., Co. F, 26th Engr., Ayers, Mass.
Veal, Guy R. — Pvt., Co. F, 23rd Engr., AEF France.
Lytle, Marvin L. — Pvt., Hdqrs. Squadron, Aviation Si-lak, Texas, Mexico.
Walters, L. Frank — Corp., Hospitalized, Germany.
Wolff, Dean L. — Sgt., Aviation Co., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
BRENNAN, W. R. — Corp., 1st Inf., 1st Engineers, Wounded in action.

KIND-HEARTEDNESS

Anderson, Roy D. — Camp Lewis, Washington.
Andrews, Frank K. — Fort Gerald, Alaska.
Armstrong, George L. — Mich. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, Herbert V. — Signal Corps, Alien Detention, Fort Riley, Kan.
Brigham, Nelson O. — Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Chiswith, E. C. — Lt., Co. S, 322, AEF France.
Levitt, Max P. — Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A. — Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H. E. — Capt., 22nd Inf., Fort Sill, Okla.
Molard, J. D. — Lt., Co. B, 2nd Bn., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.
Neuglkamp, Otto J. — Ordnance Training School, N.A., Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia.
Parks, George A. — Corp., Engr. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Patrick, Julian T. — Sanitary Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Freemont, A. N. — Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N.Y.
Hall, Clifford A. — Lieut., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A. — Major, Judge Advocate General's office.
Towner, V. C. — Sgt., 5th Bn., Signal Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.
Houston, Fred E. — Capt. 1st, Co. C, 302nd Engineers, AEF France.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

Forty-three employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of sixty-three. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom in the lives of those they love best:

Bailey, Mrs. E. R.	1 Grandson in Naval Reserve.
Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy.
Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army.
Cramer, Mrs. K. L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
DeGrange, Mark	1 Son " "
Desendorf, F. C.	2 Sons " "
Driesbock, G. B.	1 Son " "
DuBois, C. L.	1 Son US Sanitary Corps.
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Dunnington, A. F.	1 Son Engineer Corps.
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army.
Hahn, C. M.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
Herndon, T. H.	1 Son in Army.
Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve.
Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandsons " "
Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army.
Lounsberry, L. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy.
McPhaul, J.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Aviation Service.
Mechlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army.
Mess, M. A.	3 Sons " "
Millrick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Morrison, J.	1 Son " "
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve.
O'Connell, J.	2 Sons in Army.
Oyster, Mrs. M. F.	1 Son died in service,
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps.
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army.
Price, W. H. H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Raul, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army.
Reilly, L. W.	1 Son in Navy.
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army.
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Signal Corps.
Robison, L. T.	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons in Army,
	2 Sons in Marine Corps.

Sheehan, J. D.	1 Son in Army.
Sprecklemeyer, L.	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A. C.	2 Grandsons in Army.
Tull, Jesse W.	1 Son in Aviation Corps.
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army,
	1 Son in Marine Corps.
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy.

WRITE HIM A LETTER TONIGHT.

Our soldiers and sailors are fighting tonight -
Fighting and thinking of home.
They're longing for letters that you never write,
For letters that never come.
It may be they're thinking of eyes that are brown,
Or may be of eyes that are blue -
If blue or if brown, or in country or town,
They're longing for letters from you.
Then think of the millions of boys "over there,"
Our boys in the thick of the fight,
Of things that they suffer and dangers they dare,
Then write at least one lad tonight.

They stand in vile trenches all reeking with mire,
They're "over the top" at command,
They're fighting like demons, they're facing hell's fire,
Engaging the foe hand to hand;
They're hungry, they're faint, going nights without sleep -
Real heroes our boys have become;
Yet willing to give half a life for a peep
At letters from some one at home.
Then think of the boy as he tightens his belt
And fights on from sun set till light,
Just longing for home-news - then let your heart melt
In letters you write him tonight.

Were you ever homesick - far, far from your home,
With never a dear one in sight,
Just dead for some word when no letter would come,
Just longing from morning till night?
The boys "over there" - some are dying for you -
Some suffer and pray death may come -
All longing for letters from no matter who,
Just so they are letters from home.
Then think of those boys - yes, just think for a while
Of the boys there who work, watch and fight,
Then put your whole heart, and your love and a smile,
In letters you write them tonight.

- Washington, August 20, 1918.

SPECIAL NOTICE

BIND YOUR BULLETINS

District Land Officers,
Surveyors General,
Chiefs of Field Divisions,
Supervisor of Surveys.

Gentlemen:

In the August number of the Bulletin, notice was given of the intention to provide for a permanent official file of the Bulletin in each one of your offices, and to that end, you were directed to send the first twelve numbers of the Bulletin (volume 1), to the General Land Office, to be bound with a table of contents and index, and returned for your official use.

The response to this notice has not been as prompt as it should be, and you are advised that if you expect to receive the bound copies of the Bulletin for your official use, you should now promptly comply with the above direction. Failure so to do will result in your not having the Bulletin in a permanent form.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

On June 22, 1918, Special Agent Joseph H. Favorite was appointed Chief of Field Division and assigned to take charge of the San Francisco Field Division. Mr. Favorite was appointed special agent in the field service April 1, 1909. Prior to that time he was clerk in the United States Land Offices at Dardanelle, Arkansas, and Rapid City, South Dakota. He also served as clerk in the office of Chief of Field Division at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was assigned to San Francisco Field Division in 1913, and has served there continuously since said date.

Hearings Officer Ralph S. Kelley of the Denver Field Division has been appointed Chief of Field Division at Salt Lake City Division, vice H. Stanley Hinrichs, resigned.

Mr. Kelley has been in the field service since 1907. He will assume his new duties October 1, 1918.

On July 8, 1918, Mr. Nathan Gammon, Special Agent, was appointed Chief of Field Division and designated to take charge of the Helena Field Division in lieu of Chief of Field Division Ira Lantz, who, upon his own request, in order that he might have the benefit of a lower altitude, has been transferred to the San Francisco Field Division.

Mr. Gammon entered the field service as special agent in 1908.

Chief of Field Division H. Stanley Hinrichs of the Salt Lake Division, resigned his position to take effect October 1, 1918. It is understood that Mr. Hinrichs will practice law in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Hinrichs was appointed special agent in the field service in 1909, and assigned to the Denver Field Division. Since that time he has been constantly in the service. In 1910, he was assigned to duty in connection with the Alaska coal cases with headquarters at Seattle, Washington.

During his service, Mr. Hinrichs has handled a number of very important cases. He has had charge of the Salt Lake Division since June, 1915.

Sergeant Donald B. Clement, U. S. A., formerly a clerk in the Survey Division, is visiting this City on furlough, and called to see his old associates.

A brief call from the Surveyor General of Wyoming, Mr. Charles L. Decker, is here and now noted. It was a very short call, and he used all the time saying good things about the Bulletin.

A note from Clyde Rasmussen, formerly of the Field Service, now army field clerk, announces his safe arrival "over there."

One of our good boys, to whom we recently said goodbye, Hugh Voris, is now at Camp Zachary Taylor near Louisville, Kentucky, in training for the artillery branch of the military service.

Secretary Lane has announced the appointment of Mr. Herbert Kaufman, the author and editor, as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Bulletin learns with deep regret of the death of Mr. Ashley G. Dawley, receiver, at Elko, Nevada, which occurred September 19, 1918.

Special Agent J. E. Connolly of the Denver Field Division has been in Washington for a few days while on annual leave, visiting his people.

Special Agent J. G. Hilman of the Southern Field Division, Jackson, Mississippi, is in Washington on annual leave. Mr. Hilman has made application for a commission in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army.

Special Agent E. D. Stanford of the Southern Field Division has been spending his annual leave in Washington.

Special Agent J. McG. Williamson of the San Francisco Division has received a commission as First Lieutenant in the United States Army and has resigned as special agent of the General Land Office.

Mr. D. B. Morgan, formerly a valued employee of this office, is now engaged in the practice of law at Phoenix, Arizona. Good Luck to him is the wish of his former associates.

Mr. Carl A. Ferguson has been appointed Register of the U. S. Land Office, Visalia, California, vice Frank Lanning, resigned.

RE-APPOINTMENTS

Edward D. Gianelloni	Register	Baton Rouge, La.
Wm. W. Ventress	Receiver	"
Frank M. McHaffie	Register	Missoula, Montana.
Shober J. Rogers	Register	Carson City, Nevada.
John R. Beavers	Register	Hugo, Colorado.
John J. Missemer	Receiver	"
John E. Barrett	Receiver	Topeka, Kansas.
James L. Travers	Receiver	Duluth, Minnesota.
James P. Bole	Receiver	Bozeman, Montana.
Albert T. Forse	Receiver	Independence, California.
John B. McGauran	Sur Genl	Denver, Colorado.

He that hath the Bulletins,
And bindeth not Volume One,
Shen't have any of our Bulletins,
When his Bulletins are gone.
Oh, that will be joyful!
When his Bulletins are gone.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1918.

Summary of
Supplemental List of Employees who have entered
Military or Naval Service as reported since August 13.

For the Honor Roll
Total 161

Office of the Secretary	6
General Land Office	22
Office of Indian Affairs	11
Pension Office	1
Patent Office	12
Geological Survey	42
Reclamation Service	49
Bureau of Mines	13
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	4
Freedmen's Hospital	1
Total	161

September 13, 1918.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered Military or Naval Service as reported since August 13, 1918.

For the Honor Roll
Total 161

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: (6)

Blehr, Francis M. Minn.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Braxton, James A. D. C.
Prov. Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Goebel, Thomas J. D. C.
Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Manning, Thomas R. Pa.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Rawles, Abraham D. C.
Prov. Dep. Brig., U.S.A.
Toy, William D. C.
U. S. A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE: (22)

Anderson, Roy K. Wash.
U. S. A.
Andrews, Frank K. Minn.
U. S. A.
Averill, Dupree R. Ariz.
Field Art., U. S. A.
Brigham, Nelson O. Wis.
U. S. A.
Brown, Clarence N. N. J.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Daly, Richard M. Ark.
Q. M. C., A. E. F.
Doroff, William Md.
Radio School, U. S. A.
Edwards, Arthur T. Tenn.
U. S. A.
Guess, Arthur L. Miss.
Mach. Gun Btn., A.E.F.
Kasswan, Louis N. Y.
Mach. Gun Btn., U. S. A.
Kimble, Leyburn B. Md.
Training Camp, U. S. A.
McDonald, John A. Cal.
Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (Continued):

McGarvey, Bernard L. Pa.
U. S. N.

Marts, Edward C. Mont.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Mason, Howard G. Nev.
Engr. Corps, U. S. A.
Moore, Charles F. Colo.
Training Co., U. S. A.
Petrich, Julian T. Wash.
Hospital Corps, U. S. A.
Robinson, Bert L. Mont.
Engr. Corps, U. S. A.
Smith, John A. Pa.
U. S. A.
Voris, Hugh Ky.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Watne, Carl A. N. D.
U. S. A.
Wolff, Deane J. Colo.
Coast Art., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: (11)

Broker, Henry J. Minn.
Mach. Gun Btn., U. S. A.
Brown, Frank E. Texas.
U. S. A.
Eddins, Robert E. Ala.
U. S. N.
Hurley, Fitzhugh L. N. C.
U. S. N.
Mc.Gilvary, Earl J. Minn.
U. S. A.
Miller, Ralph S. Pa.
U. S. A.
Porte, Jose D. Cal.
Canadian Forces.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: (Continued)

Ives, Herbert D. Okla.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Schwarz, John J. Mo.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Smith, Walter H. Pa.
U. S. A.
Stevens, Clarence L. Mont.
Infantry, U. S. A.

PENSION OFFICE: (1)

Gunion, Philip S. D. C.
Q. M. C., U. S. A.

PATENT OFFICE: (12)

Clark, Walter B. D. C.
Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.
Coe, Conway P. Ky.
U. S. A.
Douglas, Wade H. W. Va.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Fearing, Justin L. Mass.
Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Flam, John N. Y.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Gilcher, Ralph J. Ky.
U. S. A.
Halstead, Dorne N? Ind.
U. S. A.
Healy, Edward C. D. C.
U. S. A.
Jennison, Carl W. Conn.
U. S. N.
Kurz, Joseph A. Pa.
Training Det., U. S. A.
Paul, Leslie M. N. H.
U. S. A.
White, Milo R. Ind.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: (42)

Adams, Robert E. N. H.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Aid, Harry Mo.
U. S. A.
Aitkin, Richard Ind.
U. S. N. R.
Allen, W. R. Mo.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued):

Alsing, Alvin A. Cal.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Anderson, John L. Iowa.
Coast Art., U. S. A.
Andrews, G. Winfield Cal.
U. S. N. R.
Ayers, R. Earl Tex.
U. S. A.
Bagley, Floyd A. N. H.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Baldwin, Stephen T. D. C.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Bandli, Edward M. Wis.
E. O. R. C., A. E. F.
Batten, George L. N. Y.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Bauer, Bernard P. Tex.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Bell, Frank V. N. Y.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Bell, Henry S. Tex.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Bertenshaw, William H. Mass.
U. S. N. R.
Beyersdorfer, William M. ---
Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Blount, Charles C. Fla.
O. T. C., U. S. A.
Boston, T. Ky.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Bowers, C. Maynard Mich.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Bowler, Edmond W. Mass.
U. S. A.
Bradshaw, Donald Cal.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Brashears, John W. D. C.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Brislawn, Ferdinand L. Wash.
Engineer Corps, A. E. F.
Brown, John S. Mo.
Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Buchanan, Earl H. Iowa.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Burchard, Roland W. Tex.
E. O. R. C., U. S. A.
Cannon, Douglas Q. Utah.
O. T. C., U. S. A.
Corey, Frederick C. Cal.
U. S. N. R.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued):

Downing, Charles J. Mo.
U. S. N. R.
Fisher, Roy Iowa.
Aero Mach.Gun.Bn.,U.S.A.
McGregor, Floyd B. Iowa.
U. S. A.
Norton, George H. N. Y.
U. S. A.
Ross, Clyde P. Mass.
A.S., Sig. Corps, U.S.A.
Rush, Benjamin F. Ore.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Shunk, Albert H. N. Dak.
Prov. Recruit Btn., U.S.A.
Smalley, George H. Wash.
U. S. N. R.
Stackpole, M. Reginald Me.
U. S. A.
Tester, Walter N. Dak.
U. S. A.
Weeks, Arnold N. N. Y.
U. S. N. R.
White, Francis L. D. C.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Wright, Fred E. Mich.
Ord. Corps, U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE: (49)

Ashcraft, George Idaho.
U. S. A.
Bailey, Manson H. Mont.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Baty, Albert Colo.
Depot Brig., U. S. A.
Baumann, A. T. Nev.
Training at Univ. of Nev.
Beaton, Oliver Mont.
U. S. A.
Beatty, John C. Colo.
Training at Univ. of Nebr.
Brewer, John Lee Colo.
Infantry, U. S. A.
Budge, Drew W. Idaho.
U. S. N. R.
Cena, John Colo.
Aviation Squad., U. S. A.
Crapo, Charles B. Colo.
Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Crawford, Frank Mont.
Ambulance Corps, U.S.A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Cromie, David Wilson Colo.
U. S. A.
Dybvig, Roy Nebr.
U. S. A.
Dyktra, Albert Colo.
Aviation Squad., U. S. A.
Dyll, Louis M. Mont.
U. S. A.
Easton, Brewer Nebr.
U. S. A.
Ellison, G. Mont.
U. S. A.
Gerner, Anson Utah.
Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Gilbert, Carl R. Mont.
U. S. A.
Green, Norris P. Colo.
Field Art., U. S. A.
Heffren, Gilbert Mont.
U. S. A.
Hogan, A. M. Mont.
U. S. A.
Jensen, Peter Mont.
U. S. A.
Kannegaard, John Idaho.
U. S. A.
Knoll, James Mont.
U. S. A.
Laport, Dean Nebr.
U. S. A.
McMasters, K. Mont.
U. S. A.
Marshall, George S. Idaho.
Training at Univ. of Idaho
Merryman, F. L. Nebr.
U. S. N.
Myers, Elmer E. Idaho.
U. S. A.
Nodacker, J. W. Nebr.
U. S. N.
O'Brien, William L. Ore.
U. S. N.
Orr, Elmer Hugh Colo.
Aviation Sec., U. S. A.
Owens, Paul Colo.
Marine Corps, U. S. A.
Pedersen, Thommes Mont.
U. S. A.
Peterson, Eric Mont.
U. S. A.
Presson, Oscar Colo.
Training at Univ. of Colo.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Reilly, Francis A. D. C.
U. S. A.
Rhyno, Floyd Colo.
Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
Richesin, E. L. Mont.
U. S. A.
Saey, N. E. Idaho.
U. S. A.
Scharfenberg, W. J. Nebr.
U. S. A.
Schoonover, Earl Mont.
U. S. A.
Silverman, Samuel Colo.
U. S. A.
Smith, Henry Mont.
U. S. A.
Sonnenberg, E. Lee Colo.
U. S. N.
Wall, Thomas H. Nev.
Training at Univ. of Nev.
Warren, DeWitt Colo.
U. S. N. R.
Wood, William H. Nev.
U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES: (13)

Anderson, P. M. Wis.
Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Cunningham, James S. Colo.
U. S. A.
Esmand, John M. ---
Prov. Det. Co., U. S. A.
Hart, Arthur M. N. Y.
U. S. A.
Jarrett, H. W. W. Va.
U. S. A.
Lepperd, Floyd C. Pa.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
McGinn, Walter E. Mass.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Rice, William Pa.
Prov. Dep. Brig., U. S. A.
Sheehan, Fred W. Conn.
Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A.
Smith, Edward O. Pa.
Forestry, U. S. A.
Smith, John E. ---
E. O. R. C., U. S. A.
Thomas, William G. N. Y.
Training Camp, U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES (Continued):

West, Clarence J. N. Y.
Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL: (4)

Belfield, John F. Va.
Medical Corps, U. S. N.
Hayes, William J. Mass.
U. S. A.
Moore, Milton Va.
U. S. A.
Tucker, Frederick W. Md.
U. S. A.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL: (1)

Marshall, Daniel ---
U. S. A.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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JURISDICTION OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT

Under the title of "Procedure in the Land Department" the Bulletin in the September number briefly outlined the appellate scheme, outgrowth of statute and precedent, by which disputed questions, either of law or fact, pertaining to the public lands can be ultimately heard in all cases by the head of the Department, and attention is now invited to the distinctive character of the jurisdiction vested in the Land Department, due to its dual functions, executive and judicial.

The primary conception of Congress, in dealing with our public lands was the realization of the largest possible cash returns for their sale, to meet the immediate necessities of national enterprise. The General Land Office was organized in accordance with this conception; simply a real-estate agency acting for the United States in the sale of its public domain. Under the statutory provisions enacted in 1785 and 1796, and by the act of May 10, 1800, the conversion of public lands into cash funds was, in brief, the congressional definition of the powers and duties of the General Land Office.

Since that time policies widely different, involving a broader conception of the proper foundation of our national institutions, and the better development of the entire country, gradually came to be recognized and made themselves known in the later statutes, resulting in the practical abandonment of the cash sale proposition, and the establishment of the theory of development, in which the entire nation would ultimately profit.

The preemption laws of 1841, the homestead law of 1862, the mining laws of 1866 and 1872, the coal land laws of 1873, timber culture acts of 1874 and 1878, desert-land law of 1877, timber and stone laws of 1878, were enacted, all recognizing that individual ownership

of the soil, or the control of its valuable contents, contingent on beneficial use and development, provided the best and highest security for the establishment of the United States upon a permanent foundation.

At the time the policy of the Government with respect to the disposition of its public lands was governed by the purpose of sale to secure revenues, such policy and purpose was expressed by legislation that called for but little more than the exercise of executive duties by the Land Department. But from the time when that policy was abandoned, and the new era opened of devoting the public domain to the development of national resources, the legislation necessarily entailed upon the Land Department more complex duties, by which it was required to exercise a quasi-judicial function in the administration of such laws.

This is easily observed in the progress of legislation. The organic acts creating the General Land Office, the later act organizing the Interior Department, and defining the functions of the General Land Office as one of the bureaus included in that Department, provided, that under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands should be performed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, also that under the same supervision, the Commissioner was authorized to enforce and carry into execution by appropriate regulations the public land laws.

Nothing in this legislation carried with it expressly the exercise of judicial powers by the Land Department, but later when the period of development was entered upon, the necessity for the exercise of such authority became apparent and in some of the special acts that were passed thereafter, providing new methods of acquiring title to the public domain, this necessity was recognized.

The preemption law, enacted in 1841, distinctly provided that in case of conflicting settlement rights between settlers, the right of appeal should lie from the decision of the Register and Receiver to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose decision, in the absence of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, should be final. Again, the homestead law, enacted in 1862, provided, in what is now section 2298 of the Revised Statutes, for the right of contest against the homestead settler on the charge of his failure to comply with the homestead law, which required necessarily a decision upon the merits of the controversy by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. This legislation was in effect amended by the later act of 1880, which accorded to the successful contestant a preference right of entry.

The act of June 3, 1878, providing for the sale of timber and stone lands, also the act of June 14, 1878, providing for timber culture entries, each made provision for the assertion of adverse rights and the prosecution of a contest. The act of March 3, 1891, in amending the desert-land law also made distinct provision for the prosecution of contests. Other instances might be cited, but the foregoing is enough to indicate the later policy of Congress in its uniform recognition of the judicial character of the duties imposed upon the Land Department.

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The power to make regulations, the authority to render decisions in contested and other cases, have been exercised from the first without challenge, even where not definitely conferred by statute and have been recognized by the courts universally.

The general supervisory authority of the head of the Land Department has often been the subject of comment by the United States Supreme Court. In one case, the court referring to the phrase "under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior", used in defining the duties of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, said:

> "It means that in the important matters relating to the sale and disposition of the public domain . . . the Secretary of the Interior is the supervising agent to do justice to all claimants and preserve the rights of the people of the United States."

In another case the court remarked:

> "It may be laid down as a general rule that in the absence of some specific provision to the contrary in respect to any particular grant of public land its administration falls wholly and absolutely within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. It is not necessary that with each grant there shall go a direction that its administration shall be under the authority of the Land Department. It falls there unless there is express direction to the contrary."

In another case, the court, speaking of the Secretary's action under a statute that required his approval of certain State selections, said:

> "We do not mean to imply that any arbitrary discretion is vested in the Secretary; but we hold that the statute requiring approval by the Secretary of the Interior was intended to vest a discretion in him by which wrongs like this could be righted and equitable considerations, so significant and impressive given full force. It is obvious, it is common knowledge that in the administration of such large and vested interests as are intrusted to the Land Department, matters not foreseen, equities not anticipated and which are therefore not provided for by express statute, may sometimes arise, and therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior is given that superintending and supervisory power which will enable him, in the face of these unexpected contingencies to do justice."

In one of the earliest expressions of the Supreme Court recognizing this peculiar supervisory authority of the head of a Department, it was said:

> "A practical knowledge of the action of any one of the great Departments of the Government, must convince every person that the head of a Department, in the distribution of its duties and responsibilities, is often compelled to exercise his discretion. He is limited in the exercise of his powers by the law; but it does not follow that he must show a statutory provision for everything he does. No Government could be administered on such principles. To attempt to regulate by law the minute movements of every part of the complicated machinery of Government, would evince a most unpardonable ignorance on the subject. Whilst the great outlines of its movements may be marked out, and limitations imposed on the exercise of its powers, there are numberless things which must be done, that can neither be anticipated nor defined, and which are essential to the proper action of the Government."

From the special statutory powers thus conferred upon the Land Department, and the broad supervisory control of the disposition of the public lands incidental thereto, a well defined system of jurisprudence has been developed, by which all laws pertaining to the disposition of the public lands are construed and administered. To secure an orderly and uniform procedure, rules of practice, similar to those in the courts so far as applicable have been adopted. Questions of law or fact, arising either in ex-parte or adversary proceedings, are determined under the same rules of evidence that would govern in judicial proceedings, and pertinent precedent found in the decisions of the courts or the Department followed, so far as applicable.

During the last fiscal year 4,313 appeals from the action of the district land officers were received in the General Land Office, 37,201 decisions involving title to public lands were rendered in the General Land Office, and 1,503 appeals taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in the same period took final action in 2,034 cases pending on appeal from the General Land Office.

The value and volume of rights thus adjudicated are equal to, if not greater, than in any of our courts; and the attorneys practicing before the Land Department form a bar of specialists learned in the law the equal of any practicing in the courts, either state or federal.

To properly consider and adjudge the questions that arise under the public land laws requires the Land Department not only to construe and administer common law rights and statutory provisions

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During the last fiscal year 4,213 appeals from the action of the district land officers were received in the General Land Office, 37,201 decisions involving title to public lands were rendered in the General Land Office, and 1,307 appeals taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who, in the same period took final action in 2,054 cases pending on appeal from the General Land Office.

The value and volume of rights thus adjudicated are equal to, if not greater, than in any of our courts; and the attorneys practicing before the Land Department form a bar of specialists learned in the law the equal of any practicing in the courts, either state or federal.

To properly consider and adjudge the questions that arise under the public land laws requires the Land Department not only to construe and administer common law rights and statutory provisions

governing the usual relations arising in settled communities, but also special laws, by which may be determined questions of residence, of citizenship, naturalization, mining rights and privileges, water rights and riparian laws of the several public land states, railroad grants, and claims of individuals, having due regard for the decisions of the federal courts where the same statutes are from time to time under consideration and the subject of decision.

The quasi-judicial duties imposed upon the Land Department have thus far been only considered herein; but it should be remembe that during the period covered by the growth and development of the duties, the administrative burdens of the Land Department have multiplied in a corresponding degree, and this feature of the land service will be hereafter presented in the Bulletin.

SURVEY NOTES

Surveying District No. 7.

It might seem at first glance at the map of Idaho that the physical characteristics of the country are such as might render it desirable in the interests of economy of execution and of field administration of surveys to include or combine the state with some other jurisdiction in one surveying district, or that its northern extremity at least might to advantage be attached to the district either to the east or to the west thereof. But upon reflection and with full consideration of the other elements so essential to the formation of a practical field administrative unit, only one conclusion can be reached and that is the conclusion arrived at by years of study and experience, that Idaho alone should constitute, as it does, Surveying District No. 7. This fact is all the more apparent when it is recalled that since the inauguration of the Direct System of Surveys in 1910, a vast majority, in fact nearly all of the applications for surveys in that part of the country have come from settlers in the southern half of Idaho in localities easily accessible from Boise, the headquarters of the district, while Direct System surveys in northern Idaho have been comparatively limited in number and extent, their greatest field being within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's land grant which, notwithstanding its isolation from the main field of operation, has been more economically surveyed from Boise as a base than it could have been surveyed from any other field headquarters.

Early History.

The territory between Lats. 42° and 54° 40' N., west of the Rocky Mountains, which includes all of the present state of Idaho, as well as Oregon and Washington, and the country for several hundred miles to the north thereof, has been claimed at various times by Russia, Spain, Great Britain and the United States. Russia's claim rested for the most part upon the early occupation of various sections of the region by Russian fur traders. Spain based her claims on the explorations of San Juan de Fuca, a Greek navigator sailing under the Spanish flag, who visited the territory bordering on the Pacific Coast in 1592, and on the expeditions of Admiral Fonte in 1640, and of other later Spanish explorers who visited and mapped the coast line. Great Britain had no claim by right of actual discovery, but held that practically all of this territory was but a natural and logical extension of her possessions in eastern North America. The claims of the United States rested upon the discovery and explorations of the Columbia River by Captain Gray, an American, in 1792; the purchase from France in 1803 of the Louisiana Territory; the explorations of the Snake and the Columbia Rivers by Lewis and Clark under instructions from President Jefferson in 1805 and 1806, and upon the treaty of limits concluded with Spain in 1819, whereby that country relinquished claim to all territory north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude. Russia's claims were settled by the treaty of 1825, under the terms of which she was required to confine her settlements to the north of Lat. 54° 40' N. and the United

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Early History.

The territory between lat. 42° and 49° N., west of the Rocky Mountains, which includes all of the present state of Idaho, as well as Oregon and Washington, and this country for several hundred miles to the north thereof, has been claimed at various times by Russia, Spain, Great Britain and the United States. Russia's claim rested for the most part upon the early occupation of various positions of the regions by Russian fur traders. Spain based her claims on the explorations of San Juan de Fuca, a Greek navigator sailing under the Spanish flag, who visited the territory bordering on the Pacific Coast in 1592, and on the expeditions of Admiral Fonte in 1640, and of other later Spanish explorers who visited and mapped the coast line. Great Britain had no claim by right of actual discovery, but held that practically all of this territory was but a natural and logical extension of her possessions in eastern North America. The claims of the United States rested upon the discovery and explorations of the Columbia River by Captain Gray, an American, in 1792, the purchase from France in 1803 of the Louisiana Territory; the explorations of the Lewis and the Columbia River by Lewis and Clark under instructions from President Jefferson in 1805-1806, and upon the treaty of limits concluded with Spain in 1819, whereby that country relinquished claim to all territory north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude. Russia's claims were settled by the treaty of 1825, under the terms of which she was required to confine her settlements to the north of lat. 54° 40' N. and the United

States to the south thereof. A similar treaty was entered into by England and Russia, so that the United States and Great Britain finally found themselves joint claimants to this vast and valuable region. Joint occupation by the two countries was attempted for awhile, but without success. Finally after considerable negotiation, agreement was reached in 1846, whereby the 49th parallel of north latitude became the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain.

As has been stated, Lewis and Clark, the first white men to enter the present limits of Idaho, discovered and traversed the Snake River in 1805. They also explored the Salmon River and later crossed the State from Montana practically along the route of what is now known as the Lolo trail. They returned east the next year through the same country. The reports of these explorers were remarkably full and accurate in their descriptions of the country and its resources and early attracted fur traders and trappers to the region. The first of these pioneers included Henry, Hunt, McKenzie and Royce, who found fertile fields for their activities along the Lemhi, Snake, Salmon, Royce and Wood Rivers. In 1832, Captain Bonneville of the United States Army conducted the first wagon train that ever crossed the Continental Divide to eastern Idaho, later going as far as the Columbia River. But it was not until the discovery of gold first in 1852 on the Pend d' Oreille River, and later in 1860, on the Clearwater River, that any permanent settlement took place. The influx following the revelation of Idaho's mineral resources caused numerous and prosperous towns to spring up almost over night. Among these were Orofino, Newsome, Elk City, Florence, Idaho City, Placerville, Buena Vista and Pioneerville. It is estimated that there were 15,000 people in the Boise Basin alone in the summer of 1863. In the meantime, Idaho was in process of formation as a political subdivision of the United States. In 1848 the Territory of Oregon was organized. This jurisdiction embraced the whole of Idaho as well as Oregon, Washington and western Montana. In 1853, the Territory of Washington was created with Idaho within its boundaries. Ten years later Idaho became a separate Territory with greatly extended limits and included all of Montana and a part of Wyoming. In 1868, Idaho Territory assumed its present limits under which it was admitted as a state in 1890.

Surveying History.

The creation of Idaho as a separate Territory in 1866, brought with it recognition as a separate surveying district. Headquarters were established at Boise and LaFayette Cartee, the first Surveyor General of the new district took office that year and commenced laying the foundation of the Idaho rectangular system of surveys. Cartee personally supervised this work. Kuna Butte, about twenty miles southwest of Boise, was selected as the location for the initial point of the survey system under the Boise Meridian and Base Line, and there in 1867, the initial monument was established. No time was lost in initiating and in extend-

States to the south thereof. A similar treaty was entered into by England and Russia, so that the United States and Great Britain finally found themselves joint claimants to this vast and valuable region. Joint occupation by the two countries was attempted for awhile, but without success. Finally after considerable negotiation, agreement was reached in 1846, whereby the 49th parallel of north latitude became the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britain.

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ing the system of control lines therefrom. The first surveying contract in the district was let to Peter W. Bell in 1867. Bell surveyed the Boise Meridian from the initial point south to the 42nd parallel of north latitude, and also the Base Line west to a point south of the Owyhee River, and east for a distance of one hundred miles. He also surveyed the First Standard Parallel South west from the Principal Meridian thirty-six miles in order, the records show, "to reach the mining claims of the Owyhee district." During the next twenty years surveys were rapidly extended to the mining districts and over the most desirable of the agricultural lands in the state.

In this connection a brief reference to the survey of the claim of William Craig may be of interest. Craig was the first white settler within the present limits of the state. On June 15, 1855, he filed on 640 acres of land on the Clearwater River about ten miles above Lapwai, under the Oregon Donation Act of September 27, 1850. This claim was surveyed and resurveyed many times but never to the satisfaction of all concerned until 1911, when it was finally surveyed under the direct System by Frank D. Maxwell, U. S. Surveyor. Final certificate was authorized April 13, 1913. Craig loomed large in the pioneer history of the state.

Even before the organization of the Territory under its present limits the survey of the Idaho-Oregon boundary was made. This line was run in 1867, by Daniel G. Major, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, from its initial point at the confluence of the Owyhee and Snake Rivers, south to the42nd parallel of north latitude. From the initial point northerly the boundary follows down the Snake River to the point of its confluence with the Clearwater River. From this point the meridian forming the boundary between Idaho and Washington was run by Roland J. Reeves, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, in 1873. Reeves' narrative records many hardships that were undergone by the field party during the progress of the survey, and brings to light the fact of the employment of some technical methods of procedure which while decidedly unique in conception and execution must appear crude and insufficient in this day and age. It seems that the initial point of the boundary line between Idaho and Washington as fixed by the organic act was at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers in the middle of their channels. The problem was to find this point. Reeves in his narrative says that the situation caused him great embarrassment and consumed a great deal of time and labor. It seems that by the aid of boats he made soundings for the channels of the two streams. After determining them to his satisfaction, he experimented with floating buoys of various sizes and weights, but without success. The swift currents carried the buoys away before he could deduce from the experiments anything of scientific value. He then tied a keg to the end of a rope several hundred feet long and allowed the current to carry it to the approximate point of intersection of the two currents, but the weight of the rope submerged the keg. After a week of experimentation he says "We were constrained to adopt an approximate location which", he thinks, "will not vary further from the true position more than twenty engineers would vary from each other if acting independently." While not

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so recorded in his notes, it is understood that the position finally adopted was based more upon conscientious effort than upon scientific process. It seems that Reeves determined to his satisfaction that the currents of the two streams were of equal velocity. Acting upon this theory, he simultaneously placed an empty cask in the center of each channel and patiently watched their courses throughout their many trial trips until at last he found positions from which the cask should be launched to cause them to bump together at the confluence of the two rivers. The point thus determined may well be called an approximate location. It seems that Reeves had to abandon his line at the 176½ mile corner on account of lack of food. This line was subsequently retraced and remonumented by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1908-09, and carried through to the International Boundary. Idaho's northern boundary, the 49th parallel of north latitude, is the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The survey of the southern and eastern boundaries of the state have been mentioned in former issues of the Bulletin.

In General.

Idaho lay in the path of the early explorers, settlers and adventurers bound for the Pacific Coast. From 1832 to 1860, it was a place to go through in order to reach a place beyond. It did not become a place to go to until discovery of gold, and then in two summers its population jumped from a few hundred persons to many thousands. As in many other western states, the agricultural development came after, and at first, because of the mines, and the public land surveys were first extended to the mining districts. It was not long, however, before the agricultural possibilities of the country in localities remote from the mineral belts claimed the attention of the public and of the surveying service. The rectangular net was gradually spread over the desirable areas of the state until in 1910, upon the inauguration of the Direct System of Surveys, most of the valley lands had been covered. But there were still extensive areas as well as numerous isolated tracts awaiting survey. These larger groups both on the public lands and within the limits of the railroad grants have since been surveyed, as have many of the isolated tracts, but there are still lands of varied classification being sought after and requiring survey, and there are many complications arising from obliteration or error in the older surveys requiring retracement, correction and re-establishment. It is in this class of work - fragmentary surveys and resurveys - that the Land Office survey will find a busy field until all requirements of settlement and title have been satisfied.

The Fourth Liberty Loan.

Members of the Field Surveying Service had reported up to the time of our going to press subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan amounting to $34,150. There are still a few members of the Service in remote parts of the Cascade Mountains and in Alaska yet to be heard from, but from such informal advices as have reached the office of the

Supervisor of Surveys, it would look as if the Service is again a 100% subscriber. The subscription of $34,150 to this Loan is most gratifying. It is the largest amount subscribed by the Service to any of the four loans and it comes at a time when there are fewer left to subscribe than ever before.

It will be recalled that the Field Surveying Service subscribed $12,850 to the First Loan, $26,450 to the Second, $32,350 to the Third, and now $34,150 to date to the Fourth Loan. As the military forces of the country call our members to its service, the need for those of us who are left behind to do not only our own part, but the part of those who have gone to make, if necessary, the supreme sacrifice, is apparent to every right thinking man.

Surveying District No. 3 made the best record of any of the districts in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. This district not only subscribed the greatest amount, $6,250 in all, and included every engineer, surveyor and transitman in the Service in Nebraska and South Dakota, but also included every chainman, teamster, axeman, flagman and cook in those two states. The district is 100% from cook to Assistant Supervisor.

The largest individual subscription in the Field Surveying Service to the Fourth Liberty Loan was $5,000. The second largest, $2,000. There were several of $1,000, and from this amount on down. It is learned that many of the employees invested their entire savings of years in Liberty Bonds, while others made splendid sacrifices in order that they might do their part.

John P. Walker, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 9, has been commissioned a Captain in the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, and has been ordered by the War Department to report at Camp Lewis, Washington, for a course of training. Captain Walker left Juneau to enter upon his new duties on October 19th.

J. Frank Warner, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, District No. 9, has been designated by the Commissioner as Acting Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Alaska during Mr. Walker's absence.

Roy E. Chase, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, District No. 2, has made application for admission to the Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

Former U. S. Transitman Loyd E. Sechrist, District No. 5, is at present a private in Company "M" 12th Infantry, Camp Fremont, California.

Word has been received that First Lieutenant Louis H. Pinkham, Jr., 148th Field Artillery, participated in the Franco-American drive between Soissons and Reims which was begun on July 14th. His battery was cited by the French General in command for conspicuous work against the German pontoon bridges across the Marne.

Robert W. Livingston, Transitman, suffered a painful and serious accident a short time ago, while on the line on Group No. 54, Colorado. In making his way through the heavy brush a limb flew back and drove a thorn into his eyeball, probably destroying the sight. He is now at the Glenwood Sanatorium, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, undergoing treatment.

Sidney E. Blout, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 5, is in California on official business.

Frank S. Spofford, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 7, has returned to Boise, after inspecting field parties in the State of Washington.

George D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, is on a tour of inspection of the Utah parties. He is expected to return to his headquarters at Salt Lake City in a day or two.

Herman Jaeckel, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 2, has recently recovered from a case of Spanish Influenza and has resumed his duties at the office.

Pledges received to date from members of the Field Surveying Service for contributions to the War Work Association of the Department of the Interior, indicate that the great need for this most worthy work is becoming more fully understood. The individual subscription this year appears to be about double that of last year. There are still, however, quite a number of members of the Service in the far away places yet to be heard from. It is hoped that a final report on the subject of subscriptions by members of this Service can be sent to Washington, D. C., by the middle of November.

Arthur D. Kidder, Associate Supervisor of Surveys, is making preparation for the execution of quite a block of surveys in northeastern Arkansas. Mr. Kidder will establish a field base at Blytheville, and from there direct the surveys which will be executed in the field by Engineer A. N. Kimmell and Transitman Craig, Engineer L. L. Clement and Transitman Buttrick, and by Transitman Hiester.

E. G. Harrington, Cadastral Engineer, has been detailed to Washington, D. C. for office work in connection with surveys in District No. 10.

The Supervisor of Surveys reports that on October 15th, there were 44 single parties and 20 double parties in the field, in all 84 parties which with the assistants totals 420 persons on duty.

EARLY HISTORY AND U. S. SURVEYS IN UTAH.

When the first U. S. Surveyor General reached Utah, July 29, 1855, he found established surveys of "Great Salt Lake City", Ogden, Provo, Logan and several other cities and towns. Adjacent to these cities and towns were extensive joint fields, surveyed into 5, 10 and 20 acre farm lots, laid off in blocks with proper field streets, generally 4 rods wide. Also surveyed irrigation canals, wagon roads, etc. Some of these surveys were made as early as 1847.

The first permanent settlement by white people was made by the "Mormon" pioneers, 147 in number, including 3 women, under the leadership of Brigham Young, at the present site of Salt Lake City, on July 24, 1847.

Immediately thereafter, the city of "Great Salt Lake" was surveyed by Prof. Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherwood, under the direction of Brigham Young, starting with the survey of the Temple Block,

which was designated by his pointing out the identical spot and announcing:- "This is the southeast corner of the Temple Block", and from this point, the city was laid out into 135 square blocks of ten acres each, containing eight lots 10 x 20 rods, with streets 8 rods wide, running at right angles North, South, East and West. The streets being numbered in each direction from this point. Four of said blocks were dedicated as public squares or parks. This survey was designated as Plat "A" and completed August 20, 1847. It was further ordered that sidewalks should be 20 feet wide on each side of the street in the city, with ditches for conveying irrigation water between the sidewalks and roadways, and that residences be erected in the center of the city lots, not less than 20 feet back from the front line of said lots. Surrounding each residence, gardens and orchards were to be planted and shade trees on the outer edge of the sidewalks.

The farming lands joining the cities and towns were laid out into 5, 10 and 20-acre lots. The 5-acre lots nearest thereto were intended for truck gardens, small farmers, mechanics, etc.; the ten-acre lots for the common farmers, and the 20's for the most extensive farms.

The farming lands were fenced into joint fields, each lot owner building his pro rata of such joint fence. The lots, both city and field, were drawn by lot, after persons had qualified for the drawing by working out his irrigation water-right thereto, etc.

This cooperation and unity were essential for several reasons. The pioneers had nothing but their own manual labor to depend upon. They were surrounded by savage bands of Indians, a thousand miles from civilization, in a desert, then considered Mexican territory. Nothing would grow without artificial irrigation, which could not be secured except by united effort. Every mandid his part. Captain Jim Bridger who had previously explored these valleys, whom the pioneers met enroute, told them no agricultural crops could be raised there. He offered them $1,000 for the first bushel of corn they raised. This was the opinion of all other explorers who had passed through this region. However, the faith and determination of Bringham Young, the "Mormon" Prophet, and his followers have fully demonstrated, to the contrary, what can be done by unity, industry and perseverance.

Several other cities were similarly surveyed during the succeeding years. In most every case, Brigham Young, personally directed the location of these cities and towns, and advised that "all improvements be made permanent and durable, because the Saints will possess them forever."

The latitude of the North boundary of the Temple Block was ascertained in 1847 by meridional observations on the sun by Professor Orson Pratt to be 40° 45' 44" N. He also designated the longitude on the east side of Temple Block by lunar distance taken by the sextant and circle to be 111° 26' 34" W. of Greenwich, and the altitude to be 4309 feet.

which was designated by his pointing out the theoretical corner, announcing:- "This is the southeast corner of the Temple Block". From this point, the city was laid out into 135 squares, or blocks, acres each, containing eight lots 10 x 20 rods, with streets 8 rods wide, running at right angles North, South, East and West. The streets being numbered in each direction from this point. Four of these were dedicated as public squares or parks. This survey was designated as Plat "A" and completed August 20, 1847. It was further ordered that sidewalks should be 20 feet wide on each side of the street in the city, with ditches for conveying irrigation water between the sidewalks and roadways, and that residences be erected in the center of the city lots, not less than 20 feet back from the front line of said lots. Surrounding each residence, gardens and orchards were to be planted and shade trees on the outer edge of the sidewalks.

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Several other cities were similarly surveyed during the succeeding years. In most every case, Brigham Young, personally directed the location of these cities and towns, and advised that "all improvements be made permanent and durable, because the Saints will possess them forever."

The latitude of the North boundary of the Temple Block was ascertained in 1847 by meridional observations on the sun by Professor Orson Pratt to be 40° 45' 44" N. He also designated the longitude on the east side of Temple Block by lunar distance taken by the sextant and circle to be 111° 26' 36" W. of Greenwich, and the altitude to be 4309 feet.

The southeast corner of said Temple Block has since been determined as Latitude 40° 46' 04", and the longitude 111° 54' 00".

David H. Burr, the first U. S. Surveyor General, in a letter to the Department dated September 30, 1856, makes the following statement:

> "Not having the proper instruments for ascertaining with certainty a parallel of latitude, I took that reported by Capt. Standberry, 40° 46' 04", the latitude of this city, as being nearly, if not quite accurate, which would make the 42nd parallel, the North line of the territory."

On August 31, 1855, Mr. Burr wrote the Department as follows:

> "I have established the initial point for the survey of this valley at the southeast corner of the Temple Block in the center of this City (Salt Lake), and am having a stone cut to place at the spot for the monument."

Said stone was shortly thereafter placed in position and remains intact to this day. Hence, the identical spot indicated by Brigham Young, became the initial point of all surveys in this region.

By Act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, the boundaries of the Territory of Utah were established as follows:

"All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, towit:- Bounded on the west side by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the 37th parallel of North latitude, be and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Utah, and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

These boundaries, however, were never surveyed, but they were changed at different times by acts of Congress, until the present boundaries of the State of Utah were fixed and surveyed.

Under the act of Congress, September 9, 1850, Sections 16 and 36 of each township were reserved "for the purpose of being applied to the schools of the said Territory", and also, "a quantity of land equal to two townships", was reserved for the establishment of a University in the said Territory.

At statehood, 1895, Sections 2 and 32 were added to the school lands, besides extensive grants to other public institutions.

The southeast corner of said Temple Block has been determined as latitude 40° 38' 04", and the longitude 111° 54' 06".

David H. Ely, the first U. S. Surveyor General, in a letter to the Department dated September 30, 1856, makes the following statement:

"Not having the proper instruments for ascertaining with certainty a parallel of latitude, I took that reported by Capt. Stansbury, 40° 46' 02", the latitude of Lake City as being nearly, if not quite, accurate, which would make the 42nd parallel, the North line of this town."

On August 21, 1855, Mr. Burr wrote the Department as follows:

"I have established the initial point for the survey of this valley at the southeast corner of the Temple Block in the center of this City (Salt Lake), using having stone cut to place at the spot for the monument."

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These boundaries, however, were never adhered, but were changed at different times by acts of Congress, until the present boundaries of the State of Utah were fixed and established.

Under the act of Congress, September 4, 1841, Sections 16 and 36 of each township were reserved "for the purpose of being applied to the schools of the said Territory", and also "a quantity of land equal to two townships, was reserved for the establishment of a University in the said Territory."

At statehood, 1896, Sections 2 and 32 were added to the school lands, besides extensive grants for other municipal purposes.

David H. Burr was appointed U. S. Surveyor General for Utah, March 10, 1855, and arrived in "Great Salt Lake City", Territory of Utah, July 29, 1855, and began operations immediately. In 1859, Samuel C. Stambough was appointed his successor, and Samuel R. Fox followed in 1861.

On June 30, 1862, the office was removed to Denver, and consolidated with the Colorado office, but November 1, 1868, it was reestablished at Salt Lake City, with John A. Clark, as Surveyor General, with the following successions:-

C. C. Clements - - - - - - - 1869,
Nathan Kimball 1874,
Fred Solomon 1878,
Richmond S. Dement 1885,
William G. Bowman 1886,
Elsworth Daggett 1889,
George W. Snow 1893,
Jacob B. Blair 1897,
Edward H. Anderson 1901,
Thomas Hull 1905,
I. C. Thoreson (Present incumbent) March 13, 1914.

The present boundaries of the State of Utah were surveyed as follows:

Between Utah and Nevada, in 1870, by I. E. James
Between Utah and Idaho, in 1871, by Daniel G. Major.
Between Utah and Wyoming in 1873-1874, by A. V. Richards.
Between Utah and Colorado in 1878-1879 by Rollin J. Reeves, and resurveyed in 1885 by Allen D. Wilson.
Between Utah and Arizona in 1901, by Howard B. Carpenter.

The early surveyors in this district had numerous and peculiar difficulties to overcome. There were several savage and hostile bands of Indians that claimed the valleys as their hunting grounds and therefore objected to the white man's trespasses, even with surveys, which they believed would be followed by settlements. Hence, protection from the U. S. Army was asked for in 1855, but which was not granted at the time on account of distance, etc. Therefore, surveying parties had to be large and well armed for self defense.

There was also a bitter enmity between the "Mormons" and Non-Mormons, the latter called "Gentiles" or "Americans". But it is a pleasure to state that for many years last past, the enmity between "Mormon" and "Gentile" in Utah has been extinct and these terms have become obsolete. We are now all true blue Americans.

34,091,547 acres of agricultural lands have been surveyed in this State up to June 30, 1918, and 19,914,692 acres still remain

unsurveyed. There have also been 6,531 mineral surveys executed and approved during the same period.

The major portion of the unsurveyed lands in Utah are high plateaus and rugged mountains.

- Salt Lake City, Utah, September 14, 1918.

ENLARGED HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS

A little more than half a million acres have been classified as nonirrigable during the month of September and rendered available for entry in tracts of 320 acres or less under the enlarged homestead acts. The designations by States are indicated in the following table:

State	Acres
Arizona	4,720
Colorado	167,597
Idaho	40,720
Kansas	8,920
New Mexico	134,280
North Dakota	141,621
Washington	2,680
Total	500,538

The total area thus far classified as nonirrigable under these acts aggregate more than two hundred and eighty-two million acres.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS

During September 653,619 acres of land were rendered available for entry in tracts of 640 acres or less by designation under the stock-raising homestead act. The areas by States are indicated in the following table:

State	Acres
California	120,595
Colorado	62,815
Kansas	25,120
New Mexico	435,299
Oklahoma	7,810
South Dakota	360
Wyoming	1,620
Total	653,619

unsurveyed. There have also been 6,521 mineral surveys extended and approved during the same period.

The major portion of the unsurveyed lands in Utah are high plateaus and rugged mountains.

- Salt Lake City, Utah, September 14, 1939.

UNCLASSIFIED HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS.

A little more than half a million acres have been classified as nonirrigable during the month of September and rendered available for entry in tracts of 320 acres or less under the extended homestead acts. The designations by States are indicated in the following table:

State	Acres
Arizona	4,720
Colorado	187,531
Idaho	40,720
Kansas	8,320
New Mexico	124,280
North Dakota	142,621
Washington	2,000
Total	500,538

The total area thus far classified as nonirrigable under these acts aggregate more than two hundred and eighty-two million acres.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD DESIGNATIONS.

During September 653,619 acres of land were rendered available for entry in tracts of 640 acres or less by designation under the stock-raising homestead act. The areas by States are indicated in the following table:

State	Acres
California	120,595
Colorado	62 815
Kansas	20,120
New Mexico	435,299
Oklahoma	7,810
South Dakota	360
Wyoming	1,620
Total	653,619

The total area thus far classified for entry under this act is a little less than nine and a half million acres, and the total number of applications upon which favorable action becomes possible by virtue of these classifications is somewhat more than 14,000.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS

Since the issuance of the last Bulletin, stock driveways have been reserved in Oregon, California and Wyoming and a former withdrawal in Oregon modified by adding certain areas thereto and releasing certain other areas therefrom. This action was based upon field investigation by this office or recommendations of the Forest Service or applications from local stockmen.

A stock driveway was withdrawn on October 8 in northeastern California, in connection with the Modoc National Forest, containing 2,386 acres. On October 14, about 25,573 acres in northwestern Wyoming and 154,868 acres in southern Oregon were withdrawn for driveways to be used in connection with the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming and the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests in Oregon, respectively. A driveway of 6,003 acres in southeastern Oregon in connection with the Fremont and Ochoco National Forests was withdrawn October 23, and on the same date a withdrawal for stock driveway purposes in eastern Oregon was modified by releasing 6,468 acres and adding 6,311 acres.

AMENDMENT OF MINNESOTA DRAINAGE REGULATIONS

June 28, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
Cass Lake, Crookston and Duluth, Minnesota.

Sirs:

Paragraph No. 19 of the circular of instructions No. 470 of April 15, 1916 (45 L.D. 40), issued under the act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat., 169), is amended to read as follows:

> 19. Affidavits as to qualifications or as to the status of lands which may be required of purchasers under these regulations may be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal or where such purchasers are in actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, the affidavits may be made before the commanding officer in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged. The affidavitas to the non-saline character of the land cannot be made on information and belief. This affidavit, however, may be made by a reliable party who has actual knowledge of the facts. (See case of Mendenhall vs Howell et al (14 L.D.,461).

The total area thus far classified for entry under this act is a little less than nine and a half million acres, and the total number of applications upon which favorable action becomes possible by virtue of these classifications is somewhat more than 14,000.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS

Since the issuance of the last Bulletin, stock driveways have been reserved in Oregon, California and Wyoming and a former withdrawal in Oregon modified by releasing certain areas thereto and reclaiming certain other areas therefrom. This action was based upon field investigation by this office or recommendations of the Forest Service or applications from local stockmen.

A stock driveway was withdrawn on October 8 in northeastern California, in connection with the Modoc National Forest, containing 2,388 acres. On October 14, about 35,572 acres in northwestern Wyoming and 154,958 acres in southern Oregon were withdrawn for driveways to be used in connection with the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming and the Malheur and Ochoco National Forests in Oregon, respectively. A driveway of 6,003 acres in southeastern Oregon in connection with the Fremont and Ochoco National Forests was withdrawn October 22, and on the same date a withdrawal for stock driveway purposes in eastern Oregon was modified by releasing 5,465 acres and adding 6,311 acres.

AMENDMENT OF MINNESOTA DRAINAGE REGULATIONS

June 26, 1916.

Registers and Receivers,
Cass Lake, Crookston and Duluth, Minnesota.

Sirs:

Paragraph No. 19 of the drainage instructions No. 470 of April 15, 1916 (45 L.D. 40), issued under the act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. 165), is amended to read as follows:

19. Affidavits as to qualifications or as to the status of lands which may be required of purchasers under these regulations may be executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal or where such purchasers are in actual service in the military or naval service of the United States, the affidavits may be made before the commanding officer in the branch of the service in which the party is engaged. The affidavits as to the non-saline character of the land cannot be made on information and belief. This affidavit, however, may be made by a reliable party who has actual knowledge of the facts. (See case of Mendenhall vs Howell et al (14 L.D. 401).

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN

APPROVED: Commissioner.

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG

First Assistant Secretary.

Circular No. 622

SOLDIERS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE - SPECIAL PRIVILEGES UNDER PUBLIC LAND LAWS - ACT OF AUGUST 31, 1918, AND RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1918 - INSTRUCTIONS

Department of the Interior
General Land Office,
Washington.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

Section 8 of the Act of Congress of August 31, 1918, (Public No. 210), reads as follows:

Sec. 8. That any person under the age of 21, who has served or shall hereafter serve in the Army of the United States during the present emergency, shall be entitled to the same rights under the homestead and other land and mineral entry laws, general or special, as those over 21 years of age now possess under said laws: Provided, That any requirements as to establishment of residence within a limited time shall be suspended as to entry by such person until six months after his discharge from military services: Provided further, That applications for entry may be verified before any officer in the United States, or any foreign country, authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State or Territory in which the land may be situated.

The joint resolution of Congress (Public 41), approved September 13, 1918, and referring to the above provision reads as follows:

That no relinquishment of any public-land entry made under or by authority of Section 8 of the Act of the Sixty-fifth Congress, second session, entitled "An act amending the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917," shall be valid or effective for any purpose unless executed after the entryman shall have actually resided upon and cultivated the land in the case of a homestead entry for at least six months, and in the case of an entry made

under other than the homestead laws after the entryman shall have complied with the provisions of the applicable law for at least one year.

Any person, firm or corporation soliciting or dealing with the relinquishment of such claim or entry prior to the completion of compliance with the applicable law and with this resolution, and who or which solicits, demands, or receives or accepts any fee or compensation for locating, filing, or securing the claims or entries for persons entitled to the benefits of such section shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed $1,000 or imprisoned for not exceeding two years, or both.

2. Said section 8 of the act of August 31, 1918, confers the right of entry under any of the agricultural or mineral public land laws upon persons under the age of 21, who have served, or shall hereafter serve, in the Army of the United States during the present war, in the same manner as they could have made entry if over that age. This right is conferred only upon persons who have been actually mustered into the service and who are under 21 years of age at the time their applications are executed.

A drafted man is regarded as serving in the Army from the time he reports for entrainment; a man in the Officers' Reserve Training Corps from the time of his admission.

This Department is of the opinion that the expression "the Army of the United States", as used in Sec. 8 of the act, includes the Navy and Marine Corps; and that construction will stand unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

3. An application for entry by a person coming within the meaning of the law may be executed at any place where he is located, whether it be in a state, territory or district of the United States, or in a foreign country. It may be executed before any officer whose authority to administer oaths is recognized by the laws of the state or territory in which the land sought is situated. These laws differ and it will not be attempted here to give a synopsis of all of them. An examination of the State laws leads to the conclusion that they all recognize affidavits executed in any part of the United States before a notary public or the clerk of a court of record, and those executed outside of this country before a notary or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

4. An applicant, claiming the benefits of said section must execute an application for entry on the ordinary prescribed form; but, where he has not examined the tract sought, there should be omitted from the form so much as refers to personal examination of, or acquaintance with, the tract, and recites the applicant's knowledge as to its character (non-mineral, non-irrigable, etc). For example, there should

be stricken from an application for entry under the enlarged homestead act all that part of the form beginning with the words "that I am well acquainted with the character of the land" and ending with "it is not susceptible of successful irrigation," etc.

In such cases, there must accompany the application an affidavit setting forth the facts as to the character of the land, executed by some other person who states that he is himself familiar therewith; but thisewill not be received as sufficient unless the affiant deposes that his statement is made at the request of the applicant, that he has not solicited, demanded, received, accepted or been promised, nor intends to receive a fee or compensation of any nature for his assistance in securing allowance of the claim or entry.

5. The act does not exempt an applicant from payment of the regular fee and commissions chargeable to other applicants, as to that matter, you will treat the filings like other applications.

For the information of prospective applicants, it may be stated that the fee and commissions on a 320-acre entry under the enlarged homestead act amount to $22.00 in most of the States, or to $34.00 where the lands are within the granted limits of Government-aided railroads; the amount due on a stock-raising homestead application for 640 acres is $34.00, or $58.00 under the circumstances last mentioned.

6. A person making a homestead entry under this act is entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress of July 28, 1917 (40 Stat., 248). That act provides that a homesteader shall have his military services construed as equivalent to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered, and that if he be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the entire term of his enlistment shall be thus counted; also that no patent shall issue to any homesteader who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated the land for at least one year, but he is entitled to the five months' absence privilege like other homesteaders during each year's residence which he may be required to show. It provides further that if a homesteader dies while actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, his widow, if unmarried, or (if she be married) his minor orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, may forthwith make proof upon his entry.

A person making a desert land entry under this act is entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress of August 7, 1917 (40 Stat.,250), Therefore, such an entry will not be subject to cancellation for failure to expend $1.00 per acre in improvements upon the claim, or to effect its reclamation, during the period of his service and until six months thereafter and the time for complying with the law is extended for a period equal to that of said service. This relief is conditioned however, upon his filing in the local land office, within six months after he is mustered into the service, a notice of his muster-in and of his desire to hold the desert claim under said act.

be entitled from an application for entry under the enlarged homestead act all that part of the form beginning with the words "that I am well acquainted with the character of the land" and ending with "it is not susceptible of successful irrigation," are.

In such cases, there must accompany the application an affidavit setting forth the facts as to the character of the land, executed by some other person who states that he is himself familiar therewith; but this will not be received as sufficient unless the affiant describes that his statement is made at the request of the applicant, that he has not solicited, demanded, received, accepted or been promised, nor intends to receive a fee or compensation of any nature for his assistance in securing allowance of the claim or entry.

5. The act does not exempt an applicant from payment of the regular fee and commissions chargeable to other applicants, as to that matter, you will treat the filings like other applications.

For the information of prospective applicants, it may be stated that the fee and commissions on a 320-acre entry under the enlarged homestead act amount to $22.00 in most of the States, or to $24.00 where the lands are within the granted limits of Government-aided railroads; the amount due on a stock-raising homestead application for 640 acres is $34.00, or $38.00 under the circumstances last mentioned.

6. A person making a homestead entry under this act is entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress of July 26, 1912 (40 Stat., 248). That act provides that a homesteader shall have his military services counted as equivalent to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered, and that if he be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the entire term of his enlistment shall be thus counted; also that no patent shall issue to any homesteader who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated the land for at least one year, but he is entitled to the five months' absence privilege like other homesteaders during each year's residence which is required to allow. It provides further that if a homesteader dies while actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, his widow, if unmarried, or (if she be married) his minor children, or his or their legal representatives, may furnish make proof upon his entry.

A person making a desert land entry under this act is entitled to the benefits of the Act of Congress of August 7, 1912 (40 Stat., 250). Therefore, such an entry will not be subject to cancellation for failure to expend $1.00 per acre in improvements upon the claim, or to effect its reclamation, during the period of his service and until six months thereafter and the time for complying with the law is extended for a period equal to that of said service. This relief is conditioned however, upon his filing in the local land office, within six months after he is mustered into the service, a notice of his muster-in and of his desire to hold the desert claim under said act.

7. The soldier will not be required to establish residence upon the land in his homestead entry until six months after his discharge from military service. No contest against the entry will lie on the ground of failure to establish residence until the expiration of that period and the time elapsing before such discharge from the service will not be counted on the statutory life of the entry.

8. The joint resolution above set forth provides for imposition of a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, or both, upon any person, firm or corporation which solicits, demands, receives or accepts any fee or compensation (whether itbe in money or in other value) for locating, filing, or securing any claim or entry for any person entitled to the benefits of Section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1918. It is desired that if there be violations of this prohibition they be promptly brought to the attention of the General Land Office or the Chief of Field Division, to the end that immediate steps may be taken to stop such illegal practices and to bring the offenders to justice. Moreover, the attention of the soldiers is very strongly directed to the fact that any one of them who pays or promises compensation of any kind for securing an entry, even though it be merely by the grant of grazing privileges, will be conniving at the breach of a law which Congress enacted for the protection not only of the soldiers but of the general interests in the Public Domain. As above shown, it will frequently be necessary for some person to execute, on behalf of the applicant, an affidavit regarding the character of the land; but this must in all cases be done by a relative or by some other person who is willing to afford the service without compensation. The clear purpose of the Act is to give soldiers under the age of 21 an opportunity to hold a homestead or other land claim for their own personal benefit, but not for speculation on the part either of themselves or of others.

9. The resolution provides that no relinquishment of an entry made under the Act in question shall be valid unless executed after the entryman shall have resided upon and cultivated the land covered by a homestead entry for at least six months; or, as to other classes of claims, until he shall have complied with the provisions of the applicable law for at least one year. Moreover, it provides that any person, firm or corporation soliciting or dealing with the relinquishment of such claim or entry, prior to the completion of one year's compliance with the applicable law and with the resolution shall be subject to the punishments above mentioned. Accordingly, the registers and receivers are instructed not to make on their records any notation regarding receipt of a relinquishment of any entry made under the Act of August 31, 1918, unless it shall be made to appear through the affidavit of the entryman, corroborated by those of two witnesses, that the above conditions have been complied with; and soldiers are warned not to execute relinquishments of their entries prior to the arrival of the time indicated.

In case of death of the entryman, the entry will be subject to relinquishment by his widow, heirs or devisees, as the case may be, under the following conditions:

7. The soldier will not be required to establish residence upon the land in his homestead entry until six months after his discharge from military service. No contest against the entry will lie on the ground of failure to establish residence until the expiration of that period and the time elapsing before such discharge from the service will not be counted on the statutory life of the entry.

8. The joint resolution above set forth provides for imposition of a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding two years, or both, upon any person, firm or corporation which solicits, demands, receives or accepts any fee or compensation (whether like in money or in other values) for locating, filing, or securing any claim or entry for any person entitled to the benefits of Section 8 of the Act of August 31, 1918. It is desired that if there be violations of this prohibition they be promptly brought to the attention of the General Land Office or the Chief of Field Division, to the end that immediate steps may be taken to stop such illegal practices and to bring the offenders to justice. Moreover, the attention of the soldiers is very strongly directed to the fact that any one of them who pays or promises compensation of any kind for securing an entry, even though it be merely by the grant of granting privileges, will be conniving at the breach of a law which Congress enacted for the protection not only of the soldiers but of the general interests in the Public Domain. As stated above, it will frequently be necessary for some person to execute, on behalf of the applicant, an affidavit regarding the character of the land; but this must in all cases be done by a relative or by some other person who is willing to afford the service without compensation. The clear purpose of the Act is to give soldiers under the age of 31 an opportunity to hold a homestead or other land claim for their own personal benefit, but not for speculation on the part either of themselves or others.

9. The resolution provides that no relinquishments of an entry made under the Act in question shall be valid unless executed after the entryman shall have resided upon and cultivated the land covered by a homestead entry for at least six months; or, as to other classes of claims, until he shall have complied with the provisions of the applicable law for at least one year. Moreover, it provides that any person, firm or corporation soliciting or dealing with the relinquishment of such claim or entry, prior to the completion of one year's compliance with the applicable law and with the resolution shall be subject to the punishments above mentioned. Accordingly, the registers and receivers are instructed not to make on their records any notation regarding receipt of a relinquishment of any entry made under the Act of August 31, 1918, unless it shall be made to appear through the affidavit of the entryman, corroborated by those of two witnesses, that the above conditions have been complied with; and soldiers are warned not to execute relinquishments of their entries prior to the arrival of the time indicated.

10. In case of death of the entryman, the entry will be subject to relinquishment by his widow, heirs or devisees, as the case may be, under the following conditions:

(a) If a homestead, not until after the expiration of six months from the date of his death, if he had not established residence on the land, or at any time after the expiration of six months from the date residence was established by him.

(b) If any other class of entry, not until after the applicable law has been complied with for at least one year.

As in the case of relinquishment by the entryman, such relinquishments must be supported by affidavit, duly corroborated, establishing the material facts.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN

Commissioner.

APPROVED: October 9, 1918,

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG

First Assistant Secretary.

TOWNSITES

Minidoka, Idaho.

On September 16, 1918, Executive Order No. 2962 was issued reserving for townsite purposes under section 2380, to be disposed of under section 2381, U.S.R.S., the SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 1 and SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 2, T. 8 S., R. 25 E., B.M., Idaho, as an addition to the Town of Minidoka.

Ballantine, Montana.

On the recommendation of the Reclamation Service, concurred in by the General Land Office, Lots 1 to 6 and 10 to 16, inclusive, Block 1, were, by the Assistant to the Secretary, on October 9, 1918, reserved for proposed headquarters of the Project Manager of the Huntley Reclamation Project.

Susanville, California.

The Town of Susanville, California, entered the NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 28, T. 30 N., R. 12 E., M.D.M., under Act of August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 705), for municipal purposes. The entry was approved for patenting on October 11, 1918.

Oklahoma City Public Reserves.

Under the provisions of section 22, act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 81), Oklahoma City made entry of the tracts within Blocks 6, 23, 24, 51 and 62, designated on the plat of Oklahoma City townsite survey as "Public Reserves." The entry was approved for patenting on October 15, 1918.

Circular No. 624

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT - AMENTMENT - ADDITIONAL ENTRIES

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs: The Act of Congress of October 25, 1918 (Public No. 229) amends the stock-raising homestead act. It provides that, even though an additional entry be made (under the first proviso to section 3 of the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862), part or all of the land in which is incontiguous to claimant's original entry, he may nevertheless perform the required period of residence on the tract originally entered, if he continues to own it - it being still stipulated, however, that the additional land must be within twenty miles of the original.

2. Accordingly, the first sentence of paragraph 6 of the instructions of January 27, 1917 (Circular No. 523; 45 L.D., 625), is amended to read as follows: "Any person, otherwise qualified, who has a pending or perfected homestead entry for less than 640 acres of land which shall be designated as stock-raising land, is entitled under the first proviso to section 3 of the act, as amended, to make an additional entry for a tract of designated land within a radius of twenty miles from the tract originally entered, and making up therewith an area of not more than 640 acres.

3. The first sentence of the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 7 of said circular 523 is amended to read as follows: "As to residence, this must be continued for three years, subject to the privilege of a five months' absence in each year, divisible into two periods, if desired, but credit on the residence period on account of military service during time of war will be allowed as on other homestead entries; where an entry has been made, additional to a pending entry, or to a perfected entry for a tract still owned by the claimant, the residence may be had on either of the tracts involved for three years after the additional is allowed, or becomes allowable. In other cases such residence must be on the land additionally entered."

4. Where you have not taken final action, and forwarded the papers in connection with applications which were filed before October 25, 1918, and which are allowable only by virtue of the provisions of the act of that date, you will take favorable action thereon (or make favorable recommendation, as the case may be) unless adverse claim or withdrawal intervened before the passage of the act.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

APPROVED: October 31, 1918.
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

HOMES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

In the July number of The Bulletin under the title "What Shall Be Done For Our Returning Soldiers", we printed a letter dated May 31, 1918, addressed to the President by Secretary Lane.

In this letter the Secretary called the attention of the President to the peculiar obligations which the United States would rest under, at the conclusion of the present war, in the matter of providing homes and opportunities of self support to our returning soldiers and sailors; calling attention to the fact that we no longer have the immense public domain upon which to draw, that existed at the close of the Civil War, but that much could be done with the remaining agricultural public lands, and the large bodies of cut-over timber lands and swamp lands in private ownership, as well as arid lands held in the same way that might be secured for this purpose.

The President expressed his approval of the plan thus outlined in the Secretary's letter, and submitted an estimate to Congress for one million dollars to be applied in the manner suggested by the Secretary.

As the result of this movement we now have pending in Congress, Senate Bill 4947, entitled

> "A Bill to provide for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States, and all unused, cut-over, logged, and swamp lands and other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and for other purposes".

A favorable report has been submitted on this Bill by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, which, after calling attention to legislation along this line adopted in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and France, states that the bill is intended to promote as nothing else ever has, "the back to the land spirit". The bill recognizes, as said by the Committee, that one of the great evils of the times in our country is the over-crowding and congestion of people in the cities, many of whom are utterly unfitted to city life and not adapted to the avocations thereof; that after the war, this undesirable condition will be greatly intensified; and further, there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have returned from service in our army or navy, who will be out of employment and for whom there will be no jobs or positions. In addition, there will be thousands and thousands of men and women, now employed in munitions factories and other war industries which will have to close at the end of the war, who will be out of employment. Many of them will have some means which they will have saved at their employment, and with which they could locate upon and improve land and engage in agriculture, horticulture, or live stock raising. All of the above described classes of people will be needed on the land. The land will need them, and they will need the land. It should be the object of the Government and it is the object of this proposed legislation to provide them with the opportunity of getting on the land. Furthermore, the undertaking which this proposed legislation contemplates, if embarked upon by the Government, will afford

an opening to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war when there will be a scarcity of employment in this country and when the idle will be clamoring for employment. This bill is in line with the proposed legislation suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Committee believes it of great importance. The Committee further believes that it should be attended to in ample time, and no time should be lost in doing so. The war may end in another year and if this scheme is to be embarked upon at all, no time should be lost in doing so. The Committee believes the proposed legislation and the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

In furtherance of this legislative campaign in the interest of providing homes and employment for those who will need such provision, through conditions due to the war, a conference of the Commissioners of Agriculture from every State in the Union will assemble in Washington, at an early date, in order that when action is taken in this matter it shall be after a careful consideration of the material at our command, and the best manner of its employment to secure the desired end. At this conference, Secretary Lane, United States Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and others, of similar representative standing, will be present and active participants in the discussions of ways and means.

It is extremely important that legislation of this character should be framed with a thorough understanding of our national assets, both as to the available public lands and those in private ownership, to the end that the relief intended shall be adequate to the condition to which it is addressed.

an opening to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war when there will be a scarcity of employment in this country and when the table will be cleared for employment. This bill is in line with the proposed legislation suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Committee believes at of great importance. The Committee further believes that it should be attended to in a reasonable time and no time should be lost in doing so. The war may last six months, year and if this scheme is to be effected upon at all, no time should be lost in doing so. The Committee believes the proposed legislation with the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

In furtherance of this legislative campaign in the interest of providing homes and employment for those who will need such provision through conditions due to the war, a conference of the Commissioner of Agriculture from every State in the Union will assemble in Washington at an early date, in order that such action is taken in this matter it shall be after a careful consideration of the material at our command, and the best manner of its employment to secure the desired end. At this conference, Secretary Lane, United States Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and others, of similar representative standing, will be present and active participants in the discussions of ways and means.

It is extremely important that legislation of this character should be framed with a thorough understanding of our national needs, both as to the available public lands and those in private ownership, to the end that the relief intended shall be adequate to the condition to which it is addressed.

RECENT DECISIONS.

Mining Claim - Excessive Placer Location.

In Adams v. Yukon Gold Co. (251 Fed. Rep., 226), the Circuit Court of Appeals holds that a location of a placer mining claim, which by mistake contains an excessive area is invalid only as to the excess; and that another may not locate on the excess without giving notice to prior locators to select authorized area.

Mining Claim - Jurisdiction of the Land Department.

In Cameron, et al. v. United States (250 Fed. Rep., 943), Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, it was held that under Sec. 2325 of the Revised Statutes, a decision of the Secretary of the Interior that no discovery had been made upon a location, and that the land is not mineral in character, is conclusive as to rights asserted under the mining laws, regardless of whether the Secretary is authorized to cancel a lode mining location on that ground; but that authority to direct such cancellation does exist when on an application for a patent it is found that the land is not mineral in character and that no discovery has been made.

Water Rights - Prior appropriation.

A number of interesting questions incident to the appropriation and storage of water are stated and discussed in the case of the Gunnison Irrigation Company v. Gunnison Highland Canal Co., decided by the Supreme Court of Utah (174 Pac. Rep., 852), among others:

1. That although it is held that under certain circumstances title is acquired to the corpus of confined water as personalty, the doctrine of ownership by storage can not be relied on to invade vested rights.

2. A prior appropriator of water can not store in its reservoir water legally belonging to subsequent appropriators against their will, and insist upon payment from them for such stored waters, under a decree for payment by them for prior appropriator's excess water.

Homestead Entry - Improvements.

In Scott v. Buchanan, Supreme Court of Colorado (174 Pac. Rep., 1123), the court held that a homestead entryman has from the first a possessory right to all improvements upon Government lands, including everything classed as a part of the realty, good as against everyone except the United States; and that when he obtains a patent his title relates back to the entry and he may recover for injuries done to the property upon the premises between the date of entry and the issuance of the patent.

See note in case of Patterson v. Chaney in September Bulletin, page 21.

RIGHT OF WITHDRAWAL.

Mining Claim - Excessive Placer Locations.

In Adams v. Tanner (244 U.S. 590, 1917), the Circuit Court of Appeals held that a location of a placer mining claim, which by reason of excessive extent, was invalid only as to the excess, did not invalidate the entire claim, but left the excess available for other locators to select unoccupied ground.

Mining Claim - Withdrawal of the Land Department.

In Cameron et al. v. United States (252 Fed. Rep. 943), Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, it was held that Sec. 2325 of the Revised Statutes, a delegation of the authority of the Interior to discovery and patent, when a location, and that the land is not material in administrative jurisdiction, or in rights asserted under the mining laws, regardless of whether the necessary is satisfied to remove a lode mineral on that ground by first withdrawing the ground lies in fact when on an application for a patent it is found that the land is not mineral in character, but that a discovery has been made.

Water Rights - Prior Appropriation.

A number of interesting questions incident to the appropriation and storage of water are stated and discussed in the case of the Cannons Irrigation Company v. Cowlishaw Highland Canal Co., decided by the Supreme Court of Utah (174 Pac. Rep. 600), among others.

1. That although it is held that under certain circumstances title is acquired to the corpus of contained water as personality, the doctrine of ownership by storage can not be relied on to invade vested rights.

2. A prior appropriator of water can not stand in the way of work being legally belonging to subsequent appropriations against their will, and insist upon removing from dams for such stored waters, under a desire for payment by them for prior appropriations of such waters.

Homestead Entry - Improvements.

In Scott v. Ambrosen, Saguache County of Colorado (174 Pac. Rep. 1139), the court held that a homestead entryman has from the first a possessory right to all improvements upon unappropriated lands, including everything usually in a part of the realty, good as against everyone except the United States, and that when he obtains a patent his title relates back to the entry and he may recover for injuries done to the property upon the premises between the date of entry and the issuance of the patent.

See note in case of Patterson v. Chaney in September bulletin, page 21.

Surveys - Boundaries.

In the case of Bernitt v. the City of Marshfield (174 Pac. Rep. 1153), the court held that if a map or plat does not agree with the survey of the same as laid upon the ground at the time of making the map or plat, the survey must prevail in establishing the correct boundary of a lot or street, if the position of points and lines established by the survey can be proved.

Riparian Rights.

A curious case illustrating the possibilities of shifting riparian ownership is reported in 168 Northwestern Reporter, 751, Allard v. Curran, where, in the case stated, a river gradually washed away lots in Section 31 belonging to plaintiff, until they became submerged and encroached on the SW$\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 upon some owned by defendant, so that he became the riparian owner; and thereafter the land submerged was, by gradual deposit, restored: the court held that the lots in Section 31 did not become the property of defendant on the theory that the old boundary line was extinguished.

Public Surveys - Fractional Township.

In the case of Thomas v. Mettel, the Supreme Court of South Dakota in 168 Northwestern Reporter, 651, holds that where a township is only 5$\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide east and west, the question as to whether the shortgage is in the east or west tier of sections is one of fact to be decided on the evidence in each particular case.

Government Contest - Burden of proof.

In the case of the Central Pacific Railway Company, Assistant Secretary Hopkins held, in a decision rendered August 24, 1918, that, that inproceedings against a railroad selection, on a charge that the land embraced therein was in fact mineral in character, and therefore excepted from the grant, the affirmative is with the government, citing and distinguishing the case of the Central Pacific Railway Company (43 L. D. 545).

NEW LEGISLATION

Resurveys - Lands in private ownership.

In the June number of the Bulletin attention was directed to House Bill No. 8004 authorizing, under certain conditions, resurveys and retracements in townships where more than fifty per cent of the area has passed to patent. This bill has become a law, and regulations thereunder are now in course of preparation. A copy of the bill follows:

(Public - No. 216 - 65th Congress)
(H. R. 8004)

An Act Authorizing the resurvey or retracement of lands heretofore returned as surveyed public lands of the United

States under certain conditions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the application of the owners of three-fourths of the privately owned lands in any township covered by public-land surveys, more than fifty per centum of the area of which townships is privately owned, accompanied by a deposit with the United States surveyor general for the proper State, or if there be no surveyor general of such State, then with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the proportionate estimated cost, inclusive of the necessary work, of the resurvey or retracement of all the privately owned lands in said township, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, subject to the supervisory authority of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized in his discretion to cause to be made a resurvey or retracement of the lines of said township and to set permanent corners and monuments in accordance with the laws and regulations governing surveys and resurveys of public lands; that the sum so deposited shall be held by the surveyor general or commissioner when ex officio surveyor general and may be expended in payment of the cost of such survey, including field and office work, and any excess over the cost of such survey and the expenses incident thereto shall be repaid pro rata to the person making said deposits or their legal representatives; that the proportionate cost of the field and office work for the resurvey or retracement of any public lands in such township shall be paid from the current appropriation for the survey and resurvey of public lands, in addition to the portion of such appropriation otherwise allowed by law for resurveys and retracements; that similar resurveys and retracements may be made on the application, accompanied by the requisite deposit, of any court of competent jurisdiction, the returns of such resurvey or retracement to be submitted to the court; that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations to carry this Act into full force and effect.

Approved, September 21, 1918.

ANTHRACITE FROM ALASKA.

In the nature of an epoch in Alaska development, the great northern territory has begun the shipment of its untold stores of anthracite coal, the only deposits of the sort on the West Coast, and for many decades locked up by legislation, according to a cablegram received by Clark Davis from his son, Charles D. Davis.

The dispatch features another bit of news, the completion and formal operation of the Alaska-Anthracite Railroad, a Seattle enterprise. The line runs twenty-two miles from Controller Bay to the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company's holdings on Carbon Mountain. The railroad was finished October 7, and the first trainload of coal was shipped from the

mines to tidewater that day, consisting of 100 tons of anthracite.

Since then the mines have been shipping 300 tons a day over the new railroad. The markets will be Alaska and Seattle. Charles Davis says that 200 tons of the anthracite are coming to this city on one of the Admiral liners, the next one southbound. The company has contracted to supply Juneau with 1,500 tons this fall and Cordova with 1,000 tons.

More Construction Due.

At this time the coal has to be lightered down to the ships. Next spring the railroad will be completed to the ship channel and the output in 1918 of the anthracite will be between 50,000 and 100,000 tons, the dispatch says.

Charles Davis has been in charge of the railroad construction and George W. Nelson, also of Seattle, is the contractor. John A. Campbell is president of the railroad, T. S. Lippy, president of the coal company, and Clark Davis its vice president and general manager.

Seattle Times.

NOTICE
OF
THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NORTH PLATTE AND VALENTINE LAND DISTRICTS AND LAND OFFICES AND THEIR CONSOLIDATION WITHTHE BROKEN BOW LAND DISTRICT AND LAND OFFICE IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States has, by Executive order of October 11, 1918, in accordance with Section 2252 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by virtue of the authority therein given, directed that the North Platte and Valentine Land districts and land offices in the State of Nebraska, be discontinued and the archives and business thereof transferred to the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska.

In pursuance of said Executive order the land offices at North Platte and Valentine, Nebraska, will be permanently discontinued at the close of official business hours on December 31, 1918, and their business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska, on January 1, 1919.

Given under my hand in the District of Columbia, this twenty-third day of October, A. D., 1918.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

miles to Sidewater this day, consisting of 100 tons of quick-lime.

Since then the mines have sent [illegible] 30 tons a day down the new railroad. The [illegible] Charles Davis says 300 tons on the [illegible] Mr. Davis's can of the A Metal Lumber, the [illegible] The hanging bridge contracted to supply lumber with 1,500 tons, cars full and goaded with 1,000 tons.

More Construction Due.

At this time the coal does to be developed over Sterling as well. Next spring the railroad will be completed to Sidewater and the output for 1912 of the anthracite will be between 50,000 and 100,000 tons, the dispatch says.

Charles Davis has been in charge of the railroad construction and George W. Holden, also of Seattle, is the contractor. John A. Campbell is president of the railroad, T. H. Taylor, president of the coal company, and Clark Davis, vice president and general manager.

Seattle Times.

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THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NORTH PLATTE AND VALENTINE LAND DISTRICTS AND LAND OFFICES AND THEIR CONSOLIDATION WITHIN ANOTHER NOW LAND DISTRICT AND LAND OFFICE IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive order of October 11, 1912, in accordance with Section 2450 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by virtue of the authority therein given, directed that the North Platte and Valentine Land districts and land offices in the State of Nebraska, be discontinued and the remaining business thereof transferred to the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska.

In pursuance of said Executive order the land offices at North Platte and Valentine, Nebraska, will be permanently discontinued at the close of official business hours on December 31, 1912, and their records and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska, on January 1, 1913.

Given under my hand in the District of Columbia, this twenty-third day of October, A. D., 1912.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

FAMILY LETTERS

From Lt. Dezendorf,
At the Front.

Believe me, Washington has men over here who have been in tough fighting and have made good names for themselves and our city. They are scattered all over, but in each place are making good. I was surprised to meet so many school chums, and each one still carries the old spirit of the school he came from - the spirit of winning the game or task set before him. x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

Men, women - some very, very old - boys and girls toil in the fields from dawn to dusk. Their supper is eaten when everything else is done and the usual hour is about 9 or 9:30. Women do so much of the work and I know it would make a lot of Americans understand the meaning of work better if they could get just one lesson from a Frenchwoman, or even a girl of fifteen or sixteen.

From Carson City.

In the last issue of the Land Service Bulletin "Kalispell" writes of fees and commissions of Registers and Receivers, mentioning the Underwood bill, designed to raise salaries from the princely sum of $500 to an annual stipend of $1500. Mr. Underwood will not agree to the amendment offered by the Secretary of the Interior providing for the consolidation of Register and Receiver in offices where the receipts are so small that two men cannot live on the fees and commissions.

Let me suggest that hereafter Registers and Receivers be selected entirely from the over-crowded and under-paid ranks of ministers of the gospel. Their training and actual experiences peculiarly fit them for service under a system of remuneration based on the uncertainties of fees and commissions, a system that tends to create a state of hopeful anticipation, that must be sustained by an abiding faith in final financial redemption by some unkown power.

From C. A. Obenchain,
Office of Deputy Auditor for the War Department,
Paris, France - to the Commissioner.

I recently took a trip to another part of France in connection with a court-martial case, which grew out of the construction of a hospital near that place, which I understand will be by far the largest hospital in the world, accommodating, when completed, 50,000 patients. With that many patients you can form some idea of what a number of doctors, nurses, cooks, orderlies, and others it will take to run the place. A city in itself.

To go through the country here and to see what the United States has done in the short time, is very impressive and makes one wonder how it could have been done. The man or men who have accomplished so much deserves the highest praise. It is a fact that Americans have already earned the reputation of being able to do anything and are really

FAMILY LETTERS

From Lt. Bernhardt,
At the Front.

Believe me, Washington has seen every boys who have been battling, fighting and have made good names for themselves and our city, scattered all over. But in each place are working good. I was surprised to meet so many school chums, and each one still carries the spirit of the school be came from - the spirit of winning the game or beat any before him. x x x

a wonder to the world now. Before this terrible war is over, they will prove positively that they are the people of the world. They are well received everywhere, as I hear, and when I have been around in civilian clothes, I find that, mostly, there is nothing left undone by the natives to show their appreciation.

You should have been here July 4th and 14th. You would have seen how the Americans stand. The exercises and parades on both days were inspiring, and when the American soldiers marched by, the cheering they received and the pelting with roses, made one feel proud that he was an American, and it was hard to keep "Adams apple" from coming up too high and choking him.

You have noticed by the papers, I suppose, how the name "President Wilson" is being given to streets, bridges, mountains, etc. over here. Well that shows in a small way how he is esteemed. He is certainly the big man of the world to-day, not only because of the people he represents, but because of his own personality and his ability.

Roy B. Patrick, 160th Infantry,
To Surveyor General Wyoming.

We can hear the big guns roaring to-day, and it sounds like real business. It is old Wyoming for me when this scrap is finished. We have good weather now, lots of fruit. Will stop in and see you when I get back.

From Field Clerk Rasmussen.

After leaving Washington I went to New York and was at Governor's Island for about three weeks, after which I sailed for France. Had a delightful trip going over. No submarines appeared to bother us and the ocean was exceedingly calm, so wasn't sick at all. After arriving in France was stationed at a rest camp for about a week. I then proceeded across France to my destination which I reached last Sunday, a week ago. I am with the Third Army Corps in the office of the Chief Surgeon. The life and work here are very much different from what I have been used to. It rains about every day and is hot and cold intermittently. I keep a gas mask and a steel helmet handy in case of emergency.

I passed through Tours, but did not stay there long enough to look up any of the boys from the Land Office, in fact I don't know whether any of them are there, but it is my impression that they are. I did not come through Paris. Was at General Headquarters for a day, but didn't see any of them there.

I shall be pleased if you will send me the Bulletin issued by the Land Office. It should be addressed to me as Army Field Clerk, A.P.O. 754, American E. F. Also if you have the addresses of any of the boys I would like to have them as we move every now and then and I might run across some of them.

Remember me to the boys in the office.

a wonder to the world now. Before long [illegible] proved positively that [illegible] received everywhere, in a [illegible] although it [illegible] to show that [illegible].

You should have been in the Jury box with me. You would have seen how the Americans acted. They were the [illegible] in both [illegible] were [illegible] and when the [illegible] adjudicated [illegible] they received and the [illegible] was an American, and it was [illegible] too high [illegible].

You have position by the [illegible], I suppose, but the [illegible] "President [illegible]" to [illegible] over here. [illegible] certainly the [illegible] be representative [illegible].

Roy B. Patrick, 1601st Infantry.

To Survivor [illegible]

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After leaving Washington I went to New York and saw [illegible] Governor's Island for about three weeks, after which I [illegible] had a delightful trip going over. The submarines [illegible] and the occasions [illegible] giving [illegible] arriving in France was [illegible] a week [illegible] proceeded [illegible] a week ago. I am with the [illegible] surgeons. The [illegible] have been and [illegible] extremely [illegible] extremely. I keep a [illegible] and a stenographer [illegible] survey.

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I shall be pleased if you will send me the Bulletin [illegible] by the Land Office. It should be addressed to [illegible] A.P.O. 732, American [illegible]. Now if you have any [illegible] I would like to have them. We [illegible] every one and then [illegible] might run across some of them.

Remember me to the boys in the office.

From El Centro.

This Office has the honor to advise that on July 22, 1918, our efficient stenographer, Bernard G. Burke, was inducted into the military service of the United States, in order to report at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, for training. On August 11, we received a letter from him, stating that he had been attached to Division Headquarters of the 13th Division, under Captain Calhoun, Divisional Psychiatrist, "he being the officer who examines nuts." Mr. Burke's resignation was transmitted to your office, and we, probably erroneously, thought this would be sufficient notice to get his name on the Honor Roll. However, as it was not, we are thus tardily reporting Mr. Burke's name for the Honor Roll.

From Ensign Mullady
to Mr. John T. Murphy.

I am sending you this little note because you were the Liberty Loan officer of the G. L. O. last spring and I do not know who, if any one, is your successor. If this letter reaches you in time, will you urge upon my friends to support this loan even better than they have all previous loans. I am to do work for the loan in my district over here. Tell the people that if they could only see the work of the American Army and Navy over here, they would have no hesitancy about going down in the family sock and subscribing deeply for the loan.

Uncle Sam has, is, and will continue to work wonders on this side of the world. The good work of America is praised over here. Don't try to judge what we are doing by the few square miles that go to make up Washington, D. C. If you could see and hear what is being done over here you would realize that when Germany cries for peace that the United States representative will be an important factor at the peace conference. America's hand-work has been put in this hemisphere and evidences of it will be here forever.

If this letter should reach you in time tell my friends - Do not buy a Liberty Bond but buy all you can.

The quicker the balance of our great forces reaches here, the sooner we will all be home.

Let me tell you before closing that when I say I miss my family and friends more than any one knows, I don't want to get back to the States until Germany is crushed, I am echoing what is in the hearts of every American over here.

Tell my friends I will be glad to hear from any of them. I am a long ways from home, mail is scarce and welcome. Remember me to all, with best wishes to you and the G. L. O., I am.

Yours

September 18, 1918. Chris.

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September 18, 1918. Chris.

From the Denver Field Division

The employees of the Denver Field Division were much gratified over the Department's and Commissioner's choice of Hearings Officer Ralph S. Kelley as Chief of the Salt Lake Field Division, although his going is a great loss to the Denver Division and his place will be hard to fill. Special Agent Kelley is well fitted for the duties of a Chief of Field Division. Besides being a lawyer and an acute investigator, he is a geologist and mining man of many years experience.

The Denver Field Division, in the latter part of October, protested a proof in the Topeka land district after the issuance of final certificate. This action was taken on receipt of a letter from a settler on the land in question complaining that the one who had made the proof had no right to the land, although he may have had a homestead filing on it. The settler gave as his reason for complaint that he had been residing on the land himself for the past 48 years! His complaint was given immediate attention.

The "flu" caught three members of our force during the third week in October. The epidemic was lighter in Denver than in any other city in the United States during October.

Special Agent Edward Doyle, who has been engaged on special work in the Portland Field Division for the past three months, has returned to his duties in the Denver Division.

A QUIET SECTOR AT THE FRONT

Major Charles C. Chambers
to his Mother.

"This so-called 'quiet sector' has furnished a very spicy brand of excitement during the past few days and I am inclined to think Fritz must think we have gone mad or are about to start a 'big push' of our own. We have pulled off two of the neatest little raids ever conceived, both of which succeeded beyond our fondest expectations.

"The first one was staged like this: A raiding party of 65 went 'over the top' and penetrated nearly a kilometer into the Hun lines, cutting the wire before them and blowing up dugouts they found. They drove in three small posts of the Boche and blew up two machine gun emplacements and demolished several sizeable dugouts. The night was dark as pitch and a drizzling rain fell all during the operation. They were out 3 hours and 5 minutes and came in just after daybreak. The actual raid was very tame and didn't take long, but the preparation took over two weeks and was most carefully worked out.

"I had 40 guns in ten batteries of 4 guns each scattered about to support the raid. These battery sites had to be selected well up toward the front where we could cover the infantry advance and retirement. We had to make our reconnaisance during daylight and in almost every case we were under direct observation either from the Boche balloons

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"I had 40 guns in ten batteries of 4 guns each scattered about to support the raid. These battery areas had to be selected well up toward the front where we could cover the infantry advance and retirement. We had to make our reconnaissance during moonlight and in almost every case we were under direct observation either from the Boche balloons

or from his front line observation stations. I was sniped at half a dozen times during the week I spent out there selecting these positions. One day they spotted Capt. Perce and myself out there and opened up on us with minnewefers or 'trench hogs' as they are called. They kept us dodging their shells for over an hour but we stuck it out and got our positions marked on the map all right. After the war I will be well qualified for a job as "African Egg Dodger" at some county fair for I have learned to dodge 3-inch shells with great agility. You can always hear the report of the gun as the shell leaves the muzzle and then there is a swish and whistle as the shell comes hurtling thru the air. That gives a fellow several seconds to flop down in a shell hole or bit of trench and you can almost always tell by the sound how near they will come to you. Several times I have had dirt thrown over me from the exploding shell.

"It took me just about ten days to get all those 10 batteries located and the firing data calculated. The firing was all indirect overhead fire where the gunners could not see the target and our calculations had to be very accurate. It is really uncanny how accurately it is possible to figure out firing data to hit unseen targets as far away as 3000 meters. The infantry was a bit skeptical at first but after these last two shows theyare convinced and have every confidence in the support we (the Machine Gun Battalion) can give them.

"To add to our difficulties it rained for six nights straight and was as dark as a stack of black cats. Ammunition supply was a problem for we could not bring wagons closer than a kilometer and a half behind the rearmost battery position because of danger of attracting shell fire. We figured each gun would need 17,000 rounds, so you can see we had quite a little lead to transport by manpower. The hardest thing was to get in the telephone system connecting the batteries with my command post. We established the P.C (post of command) in a ruined house at the far edge of No Man's Land where we could look right across to the Boche lines 100 meters distant. We could not install a regular telephone because of the sound of ringing so we put in a buzzer phone.

"After all these preparations had been made we were all set for the raid. We all took our places on the night agreed upon and waited for "ZERO HOUR". Then something went wrong and orders came to postpone the raid. It would have been fatal to leave our telephone lines, etc., at the P. C. and we had established ourselves so well that we decided to stay right there and wait until the next night. So we sent back for a squad of infantrymen for a guard and some "iron rations" and made ourselves as comfortable as possible. The cellar was pretty small and we had to be as quiet as mice. I thought the day would never pass. At 3 A. M. the raid was pulled."

"Our boys took two prisoners one of whom died on the way back, and they killed 16 Boches. It was a complete surprise. I went with Stanbury to interview the Boche prisoner and he said they had been completely cut off by our barrage and that their supporting troops had been unable to get thru to help them. He had a bullet thru his side and a bayonet cut on his head but he seemed happy to be captured."

or from his front line observation station. I was engaged by half a dozen times during the week I spent out there calibrating these positions. One day they spotted Capt. Perks and myself out there and opened up on us with minenwerfers or French Dodgers as they are called. They kept us dodging their shells for over an hour but we stuck it out and got our positions marked on the map all right. After the war I will be well qualified for a job as "African Big Dodger" at some county fair for I have learned to dodge 3-inch shells with great agility. You can always hear the report of the gun as the shell leaves the muzzle and then there is a swish and whistle as the shell comes hurtling thru the air. That gives a fellow several seconds to fly down in a shell hole or bit of trench and you can almost always tell by the sound how near they will come to you. Several times I have had dirt thrown over me from the exploding shell.

"It took me just about ten days to get all these 10 batteries located and the firing data calculated. The firing was all indirect overhead fire where the gunners could not see the target and our calculations had to be very accurate. It is really amazing how accurately it is possible to figure out firing data to hit unseen targets as far away as 3000 metres. The infantry was a bit skeptical at first but after these last two shows they've convinced and have every confidence in the support we (the Machine Gun Battalion) can give them.

"To add to our difficulties it rained for six nights straight and was as dark as a stack of black cats. Ammunition supply was a problem for we could not bring wagons closer than a kilometer and a half behind the rearmost battery position because of danger of attracting shell fire. We figured each gun would need 12,000 rounds, so you can see we had quite a little job to manoeuver by manpower. The hardest thing was to get in the telephone system connecting the batteries with my command post. We established the P.C. (post of command) in a ruined house at the far edge of No Man's Land where we could look right across to the Boche lines 100 metres distant. We could hear installed a receiver telephone because of the sound of ringing so we put it a bunker phone.

"After all these preparations had been made we were all set for the end. We all took our places on the night agreed upon and waited for "ZERO HOUR". Then something went wrong and orders came to postpone the raid. It would have been fatal to leave our telephone lines etc. at the P.C. and we had established surveyed as well that we decided to stay right there and wait until the next night. So we sent back for a squad of infantrymen for a guard and some "iron rations" and made ourselves as comfortable as possible. The cellar was pretty small and we had to be on quiet as mice. I thought the day would never pass. At 8 A.M. the raid was called."

"Our boys took two prisoners one of whom died on the way back and they killed 15 Boches. It was a complete surprise. I went with Stanbury to interview the Boche prisoner and he said they had been completely cut off by our barrage and that their supporting troops had been unable to get thru to help them. He had a bullet thru his neck and a bayonet cut on his head but he seemed happy to be captured."

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
IN THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

It is with much pride and real satisfaction that we announce all previous records on Liberty Loans in this Office and in the field have been broken, in both the amount and number of subscribers, as indicated by the report of the Committee.

This fine showing gives notice of our full support of the Army and Navy and when our boys return after accomplishing their great work for Freedom and Human Rights we can look them straight in the eye and say -- we, too, did our part as best we could.

The result of the campaign is magnificent and we should all feel the utmost satisfaction in the results. It will be interesting to note that 94 per cent of the office employees bought bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue, and that the average salary of the employees of the General Land Office proper is $105 per month, the average subscription to this loan amounts to $137. The largest subscription in the office by an individual was $2700 and the largest individual subscription in the field force was $5,000.

Great thanks and congratulations are due the individual members of the Committee for the energy and enthusiasm displayed during the campaign. The fine cooperation of the field force also deserved special mention.

In addition to the amounts subscribed by the office and field force, $1,218,000 have been invested in Fourth Liberty Bonds with the agreement and cooperation of the oil operators from moneys that were in escrow, being part of the proceeds of oil and timber operations on land the title to which is in question.

The following is the tabulated report:

General Land Office:

Number of Subscribers in Washington:	Women	151,	Amount subscribed,	$18,950
	Men	312,	Amount subscribed,	44,200
	Total	463,		63,150
Amount subscribed in field:				180,750
			Total, field and office:	$ 243,900

The amounts subscribed by the different branches of the field force are as follows:

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The result of the campaign is magnificent and we should all feel the utmost satisfaction in the result. It will be interesting to note that 96 per cent of the office employees bought bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan issue, and that the average salary of the employees of the General Land Office proper is $108 per month, the average subscription to this loan amounts to $127. The largest subscription in the office by an individual was $2000 and the largest individual subscription in the field force was $5,000.

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In addition to the amounts subscribed by the office and field force, $1,218,000 have been invested in Fourth Liberty Bonds with the agreement and cooperation of the oil operators from moneys that were in escrow, being part of the proceeds of oil and timber operations on land the title to which is in question.

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	Total 463,		63,150
Amount subscribed in field:			180,750
Total, field and office:			$ 243,900

The amounts subscribed by the different branches of the field force are as follows:

Local land offices	$82,850
Field Service	30,400
Surveyors General:	30,900
Field surveying organization	34,700
Chippewa Logging force:	1,900

Additional subscriptions amounting to $5,750 have been received since reporting to the Secretary.

Comparison of Subscriptions to the Four Liberty Loans by employees of the General Land Office.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Office:	$48,350	$46,200	$ 50,000	$ 63,150
Field	x	150,000	169,600	180,750
		$196,200	$219,600	$243,900

x Figures not available.

John T. Murphy
Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee
General Land Office.

To all employees:

I have just read Mr. Murphy's report on the results of the Fourth Liberty Loan as to employees of the General Land Office, and desire to express to all officers and employees, both of this office and the field offices, my very great appreciation of the splendid support given the Fourth Liberty Loan. The record shows that our subscription to each loan has been a marked increase over the preceding one. I know these results are a great satisfaction to all of us for we are all glad to be a part of an organization that is enthusiastically and wholeheartedly doing its duty by the Government in these strenuous times.

CLAY TALLMAN
Commissioner.

*

Rural Loans: Clerks	$63,750.00*
Health Service	30,400.00*
Survey: Research	34,000.00*
Field Survey: Supervision	34,000.00*
Conservation: Office	11,000.00*

ADDITIONAL subscriptions amounting to $5,750.00 have been received since reporting to the Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the Fourth Liberty Loan by employees of the General Land Office.

	Clerks	Officers	Total	Percent
Officers	$46,000.00	$44,000.00	$ 90,000.00	$ 67,100.00
Clerks	x	150,000.00	150,000.00	107,750.00
		$194,000.00	$240,000.00	$174,850.00

x Figures not available.

John T. Murphy
Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee
General Land Office.

To all employees:

I have just read Mr. Murphy's report on the results of the Fourth Liberty Loan as it employees of the General Land Office, and desire to express to all officers and employees, both at this office and the field offices, my very great appreciation of the splendid support given the Fourth Liberty Loan. The record shows that our subscription to each Loan has been a marked increase over the preceding one. I hope these results may be a great satisfaction to all of us for we are all glad to be a part of an organization that is patriotically and vitally interested in the duty by the Government in these strenuous times.

GEORGE PARKMAN
Commissioner.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
IN THE DEPARTMENT

Fellow Workers:

The table below tells the story of your response to the call of the Fourth Liberty Loan --

WASHINGTON FORCE Bureau	Number of Employees (approximately)	Per cent of Subscribers	Number of Subscribers		Amount Subscribed	Total Amount Subscribed
Secretary's Office	376	97	Men	303	$36,250	$41,050
			Women	63	4,800	
Alaskan Engineering Commission	4	100	Men	2	200	300
			Women	2	100	
General Land Office	490	94	Men	312	44,100	63,050
			Women	151	18,950	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	330	98	Men	231	60,500	71,950
			Women	92	11,450	
Bureau of Pensions	818	97	Men	522	119,450	154,100
			Women	273	34,650	
Patent Office	907	90	Men	547	148,800	182,300
			Women	269	33,500	
Bureau of Education	106	96	Men	48	11,900	24,050
			Women	54	12,150	
Geological Survey	600	96	Men	388	117,150	153,350
			Women	189	36,200	
Reclamation Service	85	100	Men	56	13,200	16,550
			Women	29	3,350	
Bureau of Mines	226	92	Men	112	133,600	141,550
			Women	95	7,950	
National Park Service	16	100	Men	10	21,050	21,650
			Women	6	600	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	350	74	Men	185	20,500	26,000
			Women	74	5,500	
Freedman's Hospital	59	51	Men	25	4,450	5,000
			Women	5	550	
Howard University	115	90	Men	81	33,050	35,650
			Women	22	2,600	

Average		Men	2822	764,200	
Percentage	93	Women	1324	172,350	936,550

Field Force

Alaskan Engineering Commissioner	$317,500	
General Land Office	175,100	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	340,650	
Bureau of Pensions	20,900	
Bureau of Education	18,850	
Geological Survey	72,100	
Reclamation Service	253,350	
Bureau of Mines	540,550	
National Park Service	93,850	1,832,850
TOTAL WASHINGTON AND FIELD		2,769,400

In addition to the $2,769,400 reported on the preceding page, Committeeman Garber states that Indians have subscribed $4,205,050 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. This sum, added to the $13,000,000 of Indian trust loan funds reported by Mr. McBrien, Chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Committee, as having been invested in the three previous loans, makes a total of $17,305,050 of Indian moneys subscribed.

Committeeman Murphy offers the information that about $1,212,400 has been invested in Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds by the General Land Office from moneys that were in escrow, being part of the proceeds of oil and timber operations on land the title to which is in question. Considered in connection with the similar report for the Third Loan, the figure to date reaches the enormous sum of $3,712,400 invested in this manner by the General Land Office.

Professor Tunnell advises that the student body of Howard University has been inducted into the military service, and that close cooperation with the military authorities discloses the fact that $17,100 has been subscribed to the loan by these young men in the Student Army Training Corps.

This is a record notable, first because it surpasses all other and secondly because it was achieved in the face of greater handicaps. The period of the campaign was shorter by one week than the other three, and the approved plan of publicity and appeal could not be followed on account of the serious epidemic of influenza. The appeal, then, obviously lay in your own reasoning -- your own conscience -- and intelligent understanding of the tasks ahead. The men and women who have conducted the campaign and of whose energy and enthusiasm special mention should be made, displayed a sympathetic understanding of the needs and limitations of their people and the sacrifices involved in many instances.

The total amount subscribed exceeds that raised in the Third Loan (the next highest) by $444,100. It will also be noted that the average percentage of Washington subscribers (93) to the Fourth Loan is 12% higher than the Third, 10% higher than the Second, and 40% higher than the First.

Resources

Administrative Department	
General Land Office	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	
Bureau of Reclamation	
Bureau of Education	
Geological Survey	
Reclamation Service	
Bureau of Mines	
National Parks Service	93,850 1,832,850
TOTAL WASHINGTON AREA FIELD	2,759,400

In addition to the 2,759,400 recorded on the preceding page, Committee Order states that Indians have subscribed 64,205,050 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. This sum, added to the 13,000,000 of Indian Third Loan funds reported by Mr. Mosrian, Chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Committee, as having been invested in the three previous Loans, makes a total of 77,205,050 of Indian money subscribed.

In Committee Order, Mr. Murphy states the information that about 1,212,400 has been invested in Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds by the General Land Office from moneys that were in escrow, being part of the proceeds of oil and timber operations on Indian land title to which is in question. Considered in connection with the Mosrian report for the Third Loan, the figure to date exceeds the amount of 13,212,400 invested in this manner by the General Land Office.

Preparedness Campaign Analysis

University has been launched and the military service, and the Volunteer cooperation with the Military Committee displaced the Corps. 17,100 has been subscribed to the Loan by those by men in the Student Army Training Corps.

This is a record to table, first because it surpasses all other and secondly because it was achieved in the face of greater handicaps. The period of the campaign was shorter by one week than the other three, and the approved plan of publicity and appeal could not be followed on account of the serious epidemic of influenza. The appeal, then, obviously in your own reckoning -- your own conscience -- and intelligent understanding of the tasks ahead. The men and women who have endorsed the campaign and of whose energy and enthusiasm special mention should be made, displayed a sympathetic understanding of the needs and limitations of their people and the sacrifices they lived in many instances.

The total amount subscribed exceeds that raised in the Third Loan (the week highest) by 7,416,100. It will also be noted that the average percentage of Washington subscribers (93) to the Fourth Loan is 12% higher than the Third, 10% higher than the Second, and 40% higher than the First.

The Committee tenders its sincere congratulations upon the excellent showing.

R. C. SHELSE
Acting Chairman
Fourth Liberty Loan Committee
Department of the Interior.

The Committee's attention has been drawn to Treasury Department Circular No. 114 (Loans and Currency) dated May 9, 1918, which provides that the holders of First Liberty Loan bonds, First Liberty Loan bonds converted, and Second Liberty Loan bonds are entitled to convert such bonds into an equal face amount of bonds bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum; that the $4\frac{1}{4}$'s received in exchange will have the same dates for the payment of interest, the same date of maturity of principal, and the same terms of redemption as the bonds upon the conversion of which they are respectively issued; and that the conversion privilege expires November 9, 1918, after which date all rights to convert 4% bonds cease, not only with respect to conversion into $4\frac{1}{4}$'s but to any future issue whether they bear a higher rate of interest or not. It has also been pointed out that while the right of the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ liberty bond holders expires also on that date in so far as conversion into the $4\frac{1}{4}$'s (Third Loan) is concerned, such holders may convert into any future series issued by the United States at a higher rate of interest than $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum, before the termination of the war. The suggestion has been made to the committee that owing to the difference in the market price of the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s and $4\frac{1}{4}$'s , it would of course not be advisable for the holders of $3\frac{1}{2}$'s to convert into $4\frac{1}{4}$'s at this time, but that it would be better to sell the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s and buy the $4\frac{1}{4}$'s.

October 28, 1918.

The men and women in this Department have reason to be proud of the showing made in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Notwithstanding the fact that some are still paying on bonds of previous issues, 93% of the people in this Department in Washington subscribed to the fourth issue. Our total subscription in Washington and the field was about $450,000 more than the amount invested in the previous loan, the total for the Fourth Loan being $2,769,400.

I take much pleasure in having this opportunity to congratulate you all on the support that you are giving to our boys at the front.

FRANKLIN K. LANE

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND.

As a result of the desk to desk campaign in May, for the Second

The Committee tendered its sincere congratulations upon the excellent showing.

R. C. SHEEN
Acting Chairman.
Treasurer, Iron Company
Department, Ltd.

The Committee's attention has been drawn to Treasury Department Circular No. 114 (Issue and Currency) dated May 9, 1918, which provides that the holders of first Liberty Loan bonds, Third Liberty Loan bonds convertible, and Second Liberty Loan bonds are entitled to convert such bonds into an equal face amount of bonds bearing interest at 4½% per annum; that the 4½'s received in exchange will bear the same dates for the payment of interest, the same date of maturity of principal, and the same terms of redemption as the bonds upon the conversion of which they are respectively issued; and that the conversion privilege expires November 9, 1918, after which date all rights to convert 4% bonds exist only with respect to conversion into 4½'s but to any Liberty Loan whatever they bear a higher rate of interest or not. It has also been pointed out that while the right of the 3½% Liberty bond holders expires on that date in so far as conversion into the 4½'s (Third Loan) is concerned, such holders may convert into any future series issued by the United States at a higher rate of interest than 3½% per annum, before the termination of the war. The suggestion has been made to the committee that owing to the difference in the market price of the 3½'s and 4½'s, it would of course not be advisable for the holders of 3½'s to convert into 4½'s at this time, but that it would be better to sell the 3½'s and buy the 4½'s.

October 29, 1918.

The men and women in this Department have reason to be proud of the showing made in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Notwithstanding the fact that some are still paying on bonds of previous issues, 93% of the people in this Department in Washington subscribed to the Fourth Issue. Our total subscription in Washington and the 11th was about $840,000 more than the amount invested in the previous loan, the total for the Fourth Loan being $2,760,400.

I take much pleasure in having this opportunity to congratulate you all on the support that you are giving to our boys at the front.

FRANKLIN K. LANE

SECOND RED CROSS WAR FUND.

As a result of the drive to date completed in May, for the Second

Red Cross War Fund, $2279.25 was pledged by the members of the General Land Office. The Committee reports that $2229.50 of this amount has been paid, leaving a deficit of but $49.75, due entirely to enlistments in the Army and Navy, resignations and death.

It is gratifying to note that as usual the General Land Office has made a very creditable showing.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
American, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarance R.	29th Co., 8th Training Bn. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs 14th Bn. 153rd D.B. Camp Dix, N. J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
COLBURN, ALVIN	Capt. 9th Inf. Severely wounded in action. now at 300 S. D. Ave. NE Washington, D.C. convalescing.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co., 6th Bn. Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James H.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Columbus, O.
CONNELLY, FRANCIS J.	1st. Lt. Aviation Corps, U.S.A. A.E.F. Reported missing in action.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A. E. F. France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A. E. F. France.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt. Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
Dina, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Doroff, William	Radio operator, Georgia school of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt Kelley Field No. 1, 1st training division Recruit Brigade, Line 332, San Antonia, Texas.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private.
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt Ordnance Depot, US PO 717 A.E.F. France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Clerk, Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Gibert, Alex. H. Jr.	Pvt. QMC Detachment B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Guess, Arthur L.	Pvt. M. G. Bn. A.E.F. France.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt Hdqrs. 162nd Inf A.E.F. France.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A.E.F. France
Hays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. "C" 112th Field Art. A.E.F. France.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A.E.F. France
Lakehan, Abner C.	Ord Sgt 13th, Ord. Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st Class Yeoman, Navy, Washington, D. C.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the Officers' Reserve Corps are now enrolled for service under the Flag, serving [illegible] or afloat, on land or sea.

[illegible]

Allen, James H. — Second, 2nd Lieut., Res. Reserves.
Amerman, Louis L. — Second, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D. — 1st Lieut. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Berry — Private, Navy.
Brandow, Clarence G. — 2Lieut., 4th Cavalry, Camp Funston, Kans.
Clark, Francis L. — Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Finley, Walter S. — Chief, Naval Aviation, Pensacola, Fla.
Brown, Clarence N. — Hdqrs. Sixth Div. 3rd. Field Arty., Camp Lee, Va.
Chamberlain, Guy C. — Naval Engineer, Aviation Corps, Anacostia, D. C.
Clement, Thomas L. — 1st Sergeant, Company, Medical Corps, Hq. Hospital, Washington, D.C.

COLBURN, [illegible]

Condon, Francis M. — Corporal, Medical Co., 4th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Cooper, James M. — 1st Lieut., Medical Corps, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
COWELLY, FRANCIS J. — 1st. Lt. Aviation Corps, U. S. A. A. F. Reported missing in action.
Crawford, William A. — Field Clerk, Office Chief Ordnance Officer, A. E. F. France.
Dalton, Richard — Field Clerk, Office Chief Ordnance Officer, A. E. F. France.
Daly, Richard H. — 2nd Lieut., Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
Fisher, Henry R. — Private, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Dorsey, William — Radio Operator, Naval Reserve, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Duckworth, Roger C. — Pvt. Kelly Field No. 1, 1st Training Division Aviation Squadron, Line 260, San Antonio, Texas.
Edwards, Arthur T. — Private.
Farrell, Paul T. — Pvt. Ordnance Depot, Co. No. 7, A.E.F. France.
Fenn, Stanley S. — Clerk, Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Gilbert, Alexander H. Jr. — Pvt., Co. D, Quartermaster Det., Camp Lewis, Washington, U. S. A.
Gomez, Arthur L. — Pvt., U. S. Ma. A.E.F. France.
Hamilton, James V. — Clerk Hdqrs. Army Inf A.E.F. France.
Hodges, Lloyd — Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hemrick, Frank S. — 1st Lt. Signal Corp. Langley Field Hampton, Va.
Hoffman, Lewis E. — Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hoy, Harry L. — 1st Lt. Inf. 4th Div. 11th Field Arty. A.E.F. France.
Krattenmaker, Frank — Sgmn. Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lehman, Abner C. — Corp. 5th 12th Cav. Regt. Co. Camp Meade, Md.
Lawyer, Louis C. — Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Lockwood, Durward L. — 1st Lieut. Veterinary Corp., Navy, Washington, D. C.

General Land Office, continued.

Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt. Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.
Mullady, Chris. C.	Ensign (Pay Corps) USNRF, US Naval Base No. 14, c/o Postmaster, N.Y.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2nd Lt. Co. B., 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Porter, James R.	14th Bn. Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Archie M.	U. S. Experimental Grounds, Lakehurst, N.J.
Reed, Irby	Ordance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Watne, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Engr Corps, Camp Humphreys, Virginia.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. Co. D. 12th Bat. N. A. Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F. B. Jr.	78th Div Hdqrs Troops, Motor Section, A.E.F.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private
Sullivan, W.M.E.	2nd Lt. 158th Brigade Headquarters, AEF France
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private
Touhy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	32d Training Battery, FACOTS, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Westover, Leslie A.	Camp Leach, American Univ. Washington, D.C. Quartermaster construction corps.
Whelan, John A.	2nd Lt. QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Naval Aviation Detachment, Cambridge, Mass.
Wolf, Charles	3rd class Yeoman, Navy, Newport, R. I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Pvt Hdqrs Co. 57th Field Art. Camp Doniphan, Okla
Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Fitch, Byron L.	Co. A. 30th Battalion, U. S. Guards.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt .158th Inf. A.E.F. France
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt.44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Washington
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division U S Engrs. Vancouver, Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington
Carlson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, U.S. Training Station, San Francisco, California.
Dameron, M. Claire	Enlisted
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf. Camp Fremont, California.
Johnson, Arvid T.	Detached Limited Service
Kapelke, Arthur T.	Students Army Training Camp.

Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, U.S.N.R.F.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt Aviation Corps
Kimble, Leyburn	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs. U.S.A. Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt 1st Idaho Hospital Corps
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, A.E.F. France
Lummis, Doran W.	Co. A, 48th Engrs. Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Marts, Edward C.	Pvt. 53rd Co., 14th Bn, 166th D.B. Camp Lewis, Washington.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. D. National Guard
Peterson, Fred J.	Pvt Hdqrs 9th Bn, 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kan.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft.Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted in the Army.
Williams, Perry T.	Pvt (S&T) U. S. Army.
Burke, Bernard G.	Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Averill, Dupree R.	Pvt 143rd Field Artillery, A.E.F.France
Bradford, A. J.	1st Lt. 20th Field Art. A.E.F.France
Best, Edward T.	Corporal 67th Co.,164th Depot Brigade, A.E.F.France
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt. Field Art. U.S.N.A. Camp Jackson,S.C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt Engr Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia,Wash.
Campbell, Quinton	NRF Training Station, San Diego, California.
Collins, John G.	2nd Lt. A.E.F. France
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23rd Engrs. A.E.F.France
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. 2, 29th Engr Camp Devens, Mass.
Harshbarber, Eugene	2nd Lt. EORC ETC. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt Co. B. 41st Engrs. A.E.F. France
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt Co. B. 2nd Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Washington
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas
Horton, A. C. Jr.	Capt 209th Engrs. Camp Sherman, Montgomery,Ala.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, Co. L, 23rd Engrs Army P.O. 701, A.E.F. France.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt Casual Detachment, U.S. General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.
Johnson, Carl E.	Pvt. 13th Field Art. A.E.F. France
Johnston, William R.	Civil Engr. U.S.A. San Juan, Porto Rica
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs A.E.F.France
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	Co. "C", 29th Engineers, A.E.F. France
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt Co. C, 109th Engrs, Camp Cody, N. M.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art. R. C. Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Pvt 319th Engrs, Camp Fremont, California.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, A.E.F. France.
Perkins, William C.	23rd Engrs, A. E. F. France

Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. 148th Field Art. US PO 705, A.E.F. France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318 th Engrs. A.E.F.France.
Richards, Wm. H., Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, George W.	2nd Lt. ORC AEF France, unassigned.
Robertson, Wm. E.	2nd Lt. Field Art. Camp Jackson, S. C.
Ross, Otis	2nd Lt. QMRC AEF France
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382 Reg. Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal, 64th Co., 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Capt. Art. AEF France
Smith, Albert Jr.	3rd Engrs. Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P.I.
Streit, D. K.	Lt. Co. D, 18th Engrs, Railway A.E.F France, P.O. Box 705
Stinson, Alton O.	Sgt. Co. B, 527th Eng. APO 701, AEF France
Veal, Guy R.	Pvt. Co. "G" 23rd Engrs AEF France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walker, John P.	Major, U. S. A.
Walters, S. Frank	Pvt Camp Bowie, Texas.
Wolff, Deane J.	Pvt 17th Co. C.B.C.D.Fort Monroe, Va.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Pvt. Co. "D" 2nd Battalion, 117th Engrs. Wounded in action

FIELD SERVICE

Anderson, Roy D.	Camp Lewis, Washington
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska
Armstrong, Geo. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, Herbert V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt. Co., 5 ERC AEF France
Houston, Fred K.	1st Lt. Co. F 603rd Engineers, AEF France
Levitt, Max P.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Egdewood, Md.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J. D.	2nd Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School, N.A. Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
Moore, J. A.	Officers Training Camp, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Parks, George A.	Capt Engr Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Pvt Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's Office
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C. 312th Battalion, Ft Pike, Ark.

Pinkney, Louis H.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 3rd Lt. 10th Inf.
A.E.F. France.

Robertson, Thos. C.
Robinson, Wm. H.
Fayetteville, Ark.
Forrest, Camp Mr. Gilmer, Texas.

Rodgers, George W.
Rubenstein, Wm. E.
Rave, Frank
Rinehart, Donald
Cornell Co. L. 3rd Reg. 1st. Corps Lewis.
Montreal, Lake, Wisconsin.

Sanders, Jesse W.
Corporal, Battery C. 16th Depot Brigade, Camp
Funston, Kansas.

Sargent, Wilbur G.
Grand Lake, Colorado
Smith, Albert
Fort Sheridan, Ill. Ill. Corporal, R.C.
Stewart, J. A.
Ill. Co. D. 6th Engr. Railway A.E.F. France.
P.O. Box 103

Stevenson, Albert O.
Ft. Co. B. 6th Tech. Engr. A.E.F. France
Vail, Roger R.
Ft. Co. 10th Depot Engr. Am. Exp.
Tyler, Lawrence L.
Ft. 42nd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walker, John P.
Major, U. S. A.
Waterer, Spencer
Ft. Crockett, Texas.
White, Donald J.
Ft. Co. 8th B.C.T. Fort Monroe, Va.
Wyman, Wm. D.
Ft. Co. 8th 2nd Battalion, 4th Engrs.
Wounded in action

FIELD HOSPITAL

Anderson, Guy D.
Camp Lewis, Washington
Andrews, Eric M. L.
Fort Seward, Alaska
Armstrong, Earl L.
Mt. Clifford Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Bettinghorn, V.
Signal Corps, 16th Aero Squadron, Fort Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Roscoe O.
Fort Gibson, Alaska.
Cardwright, E. C.
1st Lt. Co. G. 3rd Inf. Brooks
Hoskins, Peter R.
1st Lt. Co. K 42nd Engineers, A.E.F. France
Levitt, Max F.
Army Field Clerk, Government Island, N.Y.
McDonald, Chas. A.
Ordnance Corps, Redwood, Md.
McCarron, H. W.
Corp. Mill Lists Depts, Camp Green, S.C.
Noland, J. T.
2nd Lt. Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Merrill, Wm. L.
Ordnance Training School, N.A. Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Moore, L. A.
Officers Training Camp, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Perkins, George A.
Camp Emy Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.
Pvt. Corporal, Corps, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Prescott, A. R.
Officers Training Camp, Ithaca, N. Y.
Reeh, Clarence A.
2nd Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.

Smithson, A.
Southern Judge Advocate General's Office
Tomers, W. C.
Signal Co. 21st Aviation, 4th Field, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

CITED FOR BRAVERY.

William H. Garrison, of Pioche, Nevada, cited by General Pershing for extraordinary bravery in action, and given the distinguished service cross, was employed as teamster in the surveying party of Mr. E. R. Bunbury, U. S. Transitman, during the seasons of 1915 and 1916. Private Garrison belongs to the signal corps of the One Hundred and First Infantry, and received his citation for heroism in the action of Chateau Thierry on July 23.

The official communication reads:

"Private Garrison displayed great personal bravery and skill in maintaining telephone lines between the regimental commander and the leading battallion for more than two days. He patrolled the line continuously and repaired it when it was cut during bombardment. Knocked down frequently by exploding shells and once buried beneath dirt and debris, he nevertheless stuck courageously to his task, thereby making communication possible."

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

Forty-three employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of sixty-three. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom in the lives of those they love best:

Bailey, Mrs. E. R.	1 Grandson in Naval Reserve.
Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy
Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army
Cramer, Mrs. K.L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
DeGrange, Mark	1 Son " "
Desendorf, F. C.	2 Sons " "
Driesbock, G. B.	1 Son " "
DuBois, C. L.	1 Son US Sanitary Corps
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps
Dunnington, A. F.	1 Son Engineer Corps
	1 Son in Aviation Service
Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army
Hahn, C. M.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
Herndon, T. H.	1 Son in Army
Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Army Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is wanted in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

CITED FOR BRAVERY.

William H. Garrison, of Fisher, Nevada, cited by General Pershing for extraordinary bravery in action, and given the distinguished service cross, was employed as assistant in the auditor's office of Mr. E. R. Embury, U. S. Treasurer, during the seasons of 1915 and 1916. Private Garrison belongs to the Ninth Corps of the Regular and First Infantry, and received his citation for heroism in the action of Chateau Thierry on July 23.

The official communication reads:

"Private Garrison displayed great personal bravery and skill in maintaining telephone lines between the regimental commander and the leading battalion for more than two days. He patrolled the lines continuously and repaired it when it was cut during bombardment. Kneeled down frequently by exploding shells and once buried beneath dirt and debris, he nevertheless always corresponded in his task, thereby making communication possible."

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE

Forty-three employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of sixty-three. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus proving the high price of freedom in the lives of those they love best:

Bailey, Mrs. E. H.	1 Grandson in Naval Reserve.
Blanchard, D.	1 Son in Navy
Chase, G. H.	2 Sons in Army
Cooper, Mrs. M. L.	2 Sons " "
Davis, L. A.	1 Son " "
Dinsmore, A. T.	1 Son " "
DeGraaf, Mark	1 Son " "
Deegbert, F. C.	2 Sons " "
Frank, C. S.	1 Son " "
Dubois, L.	1 Son US Sanitary Corps
	1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps
Hamilton, A. E.	1 Son Engineer Corps
	1 Son in Aviation Service
Eddy, Mrs. E.	1 Son in Army
Hopper, H.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
Herndon, E. H.	1 Son in Army
Hendricksen, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve

Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandsons, Engineer Reserve.
Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Engineer Corps
Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
Lounsberry, L. A.	1 Grandson in Army
McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy
McPhaul, J.	2 Sons in Army
	1 Son in Naval Aviation Service
Mechlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army
Mess, M. A.	4 Sons " "
Millrick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Munroe, Mrs. J. L.	1 Grandson, Artillery
Morrison, J.	1 Son in Army
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve
O'Connel, J.	2 Sons in Army
Oyster, Mrs. M.F.	1 Son died in service
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army
Price, W.H.H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Rau, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army
Reilly, L. W.	2 Sons in Navy
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Signal Corps
Robinson, L. T.	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons in Army
	2 Sons in Marine Corps
Sheehan, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
Sprecklemeyer, L.	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A.C.	2 Grandsons in Army
Tull, Jesse W.	1 Son in Aviation Corps
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Marine Corps
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy

SOLDIERS' CORRESPONDENCE ASSOCIATION

The Bulletin takes pleasure in the announcement that an organization has been perfected in the General Land Office for the purpose of keeping in touch with our men who have entered the service of our country, either at the front or elsewhere. The scheme provides for a correspondent in each division of the General Land Office, who will be charged with the special duty of seeing that former members of that division are kept advised of home affairs; it being the intention that letters should go to every one of our absent members at least as often as once a week. The organization as perfected is as follows:

T. W. Aiken, President
F.L.L.Hiller, Chairman,
Mrs. G. C. Blaisdell, Secretary,
Miss Katherine Horan, Treasurer.

Lawrence, O. O.	2 Grandsons, Engineer Reserve.
Levitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Engineer Corps
Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
Lundeberg, L. A.	1 Grandson in Army
Meyers, W. J.	1 Son in Navy
McPhaul, J.	2 Sons in Army
	1 Son in Civil Aviation Service
Moehlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army
Mees, M. A.	4 Sons " "
Milirick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Monroe, Mrs. J. E.	1 Grandson, Artillery
Morrison, J.	1 Son in Army
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve
O'Donnel, J.	2 Sons in Army
Oyster, Mrs. M.T.	1 Son dying in service
	1 Son honorably discharged.
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army
Price, W.H.H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Ron, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army
Reilly, L. W.	2 Sons in Navy
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Signal Corps
Robinson, L. T.	1 Son in Engineer Corps.
Sandersen, J. W.	2 Sons in Army
	2 Sons in Marine Corps
Sheehan, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
Sprecklemyer, L.	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A.C.	2 Grandsons in Army
Tuil, Jesse W.	1 Son in Aviation Corps
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Marine Corps
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy

COLLEGES' CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

The Bulletin takes pleasure in the announcement that an organization has been perfected in the General Land Office for the purpose of keeping in touch with our men who have entered the service of our country, either in the front or elsewhere. The same provides for a correspondent in each division of the General Land Office, who will be charged with the special duty of seeing that former members of that division are kept advised of home affairs, it being the intention that letters should go to every one of our absent members at least once a week. The organization is perfected as follows:

T. W. Aiken, President
R.L. Miller, Chairman.
Mrs. O. O. Blodgett, Secretary.
Miss Katherine Horn, Treasurer.

TELEPHONE TO MRS. KAISER.

Tune: Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching.

Mr. Kaiser telephone
Berlin in a undertone
That your "cannon fodder" story was a bluff,
That the Yankee boys have come
And you'll soon be rushing home,
If you catch a train to Berlin soon enough.

CHORUS.

Tel - e - phone to Mrs. Kaiser
That the Yankees are at hand
And it won't be very long
Till they sing some Yankee song
Marching up the Berlin streets behind a band.

Tell her while you're at it, Bill,
That the Yanks are out to kill
And you're sorry Uncle Sam has turned them loose,
That the Hohenzollern line
Now must die or else resign,
And the time is now too late for you to choose.

Say Old Glory leads one way,
Always forward, there to stay
Till the trump of doom shall sound the final knell,
That its stars disturb your sleep
And its stripes forever keep
Mocking you with visions of a prison cell.

- Washington, August 22, 1918.

OBITUARY

Robert G. Willis.

The whole office was shocked Saturday morning, the 1st of the sudden, untimely and unexpected death of R. G. Willis, Chief of Division "F", who was a victim of influenza. In no instance have the ravages of this scourge been brought home to us as in this case. Only a few days before, just such a week, Mr. Willis was at his desk, apparently in the full health and vigorous manhood. The case seemingly realizes that he will no longer answer the name to "R", or that he has gone stepped out, to return in a few minutes. For Willis was a man who was a man as his peers, not only was he physically there, but he was always there with a close, personal knowledge of the multifarious details of his work of Division "F". It appears that Mr. Willis was stricken with influenza, and because of the scarcity of nurses and doctors, Mr. Willis was left to care of his wife in her illness, which apparently resulted in his contracting the disease with complications a result. The remains were immediately shipped to his old home in North Carolina, for burial.

Mr. Willis was educated at Guilford College, North Carolina, a graduate of George Washington University Law School, and admitted to the bar. Entering the Central Land Office on transfer from the Treasury Department July 1, 1909, he was high character of his services, including two years as a special agent. Appointed May yearly promotion, he was made Chief of Division January 15, 1917, the position he held at the time of his death, which occurred October 25, 1918.

Willis was one of the men we can not replace, he represented the highest type of executive and administrative efficiency in our service. He was congenial and agreeable to do business with. He had a great humility of appearing certainly from non-essentials and getting things done. He did all the business of his division at his finger tips, and knew exactly what was going on. He was not one to pass the difficult cases along to somebody else without going to the bottom of them himself. Doubtless we have had nobody in the office who could put his ideas and conclusions into clear-cut English language with the facility he could. Lastly, he knew his forces and was absolutely just. Some men have one of these qualities, some another; seldom we find such a happy combination.

We extend our very heart-felt sympathy to his wife and children, who are left to make their own way in the world, without the counsel and assistance of so lovable and considerate a husband and father.

George B. Chew, Jr.

There died at Camp Meade recently, Lieutenant George B. Chew, Jr., of the old United States Infantry, son of Mr. George B. Chew of the General Land Office, and Mrs. Chew. He was buried at Arlington

OBITUARY

Robert C. Willis.

The whole office was shocked Saturday morning, to learn of the sudden, untimely and unexpected death of R. C. Willis, Chief of Division "K", who was a victim of influenza. In no instance have the ravages of this scourge been brought home to us as in this case. Only a few days before, less than a week, Mr. Willis was at his desk, apparently in the full health and strength of young manhood. We can scarcely realize that he will no longer answer the phone to "K", or that he has not stepped out, to return in a few minutes, for Willis was a man who was always at his post, not only was he physically there, but he was always there with a close, personal knowledge of the multitudinous details of the work of Division "K". It appears that Mrs. Willis was stricken with influenza, and because of the scarcity of nurses and doctors, Mr. Willis went home and took care of his wife in her illness, which apparently resulted in his contracting the disease with so disastrous a result. The remains were immediately shipped to his old home in North Carolina, for burial.

Mr. Willis was educated at Guilford College, North Carolina, a graduate of George Washington University Law School, and admitted to the bar. Entering the General Land Office by transfer from the Treasury Department January 5, 1909, the high character of his services, including two years as a special agent, brought him early promotion. He was made Chief of Division January 16, 1917, the position he held at the time of his death, which occurred October 26, 1918.

Willis was one of the men we can not replace; he represented the highest type of executive and administrative efficiency in our service. He was congenial and agreeable to do business with. He had a great faculty of separating essentials from non-essentials and getting things done today. He had all the business of his division at his finger tips, and knew exactly what was going on. He was not one to pass the difficult cases along to somebody else without going to the bottom of them himself. Doubtless we have had nobody in the office who could put his ideas and conclusions into clean-cut English language with the facility he could. Lastly, he knew his force and was absolutely just. Some men have one of these qualities, some another; seldom we find such a happy combination.

We extend our very heart-felt sympathy to his wife and children, who are left to make their own way in the world, without the counsel and assistance of so lovable and considerate a husband and father.

George B. Chew, Jr.

There died at Camp Meade recently, Lieutenant George B. Chew, Jr., of the 63d United States Infantry, son of Mr. George B. Chew of the General Land Office, and Mrs. Chew. He was buried at Arlington

OBITUARY

Robert C. Willis.

The whole office was shocked Saturday morning, by learn of the sudden, untimely and unexpected death of R. C. Willis, Chief of Division "D", who was a victim of influenza. In his instance have the ravages of this scourge been brought home to us as in this case. Only a few days before, less than a week, Mr. Willis was at his desk, apparently in the full health and strength of young manhood. He can scarcely realize that he will no longer answer the phone to "D", or that he has not stepped out, to return in a few minutes, for Willis was a man who was always on the job. Not only was he physically there, but he was always there with a clear, personal knowledge of the multitudinous details of the work of Division "D". It appears that Mr. Willis was stricken with influenza, and because of the scarcity of nurses and doctors, Mr. Willis went home and took care of his wife in her illness, which apparently resulted in his contracting the disease with so disastrous a result. The remains were immediately shipped to his old home in North Carolina, for burial.

Mr. Willis was educated at Guilford College, North Carolina, a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, and admitted to the bar. Entering the General Land Office on transfer from the Treasury Department January 3, 1909 as high character of the service, including two years as a special agent, he rose rapidly promotion. He was made Chief of Division January 16, 1917, the position he held at the time of his death, which occurred October 24, 1918.

Willis was one of the men we can not replace, he represented the highest type of executive and administrative efficiency in our service. He was courteous and approachable to do business with. He had a great faculty of separating essentials from non-essentials and getting things done today. He had all the business of his division at his finger tips, and knew exactly what was going on. He was not one to pass the difficult cases along to somebody else without going to the bottom of them himself. Probably we have had nobody in the office who could put his ideas and conclusions into clear-cut English language with the facility he could. Lastly, he knew his force and was absolutely just. Some men have one of these qualities, some another; seldom we find such a happy combination.

We extend our very heart-felt sympathy to his wife and children, who are left to make their own way in the world, without the counsel and assistance of so loyable and considerate a husband and father.

George B. Chew, Jr.

There died at Camp Meade recently, Lieutenant George B. Chew, Jr., of the 6th United States Infantry, son of Mr. George B. Chew of the General Land Office, and Mrs. Chew. He was buried at Arlington

October 18th, his brother officers acting as a guard of honor.

Lieutenant Chew entered the Army shortly after war was declared as second Lieutenant, and had just been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant a few weeks before his death. His younger brother, Captain Beverly Chew is now in France, and was wounded at the recent battle of the Marne.

Lieutenant Chew's one great desire was to be sent to France to assist in achieving that great victory that will mean the overthrow of despotism and the emancipation of the souls of men.

When the last rites of his Church were administered, he knew that death was near, but he feared it not, and died as brave men die.

It should be borne in mind that soldiers who die in the discharge of their duty, whether in camp or on the battle-line, are each deserving of all honor, for each has made the supreme sacrifice, and died for that flag that has never known defeat.

Everett H. Corson.

Pneumonia, following influenza, on August 10, 1918, caused the death of Mr. E. H. Corson, one of the "Old Guard" of the Division of Accounts. Mr. Corson was an expert accountant who entered the land service February 16, 1905, after a banking career in Minnesota. All were very fond of Mr. Corson, and he was universally beloved and admired for his hard and efficient work and his willingness always to patiently assist anyone who had a knotty accounting proposition to straighten out.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Captain Alvin Colburn, of the 9th Infantry, is now at Walter Reed Hospital, as the result of some pointed attentions on the part of the Kaiser and Gott, but bids fair to make a good recovery. He is receiving a warm welcome from his old friends and associates in the General Land Office.

Our Mr. Richards of the Survey Division, has received word that his son, who is at the front, has been wounded by a shrapnel shot, in the shoulder, but not dangerously.

Mr. W. R. Hohnson, formerly U. S. Surveyor, now with the Army as civil engineer engaged in making surveys needed at the various "fields" and camps, is in the City, and paid a visit to his associates in Division of Surveys last week.

Special Agent Carl Imes entered the Officer's Training Camp at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, October 2, 1918, for a month's training. At the conclusion of the course, he intends to make application to enter one of the officers' training schools of the United States Army.

Special Agent J. Arthur Moore has tendered his resignation for the purpose of entering the Central Officers' Training School, Camp Pike, Arkansas. He is a member of the First Company of the Third Battalion at Camp Pike. He attended the Second Officers' Training Camp at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, during August, 1918.

Mr. Frederic F. Schrader, quartermaster of the first class, U. S. N., has returned to Charleston, S. C., where he is stationed, after a short visit in Washington with his grandmother, Dr. Emma Reba Bailey, of Georgia.

- Washington Post.

This is our Mrs. Bailey to whom the quartermaster paid the visit thus noted, and we congratulate her on so notable a representative in the naval forces of the United States.

Let it be recorded the Reclamation Service is now at home in the Interior Building, on the sixth floor, in the west wing. As the Oldest Inhabitant, the Bulletin bids the Reclammers welcome.

New Appointments

Benjamin M. Tribble	Register,	Camden, Arkansas.
Homer V. Sewell	Receiver,	Little Rock, Arkansas.
Benjamin F. Spires	Register,	Little Rock, Arkansas.

Reappointment

Oscar B. Gordon	Receiver	Camden, Arkansas.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1918.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered military or naval service as reported since September 13, 1918.

For the Honor Roll
Total 280

Office of the Secretary	4
General Land Office	4
Office of Indian Affairs	16
Patent Office	20
Geological Survey	145
Reclamation Service	67
Bureau of Mines	7
Alaskan Engineering Commission	8
National Park Service	8
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	1
Total	280

October 14, 1918.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered military or naval service as reported since September 13, 1918.
For the HONOR ROLL
Total 280

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (4)

Jefferson, Joseph E. Ia.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Lassly, Roy F. Pa.
U.S.A.
Updike, Frank C. Va.

Wilhite, Siegel A. Ill.
U.S.A.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (4)

Dameron, M. Claire Colo.

Fitch, Byron L. Colo.

Houston, Fred K. Pa.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Westover, Leslie A. Mich.
Q.M.C., U.S.A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (16)

Bates, Lyman G. Mich.
U.S.N.
Edelen, Shirley G. S.Dak.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Ensign, Charles F. Kan.
Med. Corps, U.S.A.
Flickinger, Samuel J. N.J.
Stud. Army Tr. Corps
Francis, Jr., John Kan.
U.S.Guards, U.S.A.
Kagey, Joseph N. Va.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Linn, Harold G. Colo.
Infantry, U.S.A.
McKinley, Thomas W. Ohio
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Continued)

Martin, Edward G. Ill.
U.S.N.
Morgan, Ivan W. Pa.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Pratt, Joseph J. , Cal.
U.S.Guards, U.S.A.
Rees, John T. Nev.
Med. Corps, U.S.A.
Salazar, Francisco A. N.Mex.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Troemel, Fred H. Ida.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Walsh, Edward J. Ore.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Young, Robert N. D.C.
Students' Army Tr. Corps

PATENT OFFICE (20)

Bacon, Harley C. Minn.
U.S.A.
Burgess, Harry A. N.Y.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Cox, Willard F. Nebr.
Ordnance Supply Sch., U.S.A.
Friedman, Samuel A. N.Y.
Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.
Grabill, Jr., L. R. Nebr.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Graves, Sheldon H. Vt.
U.S.A.
Hamer, Frederick C. Va.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Hyde, George C. N.Y.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
King, Henry Kendall Va.
U.S.N.
Lange, Edward H. Md.
Signal Corps, U.S.A.

PATENT OFFICE (Continued)

McCrea, Otis E. Mass.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Norton, Clyde A. D.C.
U.S.N.
Ratz, Otto Ohio
Chem. Warfare Sec., U.S.A.
Reese, William A. La.
Aviation Service, U.S.A.
Ryan, Don Carloss Ky.
Tr. at Ky. State College
Scharf, Jacob S. N.Y.
U.S.N.R.
Shappirio, Solomon D.C.
Chem. Warfare Ser., U.S.A.
Straw, Charles A. Del.
Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.
Thorne, Harold C. Minn.
Signal Corps, U.S.A.
Worischek, Arthur N.Y.
Chem. Warfare Sec., U.S.A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (145)

Beames, Walter S. Ill.
Recruit Camp, U.S.A.
Bischoff, Raymond J. D.C.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Briggs, Revoe C. Cal.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Brown, Bryan Wells Tex.
Sch. of Topography, U.S.A.
Brown, George W., Jr. Fla.
U.S.N.R.
Brown, Strother C. Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Cade, Owen A. N.M.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Cahill, Sylvester F. Cal.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Campbell, Edwin H. N.H.
Heavy Field Art., U.S.A.
Campbell, Ralph C. N.H.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Chamberlain, Ellis C. Del.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Chenault, W. F. ---
Infantry, U.S.A.
Chinners, Charles E. S.C.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Christiansen, Milton C. Cal.
Engineers, A.E.F.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

Clark, S. K. Nebr.
Balloon Corps, U.S.A.
Clarke, Herbert C.O. Cal.
Sch. of Topography, U.S.A.
Clement, H. Douglas Ky.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Clement, S. Earl Ky.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Cohn, Henry I. Mo.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Cunningham, Julian W. D.C.
Cavalry, U.S.A.
Davey, Earl T. Ill.
Aero Squad., U.S.A.
Dickson, Donald M. N.Y.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Dirzulaitis, Joseph J. Pa.
U.S.A.
Dod, James Tex.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Fairley, James L. Ark.
U.S.A.
Farney, George M. N.Y.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Fiedler, Albert G. Pa.
Coast Artillery, U.S.A.
Fisher, William A. Va.
U.S.G.S., U.S.A.
Ford, Gregory R. Oregon.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Friesinger, Karl J. Ohio.
U.S.N.
Gaylord, Raymond E. Ill.
F.A. O.T.Sch., U.S.A.
George, William O. Minn.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Gertz, Carl F. ---
Engineers, A.E.F.
Gilchrist, Francis G. Wash.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Gill, J. Irving N.Y.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Glaze, A.O. Ariz.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Gore, Wilbur R. Mo.
U.S.A.
Gossard, Marcus L. Ind.
U.S.A.
Goudie, Clark A. N.H.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Hammer, Bernard E. Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

Hansen, Charles G. D.C.
U.S.A.
Hansen, George H. Utah.
U.S.A.
Hartle, Waldo A. Fla.
U.S.A.
Hartley, James W. Tex.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Hayes, Wolcott P. D.C.
Cavalry, U.S.A.
Hearne, Cannon C. Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Hendrickson, Victor J. ---
Signal Corps, U.S.A.
Henson, G. R. Kan.
U.S.A.
Hinds, Norman E. Mass.
Air Service, U.S.A.
Hodges, Guy Ky.
Motor M.S.Corps, U.S.A.
Holloway, Eric V. Ill.
U.S.N.
Holman, Eugene ---
U.S.A.
Hopkins, Bryant L. Me.
O.T.C., U.S.A.
House, James Tex.
U.S.A.
Hudson, Howard L. Ohio.
U.S.A.
Hurst, Willard P. Fla.
U.S.A.
Joaquin, Hugh Cal.
Med. Corps, A.E.F.
Karnes, R. J. Ky.
U.S.A.
Keating, Fred E. Wis.
Med. Corps, U.S.A.
Keeler, William W. Okla.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Kennicott, Philip A., Jr. Kan.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Kidd, Wayland C. Va.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Knox, Charles B. Del.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Lesher, David B. Colo.
U.S.A.
Lewis, Albert E. D.C.
Camouflage Sec., U.S.N.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

Lindsay, Jean C. Wash.
Aviation Sec., U.S.N.
Lord, Isaac Q. D.C.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Lovett, J. Dennis N.H.
Engineers, A.E.F.
McKinley, W. Klett W.Va.
Infantry, U.S.A.
MacManus, Vincent D. Mich.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Maloney, Herbert A. Fla.
U.S.A.
Martin, Lawrence N.Y.
General Staff, U.S.A.
Meaders, Homer T. Ga.
Infantry, A.E.F.
Miller, Rudolph N. ---
Aviation Sec., U.S.A.
Miller, Willard L. Okla.
Aero Sup. Squad., U.S.A.
Mock, Granville A. W.Va.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Moore, Harold A. Ohio.
U.S.A.
Morris, Ellison Cal.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Mortimore, Roy H. Iowa.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Morton, Roy J. N.C.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Moulton, J. Wendell Mass.
U.S.A.
Murlin, Don E. ---
Surgeon Genl. Office, U.S.A.
Murphy, John J. D.C.
U.S.A.
Neff, Mitchell T. Va.
Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A.
Newcom, F. C. ---
Dental Corps, U.S.A.
Newsome, Laurie O. Tex.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Noble, Mark ---
U.S.N.R.
Noyes, Donald Nev.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Page, James H. Mo.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Passagaluppi, William A. Va.
Infantry, A.E.F.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (COntinued)

Patrick, S. L. ---
Engineers, A.E.F.
Perkins, Rupert G. N.H.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Perkinson, Ernest V. Ga.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Peters, Archie C. Tex.
U.S.A.
Peters, Gustave ---
Engineers, A.E.F.
Phipps, Frank W. ---
Engineers, U.S.A.
Pierce, James H. ---
U.S.A.
Post, Walter K. Fla.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Powers, Sidney N.Y.
E.O.T.C., U.S.A.
Pumphrey, Samuel N. D.C.
Camouflage Sec., U.S.N.
Ranney, Thaddeus T. Me.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Reeves, Courtney D.C.
Camouflage Sec., U.S.N.
Rhine, Elton Kan.
U.S.A.
Rhodes, B. L. ---
Engineers, U.S.A.
Riddick, Archibald L. N.C.
Johns Hopkins Med.Sch., U.S.A.
Roberts, George H. N.H.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Rowell, Charles W. Colo.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Russell, Raymond H. Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Rust, Earl Del.
Pioneer Infantry, U.S.A.
Schmidt, R. L. ---
U.S.A.
Shea, E. F. Nebr.
U.S.A.
Shearer, Merritt L. Ind.
U.S.A.
Shipley, John J. ---
U.S.N.
Sims, L. C. ---
Infantry, A.E.F.
Smith, Glenn R. D.C.
Aero Squad., A.E.F.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

Smith, Harold W. Mo.
Aviation Sec., U.S.A.
Snell, Arthur H. Tex.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Sommers, Charles J. N.Y.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Southwick, Melvin L. Mass.
Reserve Officers' Sch., U.S.N.
Sparks, Pat H. Mo.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Sprague, William G. N.Y.
Naval Aviation, A.E.F.
Stanton, Richard D. Nev.
Med. Corps, U.S.N.
Stensland, Halvor J. Wash.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Stevenson, Robert G. Ga.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Stewart, Charles H. ---
Coast Artillery, A.E.F.
Strange, F.C. Wash.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Tandy, James H. Tex.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Taylor, Henry P. Va.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Thomas, Willis N.M.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Thompson, J. C. Mo.
Mach. Gun Btn., U.S.A.
Timmons, Grant E. Ill.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Triplett, George A. Va.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Triplett, R. L. Okla.
U.S.A.
Vetter, John M. Nebr.
Aviation Sec., U.S.A.
Wainwright, D. R. ---
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Walters, Marion I. S.C.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Wann, Wilfred C. Kan.
Sch. of Military Aeronautics.
Weeth, H. J. Nebr.
U.S.A.
Williams, Anvil C. Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Whyman, L. O. Okla.
U.S.A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued)

Willie, Allen L. Utah.
U.S.A.
Woodford, J. Frank Mo.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Woodworth, C. L. ---
Coast Artillery, U.S.A.
Yarbrough, Arthur Cal.
Field Artillery, A.E.F.
Bell, Leland M. Cal.
U.S.A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE: (67)

Albertson, Carl L. Wash.
U.S.A.
Allison, Ralph W. Nev.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Anderson, Henry S.Dak.
U.S.A.
Arvola, Tony Wash.
U.S.A.
Baier, F. A. Mont.

Beveridge, Jr., J. C. D.C.
Ordnance, U.S.A.
Bullock, C. E. Wash.
U.S.A.
Burke, R. L. Wash.
U.S.A.
Carpenter, E. G. Mont.

Carter, J. C. D.C.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Cline, William Wash.
U.S.A.
Cooper, R. G. Ida.
U.S.N.
Cowling, H. G. Wash.
General Staff, U.S.A.
Daley, James Mont.

Dinwiddie, Gerald R. Wash.
U.S.A.
Fjelstrom, G. A. Ida.
U.S.A.
Focht, George Wash.
U.S.Regulars, U.S.A.
Frentz, Herold Mont.

Gertes, Braun Wash.
U.S.A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued)

Gibson, William S. Wash.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Gray, W. J. Wyo.

Greenwood, C. H. Mont.

Hall, Elton Wash.
U.S.A.
Heyer, H. T. Mont.

Howard, James ---
Q.M.C., U.S.A.
Iler, James Ida.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Johnson, F. B. ---

Kahn, Stanley Ida.
U.S.A.
Kenny, Patrick Mont.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Korhne, Charles Wash.
U.S.A.
Leonard, Edmund Mont.

Leslie, W. Neal Wash.
U.S.N.
Loving, Orville Wyo.
U.S.A.
McDermut, Neil Enos Wash.
U.S.A.
Maney, Wallace L. Wash.
Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Meehan, Thomas J. Wash.
Signal Corps, A.E.F.
Mills, Loring O. Mont.
U.S.A.
Nelson, Otto Wyo.
U.S.A.
Ness, Selmer A. Mont.
U.S.A.
Newell, M. A. Wyo.
U.S.A.
O'Hern, Joseph F. Wash.
Marine Corps, U.S.N.
Ralph, E. J. Wash.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Ray, Leslie ---
U.S.A.
Reichard, Leonel E. D.C.
Ordnance Sup.Sch., U.S.A.
Robbins, Howard E. ---
U.S.A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued)

Ross, Elmer F. — Wash.
Q.M.C., U.S.A.
Ross, Gordon B. — Wash.
Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Rutledge, Maurice S. — Ida.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Ryan, J. J. — Nev.
U.S.A.
Schrinner, W. P. — Mont.

Scott, Arlie L. — Wash.
Q.M.C., U.S.A.
Semmons, L. C. — S.Dak.
U.S.A.
Sickles, Henry L. — Wash.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Skidmore, John — Wash.
U.S.A.
Smith, Arthur L. — Wash.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Smith, J. A. — Wash.
U.S.A.
Smith, Ralph — Wyo.
U.S.A.
Sperry, Walter — Mont.
U.S.A.
Strohm, W. E. — Utah.
Aviation Sec., U.S.N.
Strohm, William E. — Wyo.

Sutton, William — Wash.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Thruston, Harry O.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Thurmond, Roy J. — Nev.
U.S.A.
VanMeer, C. E. — Wash.
Engineers, A.E.F.
Verant, Joe — Nev.
U.S.A.
Wangen, Harold — Mont.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Young, Clifton E. — Wash.
U.S.A.

BUREAU OF MINES (7)

Barry, Jr., John — Pa.
U.S.A.
Bauer, Arthur D. — W.Va.
U.S.A.

BUREAU OF MINES (Continued)

Clayton, Arvil H. — Utah.
Mach.Gun Btn., U.S.A.
Colburn, C. L. — Colo.
E.O.R.C., U.S.A.
Doane, Foster B. — Pa.
U.S.N.
Greaves, Gordon — Mo.
U.S.N.
Purdy, Eugene H. — Ariz.
Marine Corps, U.S.N.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (8)

Dout, H. L. — Wash.
U.S.A.
Hagerty, Frank — ---

Kind, Otto — ---
U.S.A.
Nash, Frank — ---
U.S.A.
Pedrick, Ray — ---
U.S.A.
Rich, Virgil — ---
U.S.A.
Sheehan, Charles M. — ---
Engineers, A.E.F.
Wansbury, Thomas G. — ---
U.S.A.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (8)

Brown, Lester — Cal.
Engineers, U.S.A.
Gallison, Arthur T. — Cal.
Aviation Sec., U.S.A.
Kerr, Robert W. — Cal.
Aviation Sec., U.S.A.
Lauer, Clarence O. — Ohio.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
McLennan, Edward W. — Mont.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Moore, Francis C. — Wash.
Canadian Army.
Waterhouse, William L. — Mont.
Aero Squad., U.S.A.
West, Clyde M. — Ariz.
Detention Camp, U.S.A.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL (1)

Blevins, Barney — Va.
U.S.A.

LAND SERVICE
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THE EVERGLADES.

Perhaps no section of the country is more unique and unusual in its character than what is known as the Everglades, an area some three or four million acres in extent in southern Florida. Doubtless also there is no section of the country with respect to which there have been more misunderstandings and misconceptions. The general and popular conception has been that the Everglades are a jungle and morass, large in extent and practically impenetrable. Many will doubtless recall the illustration in the old school history, accompanying the account of the Seminole War, which gave the impression that when these Indians retired to the fastness of the Everglades, it was only the bravest and most courageous who could seek them out. There has also been a very general idea that the reclamation or drainage of this area was impossible because of the assumption that the level of the water in the swamps was substantially the same as that in the sea. As a matter of fact, on the Everglades proper, in their natural state, not a tree or bush grows, and as a matter of fact the altitude of by far the greater portion is enough above sea level to render drainage by gravity entirely practicable, and that is now being done. Another erroneous notion has been that the limestone and coral reefs over which the Everglades have come to exist, are so near the surface that if the water should be drained off there would be no soil to sustain plant growth.

The Government never surveyed the main portion of the Everglades but surveyed the townships all around that section and up to the Everglades proper. April 29, 1903, the Everglades were

patented to the State of Florida, under the swamp land grant of 1850, an area of over 2,800,000 acres being conveyed in one patent, this patent being one of the largest in area conveyed, if not the largest, ever issued by the office. This patent described the area conveyed simply by the outboundaries in terms of the surrounding surveys. Therefore, while the area as a whole is conveyed by surveyed boundaries, no subdivisional surveys were made by the Government. As to the propriety of and authority for this action see 18 L. D., 26; 19 L. D., 251, and 24 L. D., 147. The State, however, has caused subdivisional surveys to be made of a considerable portion of the area.

In a general way the cause of the Everglades is the fact that those portions of southern Florida along the coast line are higher than the interior, thus shutting in a great area of country, and the further fact that where there are outlets the drainage area is so great, the fall so slight and the outlets so small, that they have little effect on interior conditions. The Everglades are supplied with water from the overflow of Lake Okeechobee, a large fresh water lake thirty miles or more across. The rainfall of southern Florida runs about sixty inches, Lake Okeechobee is the catchment of a large drainage area. During the season of heavy rainfall the lake overflows its rim to the south and thus maintains the water supply which makes the Everglades a swamp a large part of the year. A study of these conditions led to the conclusion that the first step to be taken in the reclamation of the Everglades was to lower Lake Okeechobee and thereafter control the water thereof so as to prevent subsequent overflows. The natural level of the lake was about twenty-two feet above sea level; it is now reduced to about sixteen feet; it will not be necessary to reduce it further; the problem, so far as the lake is concerned, is to keep it at about this level. The first canals constructed were on the west side making an outlet of the lake through to the Caloosahatchee River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico. On the east side of the lake there are now five great canals leading from the lake to the Atlantic in various stages of completion, one of which is practically complete and in full operation. At the present time it is possible to start with a motor boat and go up a canal into Lake Okeechobee, across the lake and down the canals on the west into the Caloosahatchee River to Fort Myers on the Gulf. These canals, while not difficult, are very large and extensive engineering works. They are from 60 to 110 feet wide on the bottom and from 10 to 20 feet deep, capable of carrying an immense amount of water. It is necessary to build dams and locks in the canals to regulate the flow. The largest of these canals is known as the St. Lucie running nearly straight east from the point of the lake nearest the ocean, to the Atlantic. This canal will be 100 feet wide on the bottom, and will be capable of developing some power. Its chief purpose is to control the waters of the lake, the idea being that when this canal is completed the lake waters may be shut out of the other canals, numerous laterals may be constructed leading into these canals and they may thus be used to drain the lands for which they would not be so available if filled or nearly filled with water from the lake. This

immense work has been carried on by the State of Florida and various drainage districts which have been created for that purpose. The work is now so well under way as to justify the prediction that it will not stop until a large portion of the Everglades are drained and rendered fit for cultivation and habitation.

The Everglades proper consist of a perfectly flat plain sloping slightly toward the south. Practically the only plant growth in the whole Everglades is what is known as "saw grass," which grows from three to five feet high with long slender leaves which are tough and fibrous with a sharp saw edge. During the dry seasons the Everglades dry out to such an extent that one may walk through them or parts of them, without sinking, but during the wet season, when the water overflows, they are, of course, a swamp. As one goes up the canals in a boat the character of the soil is clearly discernible. On top, for one or two feet, is a solid mass of soil, roots and vegetable matter. Below this is muck, as a rule, and below this is a lime formation, in some places solid rock. It is interesting to note that immediately a portion of the Everglades is drained an entirely different growth starts up of trees and bushes of various kinds and if the Everglades should be drained but not otherwise reclaimed, cultivated and cleared, these lands would soon grow up to various forms of trees and bushes, particularly what is known as custard-apple, a tree which grows about ten feet high and soon produces a thicket. When the land is drained, cleared and cultivated, the whole surface sinks about a foot and becomes solid earth. It is not difficult to imagine what a rich and productive soil for plant growth can be eventually developed from such conditions.

Only a start has been made in the way of actual clearing and cultivation of the land of the Everglades, but this has proceeded far enough to demonstrate its possibilities beyond a doubt. The writer saw the second crop of corn for the year standing fully ten feet high. Other plants grow luxuriantly but under the conditions existing, it is predicted that eventually the greatest and most valuable crop to be produced in the Everglades will be sugar cane which here attains a tremendous growth and will continue to reproduce itself for several years without replanting, the same as in Cuba. It is not unlikely also that the first use of the Everglades may be stock-raising. Considerable experimental work has been done in the way of testing out various forage grasses that will grow in the Everglades. Several kinds have shown quite wonderful possibilities, particularly what is known as para grass, napier grass, natal grass and japanese cane. The mild climate renders housing and winter feeding, as understood in the north, largely unnecessary.

The land history of Florida, particularly that of the Everglades, shows many ups and downs and variations of policy. Some administrations of Governors and land boards were highly creditable and progressive; others were not so much so. Out of

an area of thirty-seven million acres in Florida, twenty million acres have been patented under the swamp land grants and other extensive areas in satisfaction of railroad grants. This laid the foundation for large holdings, many of which still obtain. The Everglades have been the subject of much controversy and no little speculation. Lands have been sold there for large prices in anticipation of reclamation which did not come as repidly or as satisfactorily as was expected. Even at the present time lands in the Everglades proper are being sold anywhere from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre, subject to a rather heavy drainage tax for their reclamation. These lands a few years ago were not considered to have any value at all. When consideration is given to the heavy cost of drainage and clearing, doubtless these higher values are excessive; on the other hand, the time is past when there need be any doubt about the ultimate possibilities of those portions of the Everglades which may be drained.

Reference to our map of Florida gives the impression that all the lands to the north of Lake Okeechobee, for many miles, are merely marsh, swamp and lakes, inaccessible and uninhabited. It is true that they are largely uninhabited, but they are readily accessible. A railroad now runs to the town of Okeechobee (shown on our State map as Tantie) on the north end of the lake, and to Moore Haven on the southwest. The writer was one of a party who rode by automobile, north and west from Okeechobee, all day long across a grassy plains country, largely high and dry and without seeing scarcely a single human habitation, and put up at night at a cattle ranch of 250,000 acres operating with sixteen to twenty thousand head of cattle. This land is covered, to a large extent, with a sort of dwarf palm known as palmetto which grows from two to five feet high with immense woody roots, partially on top of the ground. Various grasses, particularly a native grass known as carpet grass, grow well over this entire area. Its value as a ranch country is already established and undoubtedly if the land were cleared and plowed and put into some of the various grasses above referred to, its carrying capacity could be heavily increased. It hardly seems possible when traveling through a country such as this, that one is only a comparatively few miles from the point where European civilization first established itself on the western hemisphere.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES AND COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of the Interior has prepared a brief but comprehensive summary of soldier-settlement legislation of other English-speaking countries as a help to the people of this Nation to understand and deal with one of the reconstruction problems which confronts us. The laws have special value because in most countries they are the outgrowth of several years' experience, prior to the war, with a rural development under which land was bought, subdivided, improved, and sold to settlers on long-time payments. Provision for soldier settlement required, therefore, only the broadening of a system of laws and policies already in operation.

One important feature of these laws is the provision for cooperation between the Federal and State authorities in Canada and Australia, and, generally speaking, between the central Government and the local authorities.

Australia, which has an area about equal to the United States, has a comprehensive scheme for cooperation between the Commonwealth Government and the several State governments, under which the States provide the land and the Federal Government provides the money for reclamation, where this is necessary, and for financing the improvement and equipment for farms. Such cooperation makes the movement truly national because it enlists all sections of the country and mobilizes in the service of soldiers public agencies which have the practical and technical knowledge needed to secure the desired results with the least effort, money, and time.

Cooperation it is thought should be the outstanding feature of our legislation. If the movement is to be national in the fullest sense, every State should provide opportunities for its sons and should contribute to the expense and share in the direction of the movement. If this plan is followed, State legislation is as necessary as Federal legislation and both ought to be enacted this winter.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 8.

The same ties of history, climate, topography and interests that have held Oregon and Washington as one great empire since the days of Juan de Fuca and Captain Gray associate the two states now in a single surveying district with common problems of survey and transportation subject to similar methods of analysis and solution. These two jurisdictions have been designated Surveying District No. 8.

Early History.

In the November edition of the "Land Service Bulletin" some of the early history of Oregon and Washington, which is so closely interwoven with that of Idaho, was given, and the circumstances leading up to the acquisition of the territory south of the 49th parallel of North Latitude by the United States was touched upon. It may not be amiss however to again refer to some of the sidelights and aspects of the very early history of the far Northwest. The early explorations of the western coast of North America grew out of the search for the supposed Northwest passage, sometimes called the Strait of Anian, between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. It was the search for this mythical waterway that brought Sir Francis Drake, the English navigator, to the vicinity of the Northwest coast in 1579, and Juan de Fuca, the Greek mariner, thirteen years later to the coast of Washington. The Spanish rulers early recognized the value of making further explorations along the Pacific Coast with a view to forestalling other nations in the discovery of this alleged passage, which if under Spanish control would bring to Spain a monopoly of the trade on the Pacific Ocean. But the Spanish efforts of that time were short lived, and for a century and a half she neglected this region. Finally because of the fear of Russian and English encroachments she again resumed her explorations. The Spaniards however made no effort to colonize northwestern America. On the other hand Great Britain and later the United States lent every encouragement to fur traders, trappers, prospectors and settlers seeking a habitation in the new country. At first the narrow strip along the coast because of its accessibility began to attract the attention of the British and American. In March of 1778 Captain James Cook, the English sailor, sighted the coast of Oregon in Lat. 44 degrees N., and examined it between the 47 degree and 48 degree of North Latitude in the hope of finding the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Some years later a company of Boston merchants sent two vessels, the Columbia and the Washington, under Captains John Kendrick and Robert Gray, to investigate the possibilities of establishing trading posts throughout the country. These navigators reached Nootka Sount in 1787. After a stay of two years, Gray began his homeward voyage by way of China, while Captain Kendrick remained and erected a fort on Nootka Sound. It was from here that he demonstrated that what is now Vancouver was an island. In 1791 Kendrick purchased from the Indians large tracts of land between the 47th and 51st parallels of North Latitude for his employers in Boston and then commenced his homeward voyage. His ship however met with disaster and Kendrick lost his life. In 1790 Captain Gray sailed on his second voyage from Boston, arriving the next year in Nootka Sound where he built another fort. In 1792-94 Captain George Vancouver, in charge of a British exploring expedition, made a detailed map of certain portions of the Washington and Oregon coast line, but failed to find and was skeptical of the existence of any large river emptying into the Pacific in that vicinity. Captain Gray, on the other hand, persisted in his belief

of the existence of such a river and in 1792 discovered the mighty stream which he named Columbia after his ship. Gray thus laid the basis for the first claim by the United States to the vast region embracing the entire country drained by the Columbia River. So far the explorers and fur traders had come by water. The first white man known to have approached the country overland from the east was Alexander McKenzie who entered the present state of Washington in 1793. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the explorations of Lewis and Clark in 1805-06, and the treaty of limits concluded with Spain in 1819, formed further bases for the claims of the United States to the far Northwest. In the meanwhile Russia had encouraged settlement in the country, however under the treaty of 1825 she relinquished her claim to settlement south of Lat.54 degrees 40 minutes N. The United States and Great Britain were therefore left in possession of the region. Joint administration was at first tried but without success. Finally after considerable contention the boundary line between these two countries was fixed by the treaty of 1846 on the 49th parallel of North Latitude. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848 and admitted to the Union in 1859. Washington, which for a while was part of Oregon Territory, was organized as a separate territory by an act of Congress approved March 2, 1853, and was admitted to the Union November 11, 1889.

Surveying History.

An act of Congress approved September 27, 1850, made provision for the appointment of a U. S. Surveyor General for Oregon Territory. The same act provided for the granting of 320 acres of land to each single man and 640 acres to a man and his wife. These grants, which were known as "Donation Land Grants" were required to conform to the legal subdivisions of the rectangular system of survey when practicable, but when non-conformable they might be irregular in outline just so they were in compact form. They were marked upon the ground by the Surveyor General upon request and at the expense of the claimant. Owing to the fact that the coast country is often rough and broken, by far the larger portion of these claims were taken in irregular form and therefore were surveyed by metes and bounds. The first Surveyor General for Oregon, John B. Preston, was appointed under this act in 1851. That all of the difficulties and drawbacks to economical surveying occasioned by the scarcity of labor, the high cost of living and the influenza have not been crowded into modern times alone is indicated in a letter written by Surveyor General Preston to the Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in 1851. Mr. Preston says in part:

> "I have the honor of informing you that I arrived in this city last Wednesday in good health and without accident. Have had an unusually pleasant trip. I find a large proportion of the Oregon people have gone to the Klammoth Mines, a portion of them are in the south part of Oregon, but mostly in California. Reports are quite favorable of their success. This state of things causes

wages and the necessaries of life to be exorbitantly high. Laboring men $75 to $100 per month and found, carpenters $8 per day. Flour $15 per barrel; pork, $25 per barrel; beef, $.18 per pound; wood $8 per cord, and other things in proportion,

There will be much difficulty in getting competent men to aid deputy surveyors in running lines owing to the scarcity and high wages paid here."

The initial point for the Oregon and Washington rectangular system of surveys (and both states are under one system) was established on June 4, 1851, by Butler Ives, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, at a point near the Willamette River near the center of the present city of Portland. The original corner monument, which was a cedar post, has long since disappeared. It has been replaced by a concrete monument and although in the center of one of the great cities of the Pacific Coast, is still witnessed by one of the original bearing trees. Ives extended the Willamette Meridian from the initial point north to Puget Sound and the Base Line west to the Pacific Coast and east to the summit of the Cascade Mountains. James E. Freeman subsequently extended the meridian south to the Umpqua River. It was not long before the rectangular survey net had been spread over most of the fertile valleys of Oregon and Washington with the work performed in general, in a most creditable manner. Even today there are in existence many of the original corners established in the early '50s still intact and in proper relation to one another. Oregon has had its full share of land fraud troubles, but in all fairness it must be said that these do not extend to the public land surveys. There are of course numerous irregularities to be found, due in large part to the broken character of the country and to the unfavorable conditions under which the surveyors had to work, and of course in some instances to neglect on the part of the field parties, but there are no wholesale fraudulent surveys involving areas on which few corners were ever established nor over which mythical surveys have been returned. So far there has been no occasion to make a resurvey in a single township in the state of Oregon. Washington has been less fortunate in this respect, although a great many excellent surveys have been made in the state. Washington's history as a separate surveying district dates from August, 1854, when James Tilton was appointed Surveyor General of the Territory by President Buchanan. Tilton's first surveys, which like those of Oregon are referred to the Willamette Meridian and Base Line, were made by Justin Chinoweth in 1855 of several townships lying immediately north of the Columbia River in Clark County. From these the surveys were rapidly extended northerly to Puget Sound and to the valleys to the east of the Cascade Mountains.

Oregon is bounded in large part by water. The western boundary is formed by the Pacific Ocean and extends from the 42nd parallel of North Latitude to the mouth of the Columbia River. The north boundary follows the thread of the channel of the Columbia

River eastward to the intersection of the 46th parallel of North Latitude, from which point it follows the parallel east to the center of the thread of the channel of the Snake River, which for a ways forms the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho. All of the land boundaries of Oregon were surveyed by Daniel G. Major, U. S. Surveyor and Astronomer, and have been referred to in former issues of the Bulletin, but brief reference to them might again be made here. Major initiated his survey of the south boundary of the state at the intersection of the 42nd parallel of North Latitude with the 120th meridian of West Longitude, which point of intersection also marks the corner of the states of California and Nevada. The position of this station was deduced from a long series of astronomical observations, and a monument established from which a line was extended west to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 250 miles. The portion of the line from the 105th mile corner to the Pacific Ocean, which crosses the Siskiyou Mountains, was resurveyed and remonumented by Fred W. Rodolf, U. S. Surveyor, in 1915-16. The original surveyor apparently used great care in determining the position of the boundary line but the resurvey developed the fact that even when employed with the greatest precautions the older methods have decided limitations especially in measuring in a rough country. The resurveyed portion of the line is now permanently monumented with three-inch iron posts. Major also resurveyed the east boundary of the state and that portion of the 42nd parallel of North Latitude which forms the boundary line between Oregon and Nevada. Like the state of Oregon, the west boundary of Washington is formed by the Pacific Ocean and runs from the mouth of the Columbia River northerly to the 49th parallel of North Latitude, the International Boundary, which is coincident with the northern boundary of the state.

In General.

The question has often been asked "Where are the areas today most difficult to survey?" The difficulty of surveying being measured in this sense not merely by the numbers and degrees of physical objects to be overcome, but as well by climatic conditions, labor situations and all the many intangible elements that make for retardation of line work and consequently for cost. There are many places that have basis for a claim to the distinction; the rugged ridges of the Continental Divide, the gloomy swamps of Minnesota, Arkansas and Louisiana and the arid wind-swept deserts of the Southwest among them, but for all around difficulties it is believed that parts of the Cascade and Olympic mountains in District No. 8 offer about as many troublesome obstacles to progress on the line as any offered elsewhere in the United States proper. But this distinction cannot be construed as meaning that Washington and Oregon are undesirable surveying fields. On the contrary assignments to no district are more sought after in the Field Surveying Service than those to District No. 8. Everyone fully realizes that all authorized areas must be surveyed no matter where they are located, or what their physical characteristics might be. The days of the rolling prairies and level meadows have long since passed in the surveying

sense. Our problems today are far more intricate and the field of their application much more difficult of access than ever before. It is a source of much gratification to those engaged in the work that in these circumstances, which obtain everywhere, the older surveys of District No. 8 offer a definite and fairly accurate basis for the fragmentary surveys remaining and depending thereupon, and it means to the settler and the land owner that he is reasonably free from possibility of dispute through conflict and contention over land boundaries.

Capt. John P. Walker of the Engineer Corps of the Army, late Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Alaska, who at first was ordered to report to Camp Lewis for a course of training, has received orders to report to Hoboken, N. J., Embarkation Depot for extended field service abroad. Mr. Walker expected to sail in a short time.

The War Department has confirmed the rumor heard in the early fall of the death in battle in France on July 25, 1918, of First Lieutenant Alford J. Bradford, formerly U. S. Transitman in the Field Surveying Service of the General Land Office attached to the Alaska district, and late of the American Air Service. From the meagre reports received it seems that the machine in which Bradford was flying as an observer was shot down in flames, both pilot and observer meeting instant death. Bradford's remains were recovered and buried at Villers-sur-Fere. Thus was brought to a close a career which gave promise of being brilliant in the extreme. Bradford had distinguished himself on several occasions and would have undoubtedly received rapid promotion had he lived. It was reported that he is to receive a posthumous decoration for bravery.

Carl Elam, rear chainman on the party of Wm. B. Douglass, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, Group No. 91, New Mexico, died of influenza on October 24, 1918.

Ty White, one of the principal assistants in the Field Surveying Service, who has been with field parties for eight consecutive seasons in District No. 5, has completed a course of training at the Artillery Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, and also a course of training at the Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. White was recently commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Artillery and stationed at the 13th Brigade Headquarters at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Arthur W. Brown, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, to whom was assigned the execution of the survey of the lands formed by accretion or avulsion along the Colorado River in Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 24 W., and Tp. 10 S., R. 25 W., Arizona, has completed the field work and report as to the manner in which the lands were formed. Mr. Brown is now engaged on surveys under Group No. 36, California.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, is at present with the field parties in Western Utah. He will return to his headquarters in Salt Lake City early in December.

Frank S. Spofford, Asst. Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 7, is with the party of Hervey G. Bardsley, U. S. Cadastral Engineer, on Group No. 94, Idaho.

Earle B. Williams, U. S. Transitman, District No. 8, was married at Seattle, Washington, on June 18, 1918, just prior to his departure for military training at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Recommendations for field surveys in Alaska next season were submitted by John P. Walker, late Asst. Supervisor of Surveys, before his departure from Juneau. Mr. Walker is very much impressed with the agricultural possibilities in the Cook Inlet country. He states that he made a trip on foot this fall from Ninilchik to Anchor Point on the Kenai peninsula and found more settlement there than in any other section he has yet seen in Alaska prior to survey. He states that the soil is for the most part good, that the land is undulating and level and is less swampy than in the Susitna Valley and he believes that it is better adapted for pasture than in any other part of the Territory to which the Land Office surveys have been extended, though probably not so well adapted to small grains and hay as the Susitna Valley and the interior. He suggests that special attention in the matter of survey be given to the east shore of Cook Inlet next season.

Field parties in all districts have been slowed up considerably of late on account of the influenza epidemic.

The many friends in the Service and elsewhere of Jay P. Hester, formerly Transitman in the Field Surveying Service, will be pleased to learn that although he was in the thick of the fight on the western front in France, he is well and is looking forward to his return home.

Should the thousands of army motor trucks now released, or shortly to be released from military service, be transferred to the civil establishments engaged in field work, the General Land Office is in a position to put to profitable use a substantial number of one to two and one half ton trucks.

The great marine disaster in Lynn Canal, Alaska, wherein the S. S. Sophia was sunk during a storm and hundreds of lives lost, numbered no victims from among the ranks of the Service. Several members of the Alaska surveying corps however just missed boarding the Sophia on her return voyage and several helped in the work of recovering the bodies of the victims from the sea.

Under the so-called "Compulsory Act" of June 25, 1910, requiring the railroad grant companies to deposit money for completing the surveys within their primary limits, out of about 10,000,000 acres there remains unsurveyed to date 2,433,000 acres, of which 1,423,000 acres have been grouped for survey and for which funds are available, about 1,000,000 acres have not yet been grouped for survey, for the reason that nine-tenths of this area is land within an Indian Reservation. As the grant ante-dates the creation of the reservation the land is subject to the provisions of said Act. It is estimated that $75,000 will cover the expense of survey, and $27,500 of this will be required of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company.

The first of the surveyors to arrive from the field for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Survey Division is Mr. Earl Harrington from northern Minnesota. Mr. Harrington is no stranger to Washington, having been here at office work on Indian Surveys in the past.

Instructions have been prepared for a large amount of survey work within the limits of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in San Bernardino County, California, to cost about $28,000, which will complete the railroad surveys begun in 1910 in Groups 1,

2, and 3 of the California series.

Invitations are now being sent out for proposals for the manufacture of iron posts for survey corners to be used next year in connection with the surveys of public lands. The bids will be opened here on January 6, 1918, and will provide for furnishing 24,000 posts. Specifications, blue prints and blank proposals may be obtained at any time on application to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD LAW AND MINERAL LANDS.

From several sources of advice, it would appear that undue apprehension exists in some of the mineral sections of the public land field as to the effect of the stock-raising homestead law upon mining claims. It is said that although under the mining laws a valid discovery, followed by location in due form, constitutes an absolute appropriation of the land, that requires no assertion in the local land office until such time as patent may be sought, that under the stock-raising homestead law, which authorizes entries to be made with a reservation to the United States of all the coal and other minerals in the land, valuable mining locations may be included within stock-raising homestead entries without the knowledge of the district land office, or perhaps even of the mining locator himself. It is true the stock-raising homestead act makes provision for the reservation of the minerals, and the right to mine and remove the same under certain restrictions, but the mining locator contemplates with alarm the possibility of his surface rights being substantially wiped off of the map by the allowance of a homestead entry. The question is therefore asked, by those interested in the development of mineral claims, whether the stock-raising homestead act operates in any degree to repeal the mining law in so far as it provides for a possessory right in one holding under a valid location.

It should be remembered that our public land policy has always drawn a sharp line between agricultural and mineral lands, making distinct provisions for acquisition of title to the latter, with special provisions for the protection of the prospector and the miner. There is nothing in the stock-raising homestead law that justifies an inference that Congress had any intention, in the enactment of that law, to depart from its usual policy in dealing with the public land. It did not seem good to Congress to withhold indefinitely, for purposes of mineral exploration,

lands that had some agricultural value, and in order that such agricultural value might be utilized it made by this act provision for the disposition of such lands, with a reservation of minerals to the United States. This, however, should not be taken as indicative of any intent to abridge existing rights acquired under the mining law, but may impose upon the holder of a possessory title some additional vigilance in the matter of asserting his claim. It has always been incumbent upon mining claimants of unpatented lands to protect their possessory rights as against adverse claims under the agricultural laws, and the burden will be no greater now under the stock-raising homestead law than heretofore. With any degree of ordinary diligence, mining locators should be fully aware of the assertion of homestead grazing rights in conflict with their mining claims, and if occasion requires, they should file at the earliest opportunity, with the district land office a formal protest duly corroborated, against the allowance of the agricultural entry without due protection of the mining claim, setting forth in detail the description and character of the land in conflict, and the title of the locator thereto, together with a request for a hearing. If this is done, it is not believed that the subsequent proceedings in the Land Department will fail to as fully protect the rights of the mining claimant as though the stock-raising homestead law had not been enacted.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

Santa Fe:

Mr. Oliver C. King, detailed clerk in the office of the Chief of Field Division at Santa Fe was inducted into the military service and left Santa Fe November 6 for duty under the Judge-Advocate-General's office. Just prior to his departure, Mr. King was ill and under the doctor's care; and upon his arrival in Washington, it became necessary for him to enter the Walter B. Reed Red Cross Hospital, where he has remained up to our last advices.

Mr. King's induction caused a sixth star to be placed upon the service flag which hands in the office of the Chief of Field Division, Santa Fe. The other five are for Messrs. Herbert W. MacFarren and Harry A. Ferris, former mineral examiners; Messrs. William S. Towner and Reese P. Fullerton, former special agents; and Mr. Herbert V. Betts, clerk, stenographer and typewriter.

Mr. Franklin Chappell, of Kentucky, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office and has reported to the Santa Fe Field Division for duty. Mr. Chappell recently had several months' experience in France.

Mr. Homer J. Williams, formerly a clerk, stenographer and typewriter in the office of the Chief of Field Division at Jackson, Mississippi, has been appointed as special agent of the General Land

Office and has reported to the Santa Fe Field Division for duty.

Miss Margaret Keenan is serving as clerk, stenographer and typewriter in the office of the Chief of Santa Fe Field Division for a temporary period.

Mr. Peter Monaghan, Jr., of Colorado, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office and directed to report for duty in the Santa Fe Field Division.

Mr. George M. Miller, of Utah, has been appointed a special agent of the General Land Office and directed to report to the Santa Fe Field Division for duty. The date of his reporting for duty will be temporarily deferred, in order that Mr. Miller may have opportunity to conclude Red Cross work which he has been heretofore engaged upon.

Mr. T. F. Hensley, special agent, has been transferred from the Helena Division and has reported for duty in the Santa Fe Field Division.

From the notices of transfers to this Division of field employees from other Divisions, the "snowbirds" will soon be flying. We will welcome them, for we have plenty of work to engage their attention. We are particularly in need of mineral examiners and trust that several may be included in the flock of "snowbirds" to come to us. (Mineral examiners in other Divisions desirous of wintering in the Santa Fe Division should get in their applications early and avoid the rush).

On the afternoon of Monday November 11, the office at Field Division headquarters was closed, in order that we might participate in the parade and other jubilation in celebration of the signing of the armistice.

It is a pleasure to note that in the Fourth Liberty Loan the Santa Fe Field Division came in with a 100% subscription. Neither the individual subscriptions nor the total subscribed was up to some of the previous sums, but everybody got in on it.

We shall hope to report a 100% Division in connection with the United War Work Campaign.

San Francisco:

In the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, on November 7, Helen M. LaFountaine plead guilty to an indictment charging perjury committed in connection with the annual proof submitted on her desert land entry, and was sentenced to six months in the Los Angeles County jail. We do not recall another case where a woman has been convited of land frauds.

Portland:

The case of the United States vs. Willard N. Jones for the recovery of $133,000 alleged to be due the United States from him as a result of the Siletz Land frauds in 1905 has been set down for trial December 2nd. Jones, in company with Thaddeus S. Potter, a lawyer, and Ira Wade, clerk of Lincoln County, were prosecuted for these frauds by Francis J. Heney. Wade was acquitted; Jones and Potter were both convicted. The United States Court of Appeals confirmed the conviction in 1910. In 1912, both Jones and Potter were pardoned by President Taft on the ground of grave irregularities in the method of securing conviction. The indictment which resulted in Jones' conviction, charged that he had obtained valuable lands through fraud by inducing veterans of the Civil War to file applications for the land and to secure patents in their own right, when, in truth, Jones knew that the land was being obtained for his own right and use.

Stock-raising Homesteads.

During October approximately 1,166,000 acres of land were designated under the stock-raising homestead law. This law permits entry of lands designated as chiefly valuable for stock-raising in tracts not exceeding 640 acres. The lands designated are located as follows:

State	Acres
Colorado	26,000
Idaho	3,080
New Mexico	895,774
Wyoming	241,080
Total	1,165,934

The total area now designated as stock-raising land amounts to approximately 10,610,000 acres.

Enlarged Homesteads.

More than 735,000 acres of land were designated in October as nonirrigable under the enlarged-homestead acts, which provide for entry of dry-farming lands in tracts not exceeding 320 acres in area. The location of the lands classified as nonirrigable is as follows:

State	Acres
Colorado	26,000
Idaho	13,080
Montana	2,480
Wyoming	694,255
Total	735,815

The total area that has now been designated under the enlarged homestead acts is approximately 283,000,000 acres.

Stock Driveways.

Since the issuance of the last "Bulletin", another stock driveway has been established in western Nevada, two temporary withdrawals for stock driveway purposes pending further investigation were made in eastern Oregon, and a considerable area was released from a temporary withdrawal in that part of the State made in 1917.

The driveway withdrawn in Nevada is in the Carson City land district, and contains about 133,900 acres and connects by means of driveways theretofore withdrawn with the Mono National Forest and the California line. Two temporary withdrawals were made by the

Secretary's orders of November 4 based on field investigation of applications of stockmen for driveways in Oregon, one containing 43,650 acres in Vale and La Grande districts, and the other containing 3,646 acres in La Grande and The Dalles districts, and 36,056 acres in Vale and Burns land districts were released from temporary withdrawal for stock driveway purposes.

Power Sites.

Reclassification of power-site reserves resulted in the restoration to the public domain of 859 acres in Arizona and 80 acres in Oregon.

Coal Lands restored.

In North Dakota 731,663 acres that had been withdrawn for classification with respect to coal value were classified and restored to the public domain and except where withdrawn for other purposes will be made available for entry under the applicable mineral and agricultural land laws.

NOTICE
OF
THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE NORTH PLATTE AND VALENTINE LAND DISTRICTS AND LAND OFFICES AND THEIR CONSOLIDATION WITH THE BROKEN BOW LAND DISTRICT AND LAND OFFICE IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States has, by Executive order of October 11, 1918, in accordance with section 2252 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and by virtue of the authority therein given, directed that the North Platte and Valentine Land Districts and land offices in the State of Nebraska, be discontinued and the archives and business thereof transferred to the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska.

In pursuance of said Executive order, the land offices at North Platte and Valentine, Nebraska, will be permanently discontinued at the close of official business hours on December 31, 1918, and their business and archives transferred to and made a part of the land office at Broken Bow, Nebraska, on January 1, 1919.

Given under my hand and in the District of Columbia, this twenty-third day of October, A. D., 1918.

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

Circular No. 623.

ALASKA HOMESTEADS - SURVEYS WITHOUT EXPENSE TO CLAIMANTS - ACT OF JUNE 28, 1918 (Public No. 180) - INSTRUCTIONS.

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices in Alaska.
Sirs:

Your attention is invited to the act of Congress of June 28, 1918 (Public No. 180), by which there is inserted in the Alaska homestead act of July 8, 1916 (39 Stat., 352), a provision for the survey of homesteads, without expense to the claimants. The section reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. That if the system of public surveys has not been extended over the land included in a homestead entry, the entryman may, after due compliance with the terms of the homestead law in the matter of residence, cultivation, and improvement, submit to the register and receiver a showing as to such compliance, duly corroborated by two witnesses, and if such evidence satisfactorily shows that the homesteader is in a position to submit acceptable final proof the surveyor general of the Territory will be so advised and will, not later than the next succeeding surveying season, issue proper instructions for the survey of the land so entered, without expense to the entryman, who may thereafter submit final proof as in similar entries of surveyed lands. So far as practicable, such survey shall follow the general system of public-land surveys, and the entryman shall conform his boundaries thereto: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the homesteader from securing earlier action on his entry by a special survey at his own expense, if he so elects."

Accordingly, paragraph 12 of the regulations under the Alaska homestead law (45 L.D., 227), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Submission of Proof - Unsurveyed Lands.

"12. Where the public system of surveys has not been extended over a duly located homestead and the settler has had such compliance with the terms of the homestead law in the matter of residence, cultivation, and improvements as to justify submission of three-year proof on his claim, he may file with the register and receiver his affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, showing such

compliance. If they find this satisfactory, they will so advise the surveyor general of the Territory, and he will, not later than the next succeeding surveying season, issue instructions for the survey of the land involved, without expense to the entryman. So far as practicable, such surveys must follow the general sustem of public-land surveys and the entryman must in all cases conform his boundaries thereto. After the survey has been duly made and the plat thereof filed, proof may be submitted on the entry as in case of ordinary entries for surveyed lands. (See par. 18.)

However, if the settler desires to obtain earlier action in the matter of the survey, or if he desires to avoid the necessity of conforming to a survey made under the provision of law above referred to, he may have a survey of the tract made at his own expense by a deputy surveyor, appointed by the United States surveyor general. After the survey has been completed and been approved by the surveyor general, certified copies of the field notes and plat must be filed at the local United States land office, together with the settler's notice of intention to submit proof upon his claim."

Paragraph 18, above referred to, reads as follows:

"18. Where the public system of surveys has been extended over a tract and homestead entry made in accordance therewith, though the claim may have been initiated by a location, the procedure with regard to submission of proof is the same as in the United States. Where proper compliance with the law is shown, no adverse claim appears on the records, and no protest against the proof is filed, it will be accepted and final certificate issued pursuant thereto. The proof may be taken before the register and receiver or before any officer within the land district authorized to administer oaths and having a seal of office."

There is no change in the regulations governing cases where the homestead settler elects to apply for a survey at his own expense, and to submit proof pursuant thereto.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

APPROVED:

Alexander T. Vogelsang,

First Assistant Secretary.

TOWNSITES

Girdwood, Alaska.

The townsite of Girdwood, along the shores of Turngain Arm, Alaska, adjoining the Government railroad, has been subdivided into lots and blocks. The plat was approved by the Commissioner on July 13, and by the Chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission on August 3, 1918. Photolithographic copies of the plat have been prepared, and the lots are now ready for disposition at public sale.

Anchorage et al, Alaska,
Lot Payments.

On petition by the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, Alaska, Executive Order No. 2982 was issued October 25, 1918, directing "that all lot payments falling due in August 1918, and all lot payments falling due subsequent to August 1918, in the towns of Anchorage, Matanuska, Nenana, and Wasilla, and in any additions thereto, be and the same are hereby extended for the period of one year from the date when the same became or become due. Lot payments in said towns falling due prior to August 1, 1918, are not hereby extended."

COPY OF PROCLAMATION AUTHORIZING SALE OF COAL BY THE ALASKA ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

"By the President of the United States of America

"A PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stats., 741), authorizes the mining of coal from reserved areas in Alaska under the direction of the President, when necessary by reason of the insufficient supply, for national protection, or relief from oppressive conditions, and

"Whereas, it appears that the available supply of coal for domestic and other uses in the Territory of Alaska is by reason of existing conditions inadequate and insufficient,

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of said statute, do hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, during the period of the existing war, to sell and dispose of surplus coal taken from the mine now being operated by the Alaskan Railroad Commission, for supplying domestic and other local needs in the Territory.

"In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-third.

(Seal)

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,
"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS GO TO

CHICKALOON, ALASKA, TO STUDY COAL SITUATION.

Three members of the Special Federal Commission appointed by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane to investigate the coal resources of the Anchorage District, left Anchorage September 30th for Chickaloon. These three are George Watkins Evans, of the Bureau of Miles, University of Washington, Seattle; George C. McFadden, chief engineer of the Chicago Coal Company; and L. A. O. Gabaney, geologist, of Chicago. They are accompanied by Theodore Chapin, of the United States Geological Survey. They will be joined in a few days by E. O. McCormick, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of San Francisco, who is chairman of the Federal Commission.

The present mission to the Matanuska coal fields of the members of the Federal Commission is to make a thorough study of conditions there. From personal inspection, they will assemble data for a report to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the extent and nature of the deposits, the extent of present developments and the mining possibilities, of the immediate future. Their work of inspection will require at least a couple of weeks.

All four members of the Federal Commission, William C. Edes, chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission; William Gerig, engineer in charge of the Anchorage Division; Mr. Chapin of the Geological Survey; James L. McPherson, secretary of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, and Sumner S. Smith, superintendent of the Mining Department of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, left here last Friday on a trip over the main line of the Government Railroad North of Anchorage, the purpose of the trip being merely to afford the visitors an opportunity to gain a general idea of the country.

Visits were made to the coal mines operated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission at Eska and Chickaloon. At Eska, Mr. Chapin, Mr. McPherson and Mr. Smith left the party. Mr. Chapin and Mr. McPherson returned Saturday afternoon to Anchorage. Mr. Smith stayed at Eska, his headquarters. The four members of the Federal Commission, Mr. Edes and Mr. Gerig, went from Eska to Montana. They left Montana late Saturday afternoon and returned to Anchorage about 1 o'clock Sunday morning.
- Alaska Railroad Record.

Reclamation.

A large tract of land embracing approximately 480,000 acres along the Gila River in Arizona was withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior on November 16, 1918, under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388). This project, which is to be known as the Sentinel Project, extends from a point about twenty-five miles east of Yuma to the town of Sentinel, Arizona.

TIPPING THE RED CROSS

We are all friends of the BULLETIN here in the Miles City, Montana, land office, and no magazine receives more attention from us than this our "house journal." We are all interested in our fellow workers and how they meet their problems, which, too, are our problems, so we look to the BULLETIN not only for news but for information as well.

The manner in which we are working out a way to add a trifle, independent of other contributions, towards the Red Cross fund, may be of interest to some of our friends in the field who are similarly situated.

One day this past summer, it was suggested by one of our members that we all forego, for the sake of the Red Cross, the usual cigar and candy tips, presented to us by our friends, the public. And so much a part of us has become sacrifice and self-denial that, as a matter of course, we all readily assented. Immediately there appeared upon our counter a small savings bank, beside a placard marked with a large red cross, under the word "Help".

Now, whenever a big-hearted rancher, a good-natured honyocker, yes, or even a sheep-man, suggests cigars or candy to show his appreciation for service rendered, he is smilingly shown the little bank and invited to share with us the pleasure of tipping the "Good Samaritan of the World". And the best part of it is, he never fails us. Not once has the suggestion been ignored; and, while the sum, $17.56, gathered so far, is insignificant compared to the amount needed, we feel not at all the loss of the cigars or the candy, and our only regret is that more of our patrons are not inclined to tips which might be turned into cash for the Red Cross.

- Miles City, November 1, 1918.

LIFE, DEATH, SUCCESS AND CALAMITY AMONG ALASKA LAND SURVEYORS.

Ex-Deputy Hubert P. Crowther of Juneau surprised the G.L.O. one day lately by his appearance as a Captain of Engineers from Camp Humphreys. He was lamenting the misfortune of his late associate, F. W. Williamson, a hard-working field surveyor of Juneau, who has made

his mark all along the Alaskan shores. Williamson secured a wife (a noble success), and soon provided a choice cottage (success No. 2), which they repaired and made an ideal home, considering the locality. This was No. 2; but being sent a few hundred leagues afield by Uncle Sam, he took his bride along, which proved in the end the greatest success of his life. It was a cozy little house and lot, snuggled against the base of one of those up-and-down bits of cliff-scenery that look inviting and romantic in pictures.

But when the steamer brought them home, there was no home there. The rocks, the earth, and the bushes had gotten tired of clinging to the solid face of the mountain; and when lubricated by excess of moisture, had slid down upon the happy bridal abode, landing the whole crushed mass against obstructions across the gulch; a total wreck, representing a loss of $3500 (Calamity No. 1), with a chance to seek shelter in a hotel (No. 2). Williamson reports:

> "So now we had nothing - not even the lot, for that is now a creek (No. 3). As troubles never come singly, my wife came down with 'pleurisy with effusions' (No. 4). She is improving, but I am leaving with her for the States, to let her have proper treatment, and will return at once to the field."

The same deputy reports in a private letter:

> "My packer for the season took the 'flu' and died in Seattle (No. 5). He was a picture of fine health. I must have a fatality on packers, as my old standby of last season, a packer who had been with me for years, fording the Matanuska River and all the swamps on my travel there, got drowned while crossing the small creek at Goose Bay (No. 6). We never found his body."

Another weird experience befell the Williamsons on a remote shore of Cook's Inlet. The lady, staying in camp while the crew was cutting out brush and running lines, was watching a lone miner of sixty-eight years, panning gravel on the shore for gold, when he ceased to work, falling helpless and insensible from a "stroke". She ran for help and met her husband and his crew. The lonely hermit, Wm. Ritter, was cared for, and buried next day beside his little cabin. Entire strangers carved his inscription in the bark of a tree. Some of the men naturally wished to search his pockets and his cabin, but it was sternly forbidden. Their chief writes:

> "We turned over his home to the marshal at Seldovia. He may have had money or valuables, but I care not. If he had kin, they deserved nothing from him after leaving him thus to live all alone, panning for gold on the beach."

THE POTASH SITUATION

On behalf of the General Land Office, the Bulletin desires to acknowledge the receipt of a monograph prepared by Mr. A. W. Stockett of the Bureau of Mines, entitled "The Potash Situation." This paper is No. 2 in the war minerals investigation series.

The potash leasing act of October 2, 1917, has given the Land Service a special interest in the development of our potash deposits, aside from the general anxiety of the agricultural and munitions interest as to the future potash supplies in this country.

The report is summarized as follows:

1. The normal requirements of the country are 250,000 tons of K_2O per year.

2. The total production for 1917 was 32,573 tons of K_2O.

3. The present principal sources of supply are natural brines, kelp, molasses residue, alunite and dust from cement kilns.

4. The most promising sources of a permanent supply for all future requirements are the natural brines from Searles Lake and dust from blast furnaces and cement kilns, with favorable prospects from the green sand deposits.

RECENT DECISIONS

Confirmation - Act March 3, 1891.

On November 7, 1918, an opinion was rendered by the United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana, in the case of United States vs Thomas J. Stockley et al, over-ruling the defendant's plea at bar and referring the case to the Master for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. The above referred to suit is one of the so-called Ferry Lake oil suits now pending and it involves the question of title to a tract of land which was entered by the defendant, Stockley, as a homestead entry on November 13, 1905.

The facts in the case are briefly stated as follows: At the time that Stockley made his entry the lands were vacant, unreserved public lands and there was no visible evidence at that time that they were mineral in character. Subsequently oil and gas was found in the locality and on December 15, 1908, the lands were withdrawn from entry or other form of appropriation, and on July 2, 1910, were included in Louisiana Petroleum Reserve No. 4, by Executive Order. On January 5, 1909, which was subsequent to the date of the first withdrawal, the entryman submitted final proof and tendered his fees

and the receiver issued a receipt to him January 16, 1909. Upon the strength of an adverse report made by a special agent February 10, 1912, proceedings were directed February 27, 1912, with a view to determining whether or not the entry should be canceled. It was charged that the land is mineral in character and that the entryman knew, or should have known, that it was such at the time that he submitted his final proof. As a result of the hearing the General Land Office found that the charge was sustained and held the entry for cancellation. An appeal was taken to the Secretary and on July 9, 1915 (44 L.D.,178), the Department affirmed the holding of the General Land Office, but directed that the entryman be allowed to take surface patent, pursuant to the act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat., 509), which had been enacted subsequent to the date of the General Land Office decision. The entryman refused to accept a surface patent and, through his attorneys, served notice upon the Land Department that he would stand upon his vested rights. Accordingly, his entry was canceled.

Oil was discovered upon the lands within Stockley's entry and an oil lease was executed in favor of the Gulf Refining Company and others, and up to the time that the suit was instituted oil to the value of approximately $60,000 was taken from the lands. There are at the present time three producing oil wells upon the lands within Stockley's former entry, and the purpose of the suit is quiet title in the Government to the lands containing those wells and to recover for the value of the oil extracted therefrom.

The defendants moved for the dismissal of the suit and set up as a plea in bar the contention that Stockley was vested with the equitable title to the lands and was entitled to a patent before the General Land Office directed the hearing as a result of which the entry was canceled. Reliance was placed upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Lane vs Hoglund (244 U.S., 174). The suit, therefore, involved the interesting and perplexing question relative to the confirmation of a homestead entry by the operation of the two-year limitation contained in the proviso in section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095).

The Government contended that the act of 1891 did not bar the right to bring the suit and that the Hoglund case was not in point for the reasons that (1) there never was a final entry, within the meaning of that term as contained in the statute, in the Stockley case; (2) there was no issuance of receiver's receipt upon final entry; (3) no equitable right or title accrued for the reason that the land was prima facie mineral (withdrawn oil land) in character at and prior to final proof.

At the time that the first withdrawal order was issued, the register and receiver were directed to receive entries and proofs up to and including the submission of final proofs, but not to receive

the purchase money or issue final certificate of entry. The entries and proofs were to be held suspended pending investigation as to the validity of the claims with regard to the character of the land and compliance with the law in other respects. The local officers did not strictly follow the instructions in the Stockley case, but received the fees and held them suspended in their Unofficial Moneys Account. Final certificate was never issued.

It was contended in the plaintiff's brief that the 1908 withdrawal amounted in effect to a suspension of or protest against the allowance of the final proof and that therefore the Government was not precluded, even after the lapse of two years, from the submission of the final proof, from taking action leading to the cancellation of the entry. It was also contended that the lands, having been proven to be mineral in character and known to be such at the time that the final proof was submitted, were not lands that were subject to agricultural entry and that the entryman at most was entitled only to a surface patent pursuant to the provisions of the act of 1914, supra; that prior to the passage of that act he could not even have acquired a surface patent; that when the Government offered him a surface patent it did all that it could do under the circumstances.

The opinion of the District Court was given by Judge Rufus E. Foster, who, after stating the facts announced his opinion in the following language:

> "It is contended by the defendant that under the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891, after two years from the date of Stockley's receipt from the receiver he was vested with the full equitable title and the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior were without jurisdiction and authority to entertain a contest or deny him a patent. They rely on the decision in Lane vs Hoglund (224 U.S., 174). It seems to me, however, that the facts in the Hoglund case are easily distinguishable from the case at bar. In the Hoglund case there was no question as to the character of the land. The land had been withdrawn for the purpose of making a forest reserve, and Hoglund undoubtedly had the equitable title, perfected by the proscription of the statute. In this case, but for Stockley's non-mineral affidavit, his final proof would not have been entertained at all. The land is exceedingly valuable for its oil and had been withdrawn from entry for that reason. I do not think Stockley had a complete equitable title, without which the plea at bar can not be sustained. It is to be noted that Stockley was tendered a surface patent which he declined. Under the withdrawal orders, that was all he was entitled to. The plea at bar will be overruled and the case will go to the Master to be proceeded with in the usual course."

Confirmation - Act of March 3, 1891.

Homestead entry 01557, Clayton series, was made December 3, 1900, commuted to cash on which certificate issued April 3, 1903, and canceled by departmental decision of September 26, 1911, on charges preferred by the General Land Office February 18, 1908, of non-compliance with law, and the known coal character of the land at time of final proof.

January 26, 1914, homestead entry 017409 was made in conflict with entry 01557 on which final proof was submitted and certificate issued but suspended pending application for the reinstatement of 01557 under the rule in Lane vs Hoglund (244 U.S., 174), construing the confirmatory provisions of Sec. 7 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095). In denying the application for reinstatement, First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, indecision of September 28, 1918, said -

> "The applicant for reinstatement herein cites and relies upon the opinion rendered in the case of Lane v. Hoglund, supra, but upon mature consideration the Department is constrained by settled principles of law to hold that an application to reinstate a canceled entry can not be entertained where there is an intervening adverse claim, and long acquiescence in the adjudication. The question has heretofore been carefully considered in the case of ex parte Bridget Flynn (Unreported), Bozeman 0527, decided March 22, 1918. It was there held that the Hoglund case cited and relied upon is not in point, when it appears that no action was taken by the applicant questioning the correctness or legality of the cancellation until a number of years had elapsed, and another entry had been allowed."

Navigable Waters - Title to lands underneath.

Churchill Company vs Kingsbury, in the Supreme Court of California (174 Pac. Rep., 329), was a proceeding in mandamus brought to compel the State Surveyor General to perform the requisite acts preliminary to the issuance to the petitioner of a patent for a body of land in Siskiyou County, California, lying at the edge of Little Klamath Lake, a navigable body of water about eighteen miles long and half as wide lying partly in California and partly in Oregon, the court held, citing many authorities -

1. The shores of navigable waters and the soils under them were not granted by the federal constitution to the United States, but were reserved to the states, respectively, and new states have the same rights, sovereignty, and jurisdiction over such shores as the original states.

2. The title of the state to land under navigable waters extends, not only to the land underlying the part of thenavigable waters over which navigation may be conducted, but to the entire bed, in particular to the land covered and uncovered by the ordinary rise and fall of the tide, stream or lake.

Water Rights - Appropriation.

In the case of Newport Water Co. vs Kellogg et al, in the Supreme Court of Idaho (174 Pac. Rep., 602), involving the question of appropriation of waters under the state laws, among other things, the court held -

1. That by obtaining the issuance of a water license, the appropriator does not waive any rights he may have had previously through actual diversion and application to a beneficial use.

2. That where sufficient water can be developed it is the privilege of the subsequent appropriator to develop the same without unlawful interference with the prior appropriator's supply.

Navigable Waters - Boundary.

The act of June 5, 1872, describing the Osage Reservation as bounded by the main channel of the Arkansas River is not to be construed as meaning that the "main channel" means the main branch of the river, for the "channel" of a river is less comprehensive and means primarily its bed, hence the reservation extended to the main channel. United States vs Hutchings (252 Fed., Rep., 841).

Non-navigable Stream - Riparian Owner.

The division line between opposite riparian owners on a non-navigable stream is the middle of the stream, and if that line falls upon an island, a division of the island is required. United States vs Hutchings (252 Fed., Rep., 841).

Navigable Stream - Change of Channel.

When a navigable stream changes its main channel of navigation, not by creeping over the intermediate lands between the old channel and the new one, but by jumping over them or running around them, and making or adopting a new course, the boundary remains in the old channel subject to subsequent changes, while the water in it remains a running stream, notwithstanding the fact that the change from the old channel to the new one was wrought gradually through segeral years. Davis vs Anderson-Tully Company (252 Fed. Rep., 681).

FAST WORK

In a homestead entry made in April, 1918, final proof was submitted the June following, it appearing, as a reason for this mad haste, that the entryman had lived on the land since 1878.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE SOLDIERS' CORRESPONDENCE ASSOCIATION

This association had its origin in the heart and brain of Judge T. W. Akin, who outlined his ideas to Commissioner Tallman, who in turn put the suggestion before the employees of the office in a memorandum.

On October 8, 1918, Commissioner Tallman addressed a note to the members of the yet unorganized association, expressing his appreciation of the hearty reception with which the plan had met.

On October 21, 1918, the first meeting was held in Room 5327, Interior Department Building. The meeting was called to order by Judge Akin, who stated that the purpose of the organization was to see that every person of the Land Office force who had entered the military or naval service of the United States should be written to regularly and in such a way that there would be no doubt in his mind that the people in the Land Office were genuinely interested in his welfare. He dwelt upon the sacrifices they are making for us; the lonesome conditions in which some of them, at least, find themselves, and of the real value which a message of appreciation and cheer might be.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary President - Judge T. W. Akin
Chairman - Mr. F. L. L. Hiller
Secretary - Mrs. G. C. Blaisdell
Treasurer - Miss Katharine Horan.

Head Correspondents for the divisions were elected by the several divisions as follows:

Div. "A" Mrs. G. C. Blaisdell
" "B" Mr. W. O. Hancock
" "C" Mr. F. L. L. Hiller
" "D" Mrs. K. L. Cramer
" "E" Mr. H. R. Farnsworth
" "F" Miss Katharine Horan
" "G" Mr. L. W. Reilly
" "H" Mrs. J. L. Monroe
" "K" Mr. C. R. Richards
" "L" Miss Ida V. Spindle
" "M" Capt. George M. Redway
" "N" Not represented as they have no person in the service from that division.
" "O" Mrs. M. L. Anderson
" "FS" Judge T. W. Akin
" "SS" Miss L. L. Stites.

Many suggestions were made and plans discussed as to the method of carrying out the purpose of the association and it was decided to leave to each division the question of detail as to how it should be done; the head correspondent for each division to keep the general chairman advised of the method employed in that division, the number of letters written, and especially to pass on to others any suggestions which seemed workable or any plans which have produced unusually good results. Some of the divisions have no persons in the service while others have as many as ten. As nearly as can be ascertained, forty-three persons are actually abroad or in training camps in this country, while nearly as many more are in or around Washington or in such positions that they are not considered as coming within our list.

Up to November 25, 1918, about eighty letters have been written and it is the purpose of the association to see that every one gets a special Christmas letter and greetings.

Since a large number of those to whom letters are being written are overseas, it is naturally too early yet to have received any return word from them, but answers received from those in training camps indicate that our work is greatly appreciated. Mr. S. W. Fenn of Division "B", who is in Camp Travis, Texas, wrote expressing his appreciation of letters received and regretting that the correspondence had not been begun sooner as he had not heard from any of the office force since he left, which was nearly a year ago. Very appreciative letters have also been received from Sergeant Francis B. Condon, Camp Upton, New York, Sergeant Andrew J. Szabo, Camp Meade, Maryland, William Doroff, Radio operator, George School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, and others.

One division, which has only one person in the service, sent him a "wheel letter" with the division letter in the middle and a short message from each person written in the spaces between the spokes; one division began by sending out letters to which nearly every person in the division had contrinuted from a half page to several pages; another division sent a folder, to which were gummed clippings and pictures from local newspapers about the impromptu peace celebration and other local happenings which might be interesting, as well as jokes and articles of special interest. Those divisions which have several persons in the service have usually adopted the plan of having some particular person write an individual letter to some soldier with whom the writer has a personal acquaintance. No set plan has been followed, or can be followed, the aim being to make our letters interesting and truly expressive of out interest in the recipient. So far the results have been very encouraging and we urge upon all to cooperate with the head correspondent of your division and to do your bit for our boys in the service.

From Mr. Clement S. Ucker, former chief clerk of the Interior Department to the Commissioner.

I always read with great interest the publication of your Bureau entitled "Land Service Bulletin". I was going through the October 1st issue at my home the other night, and I ran across the paragraph on the bottom of page 24. I read this with a great deal of interest and it brought back some very fond memories. I am wondering who the editor of this publication may be. I would certainly like to get in touch with him. He is either one of the party who accompanied me on that memorable journey; or else he is possessed of a great deal of intimate knowledge. I note that two members of the party are alleged never to have been west of the Missouri River and that they have not been west of it since. I am wondering whether there is anything significant in that fact. I also note that the entire party with one exception foregathered at Phoenix. That one exception was myself. I got snowbound on top of the Rocky Mts. at Cumbers Pass and was held there for four days. I remember very distinctly when the gentleman referred to bade us goodbye at Portland, Oregon, and started across the Great Northern Railway bound for St. Paul. Wagers were freely made as to whether we would get through at all. My recollection was that he volunteered for this duty.

I read this publication with a great deal of interest and I certainly am grateful to you for sending it to me each month. I think it will do a great deal of good; at least furnish a great deal of enjoyment to the personnel of your Bureau, and to those who have formerly been connected with the Land Service. It is a step in a direction that should have been taken years ago.

(The author of "Some of Our Records and Files Old and new" was one of the "Serial Pilgrims", but he is not the Editor of the Bulletin; far from it. He does not even look like the Editor, and is glad of it, and so is the Editor.)

From Ensign Mullady, France.

The town that I am in is dead to what I have always been accustomed to. The place is small, about thirty thousand; the streets narrow and nothing to compare with our own beautiful Washington. The only thing that compares with Washington in France is Paris. Believe me, Paris is some fine place. When I come back I guess I will have to give a lecture to all my friends, because I know that I have many back home who would like to know just where I have been and just what I have seen. If it were possible, I could not begin to tell in a letter all of the sights and cities that I have seen. Lorin Oliver is

over here, George, we used to call him in the General Land Office. He is the only one of the boys back home that I have any direct line on at all. I did, however, learn that Secretary Lane's son was at one of the Navy places here that I visited. When I looked him up, I learned that he had moved further to the front. He was well liked by the officers and men who knew him. I thought this might interest some of the folks back home, to know that the Secretary is personally represented in active work.

France is certainly brightening up in the face of this new offensive. I can see a change in the attitude of the people even in the little time that I have been here. Everyone is cheerful and expects to see the end of the war in a short time. They are also floating a new loan here and it is going big. They call it a "Loan of Liberation". One of the posters is a picture of the Kaiser, with head bowed and broken sword, being driven dejectedly from France by an arm which carries the flag of America and the Allies. I might add that the American and French flags are the two which occupy the foreground of the poster.

As I have written home before, America has certainly played the ace in this war. One could not come to France and see America's work and not be a better American than ever before. I realize now, more than ever, that the only true citizen is the one who is for America first, last, and all the time. There can be no halfway measures. France is grateful to America for the help given and the Americans here are treated well and with a great deal of respect.

It may be of some interest to you to know that the building in which the Naval Headquarters here is located was the headquarters of General Lafayette (the place then being a hotel), when he was fitting out his expedition to come to America to aid General Washington in the days of the Revolution.

From George S. Cullen, Somewhere in France.

A pretty good story was told at an entertainment at the Y.M.C.A. An American soldier in charge of a number of Germans taken prisoners in our recent St. Mihiel push noticed that one of the Boche was wearing a large buckle on his belt on which was inscribed these words, every "square head", believes "Gott Mitt Uns." The American asked the boche if he still thought God was with them, and the square head replied "Yes God is still with the Germans but the French have the Americans with them."

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

From the statement that follows it will be seen that this Department has kept its record good in the matter of its loyalty to

all war work. Speaking from the campaign for this fund, so far as observed in the General Land Office, the contributions were secured with wonderfully small effort, when it is remembered how liberal former responses of this character have been. The campaign of the Department was under the general supervision of Captain L. S. Leopold of the Geological Survey, and in this office under the direction of Mr. F. C. Dezendorf.

	Employees	Cash	Pledges	Total
Patent Office - Mr. Lightfoot	856	$2113.67	$1974.70	$4088.37
Pension Office - Mr. Roberts	800	2019.50	1347.10	3366.60
Geological Survey - Capt. Leopold	680	1306.85	1545.65	2852.50
Office of Sec. - Mr. Gilman	550	547.10	420.65	967.75
Gen'l Land Office - Mr. Dezendorf	480	821.70	944.55	1766.25
Indian Office - Mr. Dimick	223	638.80	474.90	1113.70
Bureau of Mines - Miss Crawford	211	472.25	328.75	801.00
Bureau of Education - Miss Kenealy	88	221.98	194.32	416.30
Reclamation Service - Mr. Swanton	78	185.50	190.50	376.00
National Parks Service - Miss Schnurr	14	61.00	------	61.00
		$8388.35	$7421.12	$15809.47

THE STENOGRAPHIC SECTION (SS)
TO ITS FORMER CHIEF, A LIEUTENANT IN FRANCE.

Dear Sully:

Could we only write the things we want to say we'd send a message every night (or maybe every day). Not all of them would be to you, - oh, no, don't you believe; for other boys want letters too, - that maybe they'll receive. But when we "take our pen in hand" (is that the way to start?) we want to write you something grand; just what will touch your heart, and maybe bring mists in your eyes that have forgotten tears, - or give you such a glad surprise you have not had for years; make you forget the homesick pain that oft-times makes you long to be in old "SS" again despite its ceaseless song. Oh yes, if we had words to say all that our thoughts embrace we'd make you happy every day. Your erstwhile gloomy face would take on such a happy shine that all your homesick men would pass it way on down the line and then smile back again the message we just sent to you, - just sent to you alone so filled with life that it just grew as each man passed it on. And every man you met would say "Lieutenant, bless your dome, you're looking mighty good today - you must have news from home."

This morn a truck with solid tires displayed this notice queer: "This automobile is for hire; our office is right here." We seemed not able, quite, to paint you in your togs of war, nor fix the setting (maybe quaint) you fit in "over there"; we could not grasp the martial mein that you have learned to wear, - nor find a

background for a scene that lies so far from here. But when we saw that auto's sign we caught the thought that you, if in the fore-front battle line the Hun line breaking through; if fighting in such shrieking mob or shouting Victory's cheer, would fly the pennant: "On the job; my office is right here."

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for Service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co., 8th Training Bn, Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt., Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs, 14th Bn, 153rd D.B., Camp Dix, N.J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engr., Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
COLBURN, ALVIN (convalescing)	Capt., 9th Inf. Severely wounded in action. Now at 300 S.D. Ave.,N.E., Washington, D.C.
Condon, Francis M.	Sgt., 23rd Co., 6th Bn., Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James R.	Service Co., M.O.T.C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
CONNELLY, FRANCIS J.	1st Lt., Aviation Corps, U.S.A., A.E.F., Reported missing in action.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F. France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, A.E.F. France.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt., Quartermaster Corps, USA
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Doroff, William,	Radio operator, Georgia school of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.
Duckworth, Earl C.	Pvt., Air Service Repl., Squadron No. 1106, APO 713, AEF, France.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt., Ordnance Depot, USPO 717, AEF,France.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Army field clerk, Hdqrs., 18th Div., 8th St., Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.
Gibert, Alex H. Jr.,	Pvt, QMC Detach. B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Guess, Arthur L.	Pvt. M.G. Bn., AEF, France
Hamilton, James Y.,	Capt., Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, AEF, France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt., Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, AEF, France.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt., Bat. "C" 112th Field Art., AEF, France.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, AEF, France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord Sgt 13th Ord Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st class Yeoman, Navy, Washington, D.C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt Ordnance Corps, USA
Mullady, Chris C.	Ensign (Pay Corps) USNRF, US Naval Base No. 20, c/o Postmaster, N. Y.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Pedersen, Carl M.	U.S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendell, Elmer	2nd Lt., Co. B, 120th Inf., Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N.J.
Porter James R.	14th Bn. Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Watne, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Casual Co. No. 1, E (1059 K)(Camp Forrest) APO 716, Base No. 5, AEF, France.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt., Co. D, 12th Bat., N.A., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F.B., Jr.	78th Div. Hdqrs Troops Motor Sec., AEF
Snyder, Frank T.	Private
Sullivan W.M.E.	1st Lt., 158th Inf. Brigade Hdqrs., AEF.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	32nd Training Battery, FACOTS, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Westover, Leslie A.	Camp Leach, American Univ. Washington, D.C., Quartermaster Construction Corps. HONORABLY DISCHARGED.
Winter, Max W.	1st Lt., Ordnance Corps, USA, Wash., D.C.
Whelan, John A.	2nd Lt., QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Naval Aviation Detachment, Cambridge, Mass. Transferred to Inactive Duty.
Wolf, Charles	3rd class Yeoman, Navy, Newport R.I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U.S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Pvt Hdqrs Co., 57th Field Art, Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma.
Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt., NMNG, Santa Vista, California.
Fitch, Byron L.	Co. A, 30th Bn, U.S. Guards.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt. 158th Inf., AEF, France.
King, Norman L.	Maj. NMNG, Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt, 44th Inf., Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division US Engrs, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent	Pvt Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Carlson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, California.
Dameron, M. Claire	Enlisted.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt., 16th Inf., Camp Fremont, Calif.
Johnson, Arvid T.	Student Army Training Camp.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, USNRF.
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt Aviation Corps.
Kimble, Leyburn	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Ry. Engrs, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt, 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, AEF, France.
Lummis, Doran W.	Co. A, 48th Engrs, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Marts, Edward C.	Sgt., Hdqrs 44th Inf, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
O'Leary, William	Lt., N.D. National Guard.
Peterson, Fred J.	Pvt. Hdqrs 9th Bn, 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.
Schalk, John S.	Ry. Trans. Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.,	Enlisted in the Army.
Williams, Percy T.	Pvt (S&T) U. S. Army.
Burke, Bernard G.,	Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Averill, Dupree R.	Pvt. 143rd Field Art., AEF France.
BRADFORD, A. J.	1st Lt., American Air Service, AEF, France. KILLED IN ACTION.
Best, Edward T.	Corporal 67th Co., 164th Depot Brigade, AEF,
Bolinger, Lyman E.	Address unknown.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt., Field Art USNA, Camp Jackson, S.C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr ORC, Olympia, Washington.
Campbell, Quinton	NRF Training Station, San Diego, California.
Collins, John G.	2nd Lt., AEF, France.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23rd Engrs, AEF, France.

Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C, 29th Engr Camp Devens, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2nd Lt, EORC ETC Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Haste, Glenn R.	Private Co. B, 41st Engrs, AEF France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt. Co.B, 2nd Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Wash.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.,	Capt. 209th Engrs, Camp Sherman, Montgomery, Ala.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal Co. L, 23rd Engrs, APO 701, AEF.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt Casual Detach. US General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado.
Johnson, Carl E.,	Pvt 13th Field Art., AEF France.
Johnston, Wm. R.	Civil Engr, USA San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt., 513th Engrs, AEF France.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	Co. C, 29th Engrs, AEF, France.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt. Co. C, 109th Engrs, Camp Cody, N.M.
Nash, William L.	Capt, Field Art. R.C., Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Sgt., Engrs., Camp Humphries, Va.
Perkins, William C.	23rd Engrs., AEF, France.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, AEF, France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt., 148th F.A., USPO 705, AEF, France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs, AEF, France.
Richards, Wm. H., Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, George W.	2nd Lt., ORC, APO 717, AEF, France.
Robertson, Wm. E.	2nd Lt., 21st Bat., F.A. School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
Ross, Otis	2nd Lt., QMRC, AEF, France.
Sawhill, Donald	Corporal, Co. L, 382nd Reg. Inf, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Sechrist, Lloyd E.	Pvt., Co. M, 12th Inf., Camp Fremont, Calif.
Scanlon, James W.	Corporal 64th Co., 167th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Camp Art., AEF, France.
Smith, Albert Jr.,	2nd Lt., 3rd Engrs, Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P.I.
Streit, D. K.	Lt., Co. D., 18th Engrs, Ry., PO 705, AEF
Stinson, Alton O.	Sgt. Co B, 527th Engrs, APO 701, AEF Erance
Swanholm, Carl S.	Sgt. 18th Co., 5th Bat. 166 D.B., Camp Lewis, Washington.
Veal, Guy R.	Pvt., Co. G, 23rd Engrs, AEF, France.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt. 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walker, John P.	Major, USA Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Walters, S. Frank	Pvt, Camp Bowie, Texas.
Williams, Earl B.	Pvt. 18th Co., 5th Bat., 166 D.B., Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Wolff, Deane J.	Pvt., 17th Co., CB. CD. Fort Monroe, Va.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Private, Co. D, 2nd Battalion, 117th Engrs., WOUNDED IN ACTION.

FIELD SERVICE

Anderson, Roy D,	Camp Lewis, Washington.
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska.
Armstrong, George L.	Major, O.T.C. Sheridan, Illinnis.
Betts, Herbert V.	Signal Corps, 312th Bn, Fort Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbons, Alaska.
Galbraith, E.C.,	1st Lt., Co. 5, AEF, France.
Houston, Fred K.	1st Lt., Co. F, 603rd Engrs, AEF France.
Levitt, Max P.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J.D.	2nd Lt., Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Ordnance Training School N.A., Camp Hancock Augusta, Georgia.
Moore, J. A.	OTC, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
Parks, George A.	Capt. Engr. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Pvt., Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N. Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's Office.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R.C., 312th Bn., Fort Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned, and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFORD BRADFORD.

From the Supervisor of Surveys, Denver, Colo.

In compliance with request contained in your circular letter of April 5, 1918, relative to reporting the death or injury of former employees who have entered the Army or Navy, I regret to have to inform you that a message from the War Department to Mrs. M. B. Bradford, E. 85th St. and 10th Avenue, N. E., Seattle Washington, confirms the rumor of the death in France of her son, First Lieutenant Alford Bradford, formerly a U. S. Transitman in this Service, and late of the American Air Service, on July 25, 1918, when the machine in which he was flying as an observer was shot down in flames. Lientenant Bradford's remains were recovered and buried at Villers-sur-Fere. The record shows that Lieutenant Bradford had distinguished himself on several occasions, and it is reported that he is to receive a posthumous decoration for bravery.

The deceased officer was born at Jackson, Michigan, May 12, 1892. He was educated at the University of Washington, graduating with the class of 1915. He served in a subordinate capacity on General Land Office surveying parties for a brief period. He later qualified by Civil Service examination for a position as transitman in this Service and was appointed April 18, 1916, and assigned to the District of Alaska. He served as transitman in charge of parties in the SusitnaValley and other portions of southwestern Alaska up until shortly after the outbreak of the war, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery in the Regular Army. He was later promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and assigned to duty abroad, where he was transferred to the American Aviation Service.

Bradford was of the type of man and engineer and soldier that reflects honor and credit on this Service and in the larger arena adds glory and fame to our country.

OBITUARY.

Andrew H. Burke.

Another faithful servant of the Land Service has gone. November 17th at Roswell, New Mexico, Andrew H. Burke, former Governor of North Dakota, and for many years a trusted employee of the land office at Roswell, passed away. The tribute to his memory herewith is taken from the Roswell Daily Record:

> It was only yesterday that Andrew H. Burke walked, talked, smiled and sighed with us here in Roswell. Only yesterday that his was a big part of the life of this little city. For all the people were his friends and he the friend of all the people.
>
> The word was passed yesterday from lip to lip that Governor Burke had died at five o'clock in the morning at St. Mary's hospital, after only a few days of suffering. It is unthinkable that men and women among whom he has moved for so many years and have been cheered by the sunshine of his wonderful personality shall no more feel the radiance of his presence.
>
> To-morrow, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock at the Dilley chapel will be held funeral services which will be in charge of Rev. Edward S. Doan, rector of St. Andrews, and of the Masons. A military escort will accompany the body to South Park, where burial will be made.

IN MEMORIAM.

October 26, 1918, Robert C. Willis, Chief of Division "K" of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, passed from the storms and tempests of this world to the eternal sunshine of a better existence, to "that sinless, stirless rest, that change which never changes." His genial, kindly disposition endeared him to all who knew him. His ability well fitted him for the position he occupied. He has left a high record of efficiency his successor will find it difficult to emulate. A man of brilliant mind, his loss will long be felt. The greater part of his life work lay before him. The meridian of life had not been reached. His vision had not touched the point where he could discern the sunset of age gilding with its golden glow its western horizon, therefore,

R E S O L V E D

That we, the undersigned, his associates and co-workers in Division "K", present this tribute to his memory as an expression of our regret for his loss and our sympathy for his bereaved family,

and may they find some consolation and comfort in this tribute, a copy of which will be sent them. and a copy furnished the Land Service Bulletin with a request that it be published therein that a permanent record thereof may be kept in this office.

Dated November 4, 1918.

Frank B. Walker	Margaret McConvey
James W. Byler	R. E. Mikesell
James F. Casey	W. P. Norris
Lowndes C. Connally	Cliff R. Richards
Clarence G. Fisner	J. G. Roberts
Harry N. Foss	C. M. Sturm
H. W. Happy	Eugene L. Thomson
Lura E. Headle	E. L. Valentine
T. B. Irvine	Frederick E. Walch
Mary Kessler	Daniel Webster
Squire M. Lane	Hyman L. Weiss
J. D. Mankin	Jerome J. Welty.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE.

Forty-three employees of the General Land Office are represented in the present Army of Liberty by sons or grandsons to the total number of sixty-three. So the list stands today; and the Bulletin takes pride in giving the names of those who are thus paying the highest price of Freedom in the lives of those they love best:

B	Bailey, Mrs. E. R.	1 Grandson in Naval Reserve.
	Baldwin, C. D.	1 Son in Navy
	Chew, G. B.	2 Sons in Army
	Cramer, Mrs. K. L.	2 Sons " "
	Davis, J. A.	1 Son " "
	Dinsmore, A. F.	1 Son " "
	DeGrange, Mark	1 Son " "
	Desendorf, E. C.	2 Sons " "
	Driesbock, G. B.	1 Son " "
	DuBois, C. L.	1 Son U.S.Sanitary Corps
		1 Son Reserve Officers Training Corps
	Dunnington, A. F.	1 Son Engineer Corps
		1 Son in Aviation Service
	Eddy, L. E.	1 Son in Army
	Hahn, C. M.	1 Son Naval Aviation Corps.
	Herndon, T. H.	1 Son in Army
	Hendrickson, L. C.	1 Grandson, Engineer Reserve
	Lawrence, C. C.	2 Grandsons, Engineer Reserve.
	Leavitt, G. A.	1 Son in Army
		1 Son in Engineer Corps
	Lincoln, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
	Lounsberry, L. A.	1 Grandson in Army

McGee, W. J.	1 Son in Navy
McPhaul, J.	2 Sons in Army
	1 Son in Naval Aviation Service
Mechlin, F. S.	1 Son in Army
Mess, M. A.	4 Sons " "
Millrick, D. A.	1 Son " "
Munroe, Mrs. J. L.	1 Grandson, Artillery
Morrison, J.	1 Son in Army
Norton, S. W.	1 Son in Naval Reserve
O'Connel, J.	2 Sons in Army
Oyster, Mrs. M. F.	1 Son died in service
	1 Son honorably discharged
Paine, W. T.	1 Son in Reserve Officers Training Corps
Pike, Y.	1 Son in Army
Price, W.H.H.	1 Son in Medical Corps.
Rau, H. A.	1 Grandson in Army
Reilly, L. W.	2 Sons in Navy
Richards, C. R.	2 Sons in Army
Richards, W. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Signal Corps
Robinson, L. T.	1 Son in Engineer Corps
Sanderson, J. W.	2 Sons in Army
	2 Sons in Marine Corps
Sheehan, J. D.	2 Sons in Army
Sprecklemeyer, L.	2 Sons " "
Starkey, Mrs. A. C.	2 Grandsons in Army
Tull, Jesse W.	1 Son in Aviation Corps
Williams, G. H.	1 Son in Army
	1 Son in Marine Corps
Wilson, Mrs. S. H.	1 Son in Navy

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In the October number of the Bulletin mention was made of the award of the Hilton Trophy, as a result of the National rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio, to the rifle team from the District of Columbia, of which our Mr. S. H. Weeder is a member. The trophies won have been received and distributed, each member of the successful team receiving a medal given, under an Act of Congress, to the members of rifle teams standing in class A. at the finish of the matches.

On November 14th Mr. Harmon L. Broomall, for the past two years a clerk in the Recorder's Division of this office, resigned to take up his new duties entailed by his appointment in the Diplomatic Service. Mr. Broomall passed the examinations very creditably, and has received an appointment as Student Interpreter to Japan.

In token of the high regard and esteem in which he is

held by his fellow members of the clerical force in his Division, and as an expression of the good feeling that will go with him on his journeys in foreign lands, he was presented with a leather brief bag, appropriately engraved.

The office extends a glad welcome to Ben W. Whitehurst on his return after three and a half months service in the Aviation unit of the Navy, which period he spent at the Boston "Tech," studying for a commission. He mastered the intricacies of the flying machine, and was able to soar alone "over the top " of the city of Boston. He is now on "waiting orders."

A letter has been received in the office from Mr. George H. Benjamin, formerly of the Division of Public Lands. He is now located with the Willamette Iron and Steel Works at Portland, Oregon, where he has found very congenial employment at remunerative salary. The good wishes of the office for his future success follow him wherever he goes.

Two New Division Chiefs.

Mr. P. J. Altizer to be Chief of the Mineral Division,

Mr. F. B. Walker to be Chief of Division "K".

The Bulletin extends its congratulations, both to these gentlemen and to the Land Service.

It is now First Lieutenant Winter of the Ordnance Department, instead of Mr. M. W. Winter of the General Land Office.

An active, energetic man, at all times alive to the interests of the Land Service; his place with us will not be easily filled.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER APPOINTED SUBSEQUENT TO THE LAST ISSUE OF BULLETIN.

Benjamin M. Tribble, of Arkansas, was appointed Register of the Camden Land Office October 24, 1918, and entered upon duty November 1, 1918.

Homer V. Sewell, of Arkansas, was appointed Receiver of the Little Rock Land Office October 24, 1918, and entered upon duty November 1, 1918.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

HONOR ROLL.

List of Employees of the Department of the Interior Who Have Entered Military or Naval Service as reported to November 11, 1918.

SUMMARY.

Office of the Secretary	51
General Land Office	161
Office of Indian Affairs	268
Pension Office	28
Patent Office	169
Bureau of Education	7
Geological Survey	444
Reclamation Service	757
Bureau of Mines	223
Alaskan Engineering Commission	223
National Park Service	39
Capitol Building and Grounds	1
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	62
Freedmens Hospital	7
Howard University	20
Board of Indian Commissioners	2
Grand total	2,462

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY (51).

Alexander, William, U. S. A., D. C.
Altman, David, U. S. N., D. C.
Blehr, Francis M., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Minn.
Bodine, Charles B., Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A., N. J.
Braxton, James A., 426th Labor Battalion, U. S. A., D. C.
Brown, Lathrop, O. T. C., Tank Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bundrant, John W., U. S. A., Nebr.
Burnette, William H., 349th Field Artillery, A. E. F., D. C.
Cheeks, Robert H., Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Clark, Virgil W., U. S. A., Ky.
Curran, John J., U. S. A., N. Y.
Cutshaw, Floyd H., 92d Casual Detachment, U. S. A., Iowa.
Davis, Earnest J., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Dismukes, Henry, Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. A., Ala.
Dodson, Daniel T., U. S. N., Kans.
Freeland, Fred B., Students' Army Training Corps, S. Dak.
Gleichman, Walter C., U. S. N., Ind.
Goebel, Thomas J., Q. M. C., U. S. A., D. C.
Grooms, Foster N., U. S. A., Va.
Hammond, Bennett, Students' Army Training Corps, Pa.
Harrington, Moore F., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Hart, Frank, Naval Reserves, Tex.
Healey, Raymond W., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Pa.
Highman, Mainnie J., U. S. N., Ill.
Hogman, Ernst P., Tank Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Jefferson, Joseph E., 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., La.
Johnson, William C., 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Johnston, Robert W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Kagan, Benjamin, field clerk, U. S. A., N. Y.
Lassly, Roy F., U. S. A., Pa.
Lindsay, Robert B., Training School, U. S. A., D. C.
Loyd, Charles F., Q. M. C., U. S. A., D. C.
Manning, Thomas R., 56th Pioneer Infantry, U. S. A., Pa.
Matthews, Daniel R., Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Matthews, Raymond J., U. S. A., Va.
Merritt, Robert W., Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department, Okla.
Nestler, Frederick M., field clerk, U. S. A., Tenn.
Plummer, Lester, 338 Labor Btn., A. E. F., D. C.
Rawles, Abraham, Provisional Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Rogers, George W., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Rudy, Corban H., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Sargent, Joseph J., Gas Defense, War Department, N. J.
Smith, Chester R., U. S. A., Pa.
Smith, Ralph J., Training School, U. S. A., D. C.
Taylor, William F., Agricultural and Training School, U. S. A., D. C.
Tier, Irving E., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Toy, William, U. S. A., D. C.
Updike, Frank C., U. S. A., Va.
Whisman, Gene, Machine Gun Battery, U. S. A., Mont.
Wilhite, Siegel A., U. S. A., Ill.
Wyatt, Carey T., Students' Army Training Corps, D. C.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (161).

Allen, James H., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Allen, Kelt, U. S. A., Cal.
America, Louis L., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Ames, Edward R., 57th Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz
Anderson, Roy K., U. S. A., Wash.
Andrews, Frank K., U. S. A., Minn.
Armstrong, George L., Training Camp, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Averill, Dupree R., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Baker, Talmage, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., La.
Bartley, Searcy, U. S. N., Ala.
Bedell, Archer W., New Mexico National Guard, N. Y.
Best, Edward T., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Nebr.
Betts, Herbert V., Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Binley, Walter S., Depot Q. M. C., U. S. A., Hawaii.
Bradford, Alford J., Aviation Corps, A. E. F., Alaska. Killed in action on July 25, 1918.
Bradshaw, Clarence R., Training Camp, U. S. A., Miss.
Brennan, William G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Wounded in action.
Brigham, Nelson O., U. S. A., Wis.
Brown, Clarence N., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. J.
Burke, Bernard G., U. S. A., Cal.
Calvin, Elmer D., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Alaska.
Campbell, George R., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Campbell, Quinton, Naval Reserves, Cal.
Carlson, Paul E., U. S. N., Colo.
Chamberlain, Guy C., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Clarke, Francis J., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Clement, Donald B., Sanitary Corps, Medical Department, U. S. A., Minn.
Colburn, Alvin, Infantry, U. S. A., wounded in action, Mass.
Collins, John G., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Condon, Francis B., U. S. A., R. I.
Conlon, James, U. S. N., N. Y.
Connelly, Francis J., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Me. Missing in action since August 30, 1918.
Cooper, James R., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Fla.
Crawford, William A., field clerk, U. S. A., D. C.
Cronyn, Theodore, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Dalton, Richard H., field clerk, U. S. A., Ind.
Daly, Richard M., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Ark.
Dameron, M. Claire, U. S. A., Colo.
Dinan, Henry K., Naval Reserves, N. H.
Dorman, Fenwick G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Doroff, William, Radio School, U. S. A., Md.
Dotter, Alvie H., U. S. A., Mo.
Duckworth, Earl C., Air Service Repl. Squad, A. E. F., Mo.
Edwards, Arthur T., U. S. A., Tenn.
Farrell, Leo T., Ordnance Depot, U. S. A., Iowa.
Fenn, Stanley W., Army field clerk, U. S. A., N. Y.
Ferris, Harry A., U. S. A., Wyo.
Fitch, Byron L., U. S. Guards, U. S. A., Colo.
Frederick, Rosco, U. S. A., Ala.
Galbraith, Earl C., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Gibert, Alex. H., jr., Q. M. C., U. S. A., S. C.
Glueck, Nathan H., U. S. A., Wis.
Guess, Arthur L., Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F., Miss.
Hamilton, Edwin C., School of Military Aeronautics, U. S. A., Pa.
Hamilton, James Y., Q. M. R. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Harris, Courtnay B., U. S. A., Utah.
Harshbarger, Eugene, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Haste, Glenn R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hathaway, Alvin D., Infantry, U. S. A., Ky.
Hedges, Floyd E., field clerk, U. S. A., Mich.
Hemmick, Frank S., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Hemphill, William L., 316 Ammunition Train, U. S. A., S. C.
Hoffman, Lewis E., field clerk, U. S. A., N. Y.
Honan, John J., Infantry, U. S. A., Mass.
Hooper, James C., Training Camp, U. S. A., Cal.
Horton, Albert C., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Houston, Fred K., 603d Engineers, A. E. F., Pa.
Inch, Philip L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Ingalls, Walter S., Infantry, U. S. A., Ariz.
Johnson, Arvid T., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Johnson, Carl E., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Mich.
Johnston, Wm. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Utah.
Kapelke, Arthur T., Students' Army Training Corps, Colo.

Kasswan, Louis, MTD. MGTE., U. S. A., N. Y.
Kays, Harry L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Pa.
Keefe, Edward J., U. S. N. R., D. C.
Kimball, Edward L., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Kimble, Leyburn B., Training Camp, U. S. A., Md.
King, Luther R., Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
King, Norman L., N. M. N. G., N. Mex.
Krattenmaker, Frank, field clerk, U. S. A., N. J.
Kreigh, McKinley W., Railway Construction Engineers, U. S. A., Kans.
Lakenan, Abner C., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Lawrence, Reginald E., field clerk, U. S. A., Wash.
Lawson, Goodman, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Leckman, Henry T., Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Mont.
Levitt, Max P., field clerk, U. S. A., Colo.
Lummis, Doran W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Lytle, Marvin J., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
McDonald, John A., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
McFarren, Herbert W., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
McGarvey, Bernard L., U. S. N., Pa.
McKinney, John M., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
McLeod, Jennings D., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Ark.
Marts, Edward C., 44 Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Mason, Howard G., Casual Detachment, U. S. A., Nev.
Matthews, Thomas B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Mengelkamp, Otto J., Ordnance Training School, U. S. A., Ohio.
Millrick, Willis J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Moore, Charles F., 109th Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Moore, Josiah A., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Ill.
Moskowitz, Nelson J., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Mullady, Christopher C., Naval Reserves, N. Y.
Nash, William L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
O'Leary, Arthur A., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
O'Leary, William, N. D. N. G., N. Dak.
Parks, George A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Pecore, Chester W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Pedersen, Carl M., Naval Reserves, Iowa.
Pendell, Elmer, Infantry, U. S. A., N. Y.
Perkins, Basil C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Perkins, Wm. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Peterson, Fred J., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Petrich, Julian T., Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Pinkham, Louis H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Poole, Walter S., U. S. A., N. J.
Porter, James R., U. S. A., D. C.
Presmont, Arthur N., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Pa.
Rathbone, Thos. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Reed, Archie M., Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., Ala.
Reed, Irby, Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., Ala.
Rice, Charles A., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Idaho.
Richards, Wm. H., jr., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Richardson, Guy H., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Ridgway, George W., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Ritenour, Willie H., Naval Reserve, Va. Accidentally killed in line of duty.
Robertson, William E., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Robinson, Wallace A., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Colo.
Robison, Bert L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Ross, Otis, Q. M. R. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Rudolph, Herman H., U. S. A., Wyo.
Rush, Clifford A., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Sawhill, Donald, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Scanlon, James W., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Schalk, John S., Railway Transportation Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Schmidt, Frank, U. S. A., N. Y.
Shapcott, Wallace G., Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Simonton, Frank J. B., Motor Section, A. E. F., D. C.
Smith, Albert, jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Smith, John A., U. S. A., Pa.
Snyder, Frank T., U. S. A., Pa.
Spear, Hiram E., Training Camp, U. S. A., D. C.
Stinson, Alton O., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Streit, Clarence K., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Sullivan, Walter M. E., Infantry, U. S. A., R. I.
Swanholm, Carl S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Swenson, Nels V., U. S. A., Wash.
Szabo, Andrew J., U. S. A., Ill.
Thomas, Roger D., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Towner, Wm. S., Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Tuohy, Thomas B., Naval Reserves, Pa.
Veal, Guy R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Voris, Hugh, Central Officers' Training Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Walters, S. Frank, U. S. A., Mont.
Watne, Carl A., U. S. A., N. Dak.
Westover, Leslie A., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Mich.
Whelan, John A., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Utah.
Whitehurst, Benjamin W., N. R. F. Corps, Ala.
Williams, Perry T., U. S. A., Colo.
Wolf, Charles, U. S. N.
Wolff, Deane J., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (268).

Alexander, Maurice, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Allard, John, U. S. N., N. Mex.
Anderson, Arthur, U. S. N., Oreg.
Anderson, John, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Minn.
Arthur, Bill, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Artichoker, John, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Nebr.
Bacon, David C., Ambulance Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Ballard, Dr. Jas. A., Infantry, U. S. A., Wis.
Ballard, Aubrey B., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Ballard, Jess L., Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Ballou, Dr. James L., surgeon, U. S. N., N. C.
Bandemer, W. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Barnette, Benj. H., Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Bates, Lyman G., U. S. N., Mich.
Bell, George E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Benton, Everidge, U. S. N., Okla.
Biery, Donald H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Blair, Robert B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Bliss, Dr. C. J., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Bomar, Spencer E., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Tex.
Bond, Walter E., 20th Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Mich.
Borsch, Chester A., Students' Army Training Corps, S. Dak.
Bowles, Irvin M., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Okla.
Broker, Henry J., Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Minn.
Brown, Frank E., U. S. A., Tex.
Brown, James W., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Brown, Lewis F., Field Artillery, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Bruner, Emmet, Trench Mortar Battery, U. S. A., Okla.
Buckland, George, U. S. A., N. Y.
Burney, Edward E., 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Burney, Overton L., Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Okla.
Cade, Clarence D., U. S. A., Ala.
Caire, Louis R., Bakery Company, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Callaway, Dr. John R., M. R. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Callen, Gus, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Carlson, C. Robert, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Carmody, Arthur A., U. S. A., R. I.
Carmody, D. L., E. O. R. C., U. S. A., Utah.
Carner, Harry L., Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Carrigan, William T., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Cassidy, James H., Cavalry, U. S. A., Conn.
Cavill, Jesse C., Central Officers' Training School, Mich.
Collins, Peter F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Conklin, H. M., Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Coons, Louis, Infantry, U. S. A. Wis.
Coppedge, Walter E., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Cosand, Frank, Light Artillery, U. S. A., Okla.
Coursey, Joseph, U. S. A., Mass.
Cross, Dr. Roland R., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Cummings, Earl, Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Nebr.
Curtis, Leslie L., U. S. N., Wash.
Daly, Richard E., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Wis.
Davis, Dr. Edward C., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Day, Hugh, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Dice, Irven R., U. S. A., Mich.
Dinehart, Peter M., Q. M. C., A. E. F., N. Y.
Duckworth, Dr. J. F., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Dunston, Clarence, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Dyson, James E., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Earns, Clyde, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Eddins, Robert E., U. S. N., Ala.
Edelen, Shirley G., 164th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Elliott, Dr. Leo L., Officers' M. R. C., Aero Squadron, U. S. A., N. Y.
Ensign, Charles F., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Estes, Rolland A., Aviation Corps, U. S. N., Pa.
Ettawageshik, Fred J., 160th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mich.
Everett, James R., Infantry, U. S. A., Md.
Eyes, Charles Dog, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Favour, Richmond, jr., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Flanery, Wm. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Flickinger, Samuel J., Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. A., N. J.

Flood, Henry J., 145th Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F., S. Dak..
Francis, John, jr., U. S. Guards, U. S. A., Kans.
Fulkerson, Clarence D., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Gardner, Gordon L., 136th Infantry, U. S. A., Ariz.
Glenn, Alonzo M., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Miss.
Gosselin, Harold G., Field Artillery, U. S. A., N. H.
Gray, G. L., Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Okla.
Griffith, Dr. Thomas E., Medical Service, U. S. A., Pa.
Grunert, Arthur, field clerk, U. S. A., Okla.
Guittard, Dr. Virgil B., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Hager, Charles D., Q. M. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hall, Wilfred M., C. A. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Hammer, Byron, Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Wis.
Hammock, Paul T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ark.
Hancock, Aaron W., Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Harley, Wm. P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Harrison, Mitchell, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Hart, Harry P., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Cal.
Hashbarger, William H., Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Ohio.
Hastings, Dr. John E., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hawley, Alvin B., 159th Infantry, A. E. F., Mont.
Hayman, Marion Claude, Radio Section, U. S. A., Okla.
Haynes, Robert B., Infantry Band, U. S. A., Mont.
Henderson, Albert, Aviation Corps U. S. A., Md.
Henderson, W. O'B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Hess, Albert L., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wis.
Horwitz, Harry, Naval Reserves, N. J.
Hubbell, J. Felipe, Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hurley, Fitzhugh L., U. S. N., N. C.
Hutchins, James T., Students' Army Training Corps, N. C.
Ince, Dr. H. J. T., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Ives, Herbert D., Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Okla.
Jacobs, Dr. Leon, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
James, Billie, Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Okla.
Janney, Dr. J. G., U. S. A., Mo.
Johnson, Clarence T., Infantry, U. S. A., Md.
Johnson, Napoleon B., U. S. A., Okla.
Johnson, Rudolph F., field clerk, U. S. A., Minn.
Johnson, Stanley J., Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Johnson, Wm. L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ark.
Johnston, John J., Inf. Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Kans.
Jones, Raymond G., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Kagey, Joseph N., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Va.
Kahdub, Calvin, U. S. A., Minn.
Kaighn, Edward C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Keith, Oliver S., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Ketchum, Grady, Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Kinser, Earl W., Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Kirkpatrick, Walter B., Aviation Corps, U. S. N., Mo.
Knotts, Dr. Roy R., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A , Ariz.
Koeber, Ralph B., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Utah.
Krause, Albert H., Infantry, U. S. A., Kans.
Kreiger, Gustave L., Medical Detachment Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ohio.
Krigbaum, Clarence R., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Lair, Harry M., field clerk, U. S. A., Pa.
Lane, Cleburne, Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Larsen, Hans, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Laundry, Edward, Marine Corps Replacement Battalion, Minn.
Leaf, John G., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Okla.
Lee, Vivian, 1st Colo. Cavalry, U. S. A., Okla.
Lehr, John H., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Lewis, Arthur G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Lewy, Vivian J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Linehan, Leon L., clerk Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mass.
Linn, Harold G., 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Colo.
Linnett, Harold A., Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Minn.
Little, Miguel, U. S. N., N. Mex.
Lockard, John G., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Lockey, Henry, Military Guard, U. S. A., N. C.
Long, George R., Aviation Corps, U. S. N., Ill.
Longhorn, Matthew, C. A. C., U. S. A., Okla.
Longstreth, Dr. Wallace, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.. S. Dak.
Lookaround, Angus F., U. S. N., Minn.
Lord, Howard E., Medical Department, Infantry, U. S. A., Minn.
Loveless, Marshall D., Military Police, U. S. A., Cal.
Lundblade, Theodore, Infantry, U. S. A., Iowa.
McCarthy, Richard P., Dental Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
McFarlane, John W., 463d Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Wyo.
McGarry, John T., field clerk, U. S. A., Conn.
McGillis, John B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
McGilvary, Earl J., U. S. A., Minn.
McGuire, John G., Infantry, U. S. A., Tenn.
McKellop, Barney, Adjutant General's Office, U. S. A., Okla.
McKinley, Thomas W., 161st Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ohio.
Mackey, Frank, Infantry, U. S. A., Mich.
Madigan, Paul H., Aero Squadron, U. S. A., D. C.
Makosky, Frank C., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Manadoka, Austin, Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Marshall, John J., Artillery, A. E. F., N. Mex.
Martin, Clarence J., Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Martin, Edward G., U. S. N. R., Ill.
Masquat, George P., Infantry, U. S. A., Kans.
Matthews, Chas. L., Q. M. C., U. S. A., N. Y.
Merriss, Clinton W., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Miller, Ralph S., U. S. A., Pa.
Minesinger, Jas. M., Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Mont.
Morgan, Ivan W., Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Morrin, Alvis M., U. S. N., Wis.
Morris, William R., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Nairn, James, Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Okla.
Naquam, William, Infantry, U. S. A., Mich.
Neal, Dr. Lum G., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Ga.
Nicklaus, Harry F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Nuffer, Herman C., Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Nyce, George M., U. S. G., U. S. A., Ariz.
Nye, Donald O., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wis.
O'Brien, Ancil K., C. A. C., U. S. A., Kans.
Ohlerking, William, Infantry, U. S. A., Kans.
Olberg, Chas. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Oley, Joseph E., Infantry, U. S. A., Mich.
Orr, Lawrence E., U. S. A.
Padget, Ernest E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Panowicz, Stanley S., Army field clerk, U. S. A., Nebr.
Parker, Wesley D., U. S. N., S. Dak.
Parlett, Dr. Roger V., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Paul, John, 345th Field Artillery, U. S. A., Nebr.
Peck, James H., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Utah.
Pego, Ward, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mich.
Perry, Kenneth S., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Phillips, Clarence L., 340 Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Pinney, Samuel Clifford, U. S. N., Fla.
Poffenberger, Carroll R., Students' Army Training Corps, Md.
Porte, Jose D., Canadian Forces, Cal.
Pratt, Joseph J., U. S. G., U. S. A., Cal.
Prophet, Elmer E., field clerk, U. S. A.. Okla.
Quinn, Isaac, 24th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Rastall, Chas. W., Q. M. C., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Rayburn, French, U. S. N., Okla.
Rayner, Wilfred P., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Rees, John T., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Reiber, Dr. Martin R., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., D.C.
Reid, Cicero F., Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Okla.
Riley, Dr. D. B., U. S. A., Wis.
Risher, Chester D., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Miss.
Ritter, Rollin, Field Artillery, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Robb, Moyne C., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Roblee, Dr. William W., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Roche, Ignacio, Bakery Company, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Rocque, Leo F., 160th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mich.
Rodriguez, Fernando E., Dental Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Rodwell, Dr. Thos. F., M. O. R. C., U. S. A., Minn.
Russell, Dr. R. Doyle, M. O. R. C., U. S. A., Ga.
Ryle, Robt. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Saiewitz, Louis W., Clerk, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., N. J.
Sailor, Evert J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Salazar, Francisco A., 165th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Schanck, Francis R., Production Division, Ordnance, U. S. A., Cal.
Schwarz, John J., Infantry, U. S. A., Mo.
Scraper, John Rufus, Detention Camp, U. S. A., Okla.
Shannon, Dean H., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Shawnego, John, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Okla.
Shelburn, Wm. S., U. S. N., Ariz.
Shelton, Clarence, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Shelton, Robt. E., Aviation Signal Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Sheppard, Richard F., U. S. N., Iowa.
Shields, Dr. Nicholas J., Medical Corps, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Simon, Joseph, Infantry, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Simpkins, Edward, Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Mont.

Sincock, Henry A., M. R. C., U. S. A., Ill.
Sizer, Eber R., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Smith, Clyde L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Smith, Walter H., U. S. A., Pa.
Smythe, Elmer J., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Spafford, Frederick A., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Spencer, John Calvin, Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Spitzer, Ray C., Provisional Squadron, U. S. A., Tex.
Stacy, Jean K., Infantry, U. S. A., Ark.
Stanley, Robert, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Stecker, Ernest, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Md.
Steuber, Henry, U. S. N., Wash.
Stevens, Clarence L., Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Stigler, Wm. G., Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Stourgeon, Percy E. L., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Wash.
Stutz, Jerome H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tenn.
Tafoyo, Filario, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Taylor, Clyde V., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Teahan, Joseph A., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Thayer, Wm. J., U. S. N., Wis.
Troemel, Fred H., 76th Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Venne, Edmond A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Walker, Addison, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ind.
Walker, Chester L., Artillery, U. S. A., Okla.
Walsh, Edward J., 8th Infantry, U. S. A., Oreg.
Warner, Edward H., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Nebr.
Watkins, Barton H., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Weeks, Wm. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Wesley, Chas., Infantry, U. S. A., Okla.
Wieslander, A. Everett, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Welch, Gustavus, Training Camp, U. S. A., Wis.
Williams, Victor G., Medical Corps, U. S. A., N. C.
Wilson, Burney O., Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Wilson, Henry G., Military Police, U. S. A., Okla.
Wolter, Louis C., jr., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Worley, E. A., Infantry, U. S. A., Ill.
Young, Lee W., Army field clerk, U. S. A., Kans.
Young, Robert N., Students' Army Training Camp, D. C.
Zahn, Francis B., Infantry, U. S. A., N. Dak.

PENSION OFFICE (28).

Armstrong, Andrew, field clerk, U. S. A., Ala.
Bain, Frank J., U. S. A., Tex.
Bain, Garvin C., Naval Reserves, Tex.
Brown, Arthur, Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A., D. C.
Butler, Clarence M., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Carrington, Fred W., Marine Corps, Vt.
Clarke, Don E., Q. M. C., U. S. A., N. Y.
Colston, Walker H., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Eisenstein, James Tanner, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Garnett, Frank H., Naval Reserves, Va.
Gunion, Philip S., Q. M. C., U. S. A., D. C.
Hamilton, Rufus H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Hazard, W. Laurence, 383d Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Hoffman, Daniel O. N., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wis.
Koester, Karl, U. S. N., Tex.
Lynch, Charles, Medical Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Merino, Emilio E., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., P. R.
Parker, Wm. S., Q. M. O. R. C., U. S. A., Cal.
Powell, Samuel M., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Reese, Lester H., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. C.
Robbins, Charles S., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Royse, Frederick A., 811th Pioneer Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Silton, Harry S., Naval Reserves, R. I.
Umhau, George E., Ambulance Corps, U. S. A., D C.
Vanderlip, Arthur G., M. C., U. S. A., Ohio. Died of disease.
Watson, Wm. U., Q. M. O. R. C., U. S. A., Iowa.
West, John T., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Tenn.
Willensky, David B., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.

PATENT OFFICE (169).

Ashurst, John W., U. S. A., S. C.
Bacon, Harley C., U. S. A., Minn.
Barton, S. Glenn, 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Pa.
Baxter, Horace M., Reserve Detachment, U. S. A., Mass.
Behrens, Ernest A., U. S. A., Tex.
Berman, Herman, Syracuse Recruit Camp, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bicksler, Aubrey B., Marine Corps, D. C.
Bierman, Harry C., U. S. A., Minn.
Biesterfeld, Chester H., U. S. A., Kans.
Blakely, Charles F., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Nebr.
Bland, William A., U. S. N., D. C.
Blayton, Benjamin B., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Blayton, Jesse B., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Bramhall, Wm. A., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Brinkley, Hugh G., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Brown, Wager S., U. S. A., D. C.
Buehler, Albert G. F., U. S. A., N. Y.
Burgess, Harry A., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. Y.
Burns, Walter W., U. S. A., N. Y.
Carroll, George S., jr., field clerk, U. S. A., La.
Carter, Charlie, Naval Reserves, D. C.
Casler, Raymond C., U. S. A., W. Va.
Chapman, David E., U. S. A., Ill.
Chilton, Ralph H., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Clark, Walter B., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Coe, Conway P., Central Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Ky.
Cooley, Vincent G., Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., N. Y. Killed in action on Oct. 13, 1918.
Cottrell, Caspar L., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Cox, Willard F., Ordnance Supply School, U. S. A., Nebr.
Crews, Clarence M., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Daniels, John B., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Daniels, Squire R., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Davidson, Delozier, Aero Squadron, U. S. A., N. J. Killed in aeroplane accident.
Davis, Leo H., Okla.
Demaree, Harry S., Aviation Corps U. S. N., Pa.
Dickens, James E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. C.
Dodson, Fred W., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Douglas, George R., U. S. A., N. Y.
Douglas, Wade H., 160th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., W. Va. Died October 12, 1918.
Dowell, Edgar F., C. A. C., U. S. A., Va.
Eccleston, Howard R., U. S. N., Md.
Eccleston, Wilber J., U. S. A., Md.
Egner, Russell F., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Erwin, James T., jr., Naval Reserves, N. Y.
Essex, Horace A., jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Fearing, Justin L., 324th Field Signal Battalion, U. S. A., Mass.
Fehr, J. Ralph, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Fellows, Hobert A., Aviation Detachment, U. S. N., Miss.
Fihe, Albert J., U. S. A., D. C.
Fisher, Ashton A., Field Artillery, U. S. A., N. C.
Fisher, Martin T., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Flam, John, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Fogerty, Edwin F., U. S. A., N. Y.
Ford, George A., U. S. N., D. C.
Freeman, Hadley F., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Friedman, Samuel A., Ordnance, U. S. A., N. Y.
Gallo, David T., Training Detach. University of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Geddes, James W., 112th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y. Died from pneumonia overseas.
Gilcher, Ralph J., Officers' Material School, U. S. A., Ky.
Goodin, Albert B., U. S. Military Academy, West Point, Ky.
Grabill, Lee R., jr., 7th Engineer Tr. Reg., U. S. A., Nebr.
Graves, Sheldon H., U. S. A., Vt.
Greene, Aldie R., Ordnance Bureau, War Department, Mich.
Gregg, Lewis J., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Haas, Charles F., U. S. A., Pa.
Haas, Joseph P., National Guard, Pa.
Hahn, Arthur M., Aviation Detachment, U. S. N., D. C.
Hailer, Edward J., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Halstead, Dorne N., Motor Supply Train Unit, U. S. A., Ind.
Hamer, Frederick C., Engineer Training Regiment, U. S. A., Va.
Hampson, Edward A., U. S. N., Md.
Harmon, Arthur W., Provisional Battalion, U. S. A., Pa.
Harmon, Ernest E., U. S. A., W. Va.
Harmon, Frank H., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Harrington, Chas. G., U. S. N., Va.
Healy, Edward C., Aircraft Production, U. S. A., D. C.
Heistermann, Will F., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Iowa.
Helms, Silas B., 601st Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Hodgkins, Howard M., U. S. A., D. C.
Holliday, Austin J., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Howard, David A., U. S. A., Okla.
Hyde, George C., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. Y.
Ivy, Sereno S., U. S. A., Tenn.
Jacobs, Harold H., U. S. A., Mass.
Janes, Clinton S., Infantry, U. S. A. N. Y.
Jennison, Carl W., U. S. N., Conn.
Johns, Hyland R., Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Johnson, Clair V., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Jones, Walter G., Infantry, U. S. A. D. C.
King, Henry Kendall, U. S. N., Va.
Knudtson, Clarence A., Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Wis. Died from wounds received in action.
Krafft, Carl F., U. S. A., Wash.
Kurz, Joseph A., Training Detach., Alabama Polytechnical Institute, Pa.

Lange, Edw. H., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Lesh, Karl R., U. S. A., D. C.
Levy, Oscar I., U. S. A., La.
Love, Caddie P., Signal Corps, U. S. A., N. C.
McConkey, Montgomery W., Candidate, Training Camp, A. E. F., N. Dak.
McCrea, Otis E., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mass.
McGlothlin, Carl E., U. S. A., Tex.
McGrath, Bryan V., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
McNelly, Elwood W., U. S. N., D. C.
Magee, Marshall E., 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., La.
Main, Herschel L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ind.
Mann, Lester B., U. S. A., Ga.
Manning, Harold G., Ordnance Bureau, War Department, Mass.
Marbury, John B., Aviation, Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Marze, Luther, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Mason, John M., U. S. A., D. C.
Maxson, Louis A., Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Md.
Maye, Edward, Aviation Section, U. S. A., Ark.
Miller, Edmond J., Infantry Corps, U. S. A., Tenn.
Miller, Thurston B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Moore, J. Ballard, U. S. N., Mich.
Nolte, Albert C., U. S. N. R., Pa.
Norris, Rhesa M., Ordnance Bureau, U. S. N., Pa.
Norton, Clyde A., U. S. N. R., D. C.
Parks, George E., Coast Artillery Corps, A. E. F., Ill.
Parr, Louis J., Signal Corps, U. S. A., La.
Paul, Leslie M., U. S. A., N. H.
Pedersen, Aksel M., U. S. A., Conn.
Perry, Spencer B., U. S. A., N. J.
Petrie, John S., Bliss Electrical School, U. S. A., D. C.
Phillips, William L., U. S. N., Va. Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, October 4, 1918.
Pierce, J. Francis, U. S. A., Mich.
Pool, Fred B., National Guard, D. C.
Popkin, Hymen, U. S. A., N. J.
Price, Towson, U. S. N., N. J.
Purcell, Gratton, 46th Infantry, U. S. A., N. Y.
Ratz, Otto, Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A., Ohio.
Rauber, Benjamin T., U. S. A., N. Y.
Reese, William A., Aviation Service, U. S. A., La.
Reid, Walter R., U. S. N., La.
Reynolds, Marvin J., U. S. N. R., N. Y.
Richards, James E., Overseas Casuals, A. E. F., Pa.
Rosenthal, Ned D., U. S. A., Mo.
Rowley, Clifford A., O. R. C., U. S. A., Kans.
Ryan, Don Carloss, Students' Army Training Corps, Ky.
Salomon, Meyer J., U. S. A., Ill.
Saunders, Heywood N., National Guard, D. C.
Savage, Henry J., U. S. A., N. J.
Scharf, Jacob S., Naval Auxiliary Reserve, N. Y.
Seifriz, Wm. E., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Shappirio, Solomon, Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Sheridan, Francis W., 44th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y.
Silver, Charles, U. S. A., N. Y.
Simpson, Harry N., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Smith, Oscar F., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ky.
Snelling, Henry H., U. S. A., Va.
Stack, Charles F., Infantry, U. S. A., Md.
Stevens, James E., field clerk, U. S. A., Ind.
Stewart, Elmer, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Stoner, George A., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Iowa.
Strauch, William A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Straw, Charles A., Ordnance, U. S. A., Del.
Taylor, Edward C., Signal Corps Training Detachment, U. S. A., Mass.
Thorne, Harold C., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Townsend, Irving U., jr., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Mass.
Uren, John I., Field Artillery, died Camp Meade, February 7, 1918., Pa.
Wheeler, Walter C., U. S. A., N. Y.
White, Milo R., Chem. Serv., U. S. A., Ind.
Whyte, Clifford R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Williams, Alphonzo L., Naval Reserves, D. C.
Wilson, Steven B., U. S. A., Mass.
Witter, Lawrie L., U. S. A., N. Y.
Wood, E. Stanley, U. S. N., Me.
Worischeck, Arthur, Chem. Ser. Sec., U. S. A., N. Y.
Young, Leslie B., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Zacharias, Robert M., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Pa.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION (7).

Elliott, George H., Naval Reserves, Mo.
Jesien, Waclaw S., Polish Army, Ill.
Judge, John J., jr., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mass.
McIntosh, Milton B., U. S. N., D. C.
Monahan, Arthur C., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Summers, Alexander, Sanitary Train, U. S. A., Tenn.
Thornton, Latha C., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Tex.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (444).

Adams, Robert E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. H.
Aid, Harry, U. S. A., Mo.
Aid, Kenneth, U. S. A., Mo.
Aitken, Richard, U. S. N. R., Ind.
Allen, W. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Alsing, Alvin A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Anderson, Cleland G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Anderson, John L., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Iowa.
Andrews, Alan K., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Andrews, G. Winfield, Naval Reserves, Cal.
Aten, Everett M., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Cal.
Austin, Herbert A. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Hawaii.
Ayers, R. Earl, U. S. A., Tex.
Bagley, Floyd A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. H.
Bagley, James W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tenn.
Baldwin, Stephen T., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Ballmer, Newton E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Bandli, Edward M., E. O. R. C., U. S. A., Wis.
Bastian, W. C. F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Batten, George L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bauer, Bernard P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Beaman, William M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Vt.
Beames, Walter S., Military Police Force, U. S. A., Ill.
Bell, Charles R., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Bell, Frank V., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bell, Henry S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Bell, Leland M., U. S. A., Cal.
Bemis, Edwin L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Berry, Ralph W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tenn.
Bertenshaw, William H., Naval Reserves, Mass.
Beyersdorfer, William M., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Mass.
Birdseye, Claude H., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Ohio.
Birdseye, Sidney H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Hawaii.
Birkett, Donald S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Bischoff, Raymond J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Blackburn, John E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Blake, Wm. H., U. S. N., D. C.
Blazier, Luther E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Blount, Charles C., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Fla.
Boston, T., 159th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ky.
Boteler, Thomas R., Field Artillery, National Guard, D. C.
Bowers, C. Maynard, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Bowler, Edmond W., U. S. A., Mass.
Bradshaw, Donald, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Brashears, John W., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Briggs, Revoe C., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Cal.
Brislawn, Ferdinand L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Brooks, Alfred H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Brown, Bryan Wells, School of Topography, U. S. A., Tex.
Brown, George W., jr., U. S. N. R., Fla.
Brown, John S., 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mo.
Brown, Strother C., 29th Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Bryan, Kirk, U. S. A., New Mex.
Buchanan, Earl H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Burchard, Roland W., E. O. R. C., U. S. A., Tex.
Burkland, Albert O., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Burnham, Donald R., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Burroughs, Bernard M., U. S. A., D. C.
Burt, Edwin C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Cade, Owen A., 29th Engineer Corps, A. E. F., N. Mex.
Cahill, Sylvester F., 21st Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Cal.
Campbell, Edwin H., 303d Heavy Field Artillery, U. S. A., N. H.
Campbell, John W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Campbell, Ralph C., 29th Engineer Corps, A. E. F., N. H.
Cannon, Douglas Q., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Utah.
Carson, Walter G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Chamberlain, Ellis C., 29th Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Del.
Chapman, Robert H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Chenault, W. F., 54th Infantry, U. S. A.
Chinners, Charles E., 29th Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. C.
Christiansen, Milton C., 29th Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Cal.
Clark, Howard, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Clark, S. K., Balloon Corps, U. S. A. Nebr.
Clarke, Herbert C. O., School of Topography, U. S. A., Cal.
Clement, H. Douglas, 472d Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Clement, S. Earl, 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Ky.
Clinite, Raymond G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Cloudman, Harold C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Cohn, Henry I., 314th Engineers, U. S. A., Mo.
Cooke, Charles E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Corey, Frederick C., U. S. N. R., Cal.
Corrigan, Terrence V., U. S. N., Utah.
Cotton, Robert, Students' Army Training Corps, Miss.

Cowdrey, Geo. S., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Crawford, Horace R., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Tenn.
Crisp, Fred W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Cryer, C. T. L., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Cunningham, Geo. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Cunningham, Julian W., 7th Cavalry Reg., U. S. A., D. C.
Danforth, Frank A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Daniels, L. Percy, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Davey, Chas. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Davey, Earl T., 285th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Ill.
Davies, F. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Davison, Aldice H., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Vt.
Davis, Robert M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Dean, Chas. J., U. S. A., Pa.
Dean, Henry J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Dewhirst, Harold H., Training Camp, U. S. A., Ill.
Dickinson, W. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Dickson, Donald M., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y.
Dirzulaitis, Joseph J., U. S. A., Pa.
Dod, James, 604th Engineers, U. S. A., Tex.
Dolliver, Emerson, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Douglas, G. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Downing, Charles J., Naval Reserves, Mo.
Drill, Max, Students' Army Training Corps, N. J.
Druhot, George S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Dudley, Donald A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Duke, Basil, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Dunham, Harvey L., Merchant Marine, N. Y.
Dunkle, Edwin C., field clerk, U. S. A., Ind.
Eakin, John R., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., W. Va.
Earl, Lee, U. S. N., Md.
Ebmeyer, G. E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Ecklund, Conrad A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Ellisor, Marvin L., U. S. A., Tex.
Entringer, Joe B., 161st Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Wis.
Evans, Richard T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Fairley, James L., U. S. A., Ark.
Fales, J. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Farney, George M., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y.
Farnham, Albert R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Federici, Edward, Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Fiedler, Albert G., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Pa.
Fisher, Chas. R., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Fisher, Roy, Aero M. G. Co., U. S. A., Iowa.
Fisher, William A., U. S. G. S., U. S. A., Va.
Floore, Samuel P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Ford, Gregory R., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Oreg.
Fowler, Alvah T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. H.
Francisco, Edgar O., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Friesinger, Karl J., U. S. N., Ohio.
Gardner, Chas. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., W. Va.
Gaylord, Raymond E., Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Ill.
Gehres, Wilmer S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
George, William O., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Minn.
Gerdine, Thos. G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ga.
Gertz, Carl F., 29th Engineers, A. E. F.
Giffin, Calvin E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash. Injured in line of duty.
Gilchrist, Francis G., 26th Engineers, U. S. A., Wash.
Gill, J. Irving, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y.
Glasgow, Lawrence B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Glaze, A. O., 106th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ariz.
Gore, Wilbur R., U. S. A., Mo.
Gossard, Marcus L., U. S. A., Ind.
Gott, Louis H., field clerk, U. S. A., Va.
Goudie, Clark A., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. H.
Grant, Albert P., U. S. A., D. C.
Grant, Eugene L., Naval Reserves, Ill.
Griffin, William H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Fla.
Grosbach, Homer E., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Hain, Elmer L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Hall, Warren E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ga.
Hamilton, Ernest G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Hammer, Bernard E., 33d Engineers, A. E. F., Mo.
Hannegan, Duncan, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ind.
Hansen, Charles G., U. S. A., D. C.
Hansen, George H., U. S. A., Utah.
Harlowe, L. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ind.
Harrington, George L., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Minn.
Harrison, John P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Hartle, Waldo A., U. S. A., Fla.
Hartley, James W., 165th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Tex.
Hartman, Charles, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., N. Y.
Hartwell, Oliver W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Hassan, Acheson F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Hawkins, George T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Hayes, S. P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Hayes, Wolcott P., 12th Cavalry, U. S. A., D. C.
Hazen, Roy A., Gas Division, War Department, Ohio.
Hearne, Cannon C., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Mo.
Henderson, W. D., Camouflage Co., U. S. A., Ark.
Hendrickson, Victor J., Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Henson, G. R., U. S. A., Kans.
Herrington, Russel M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Herron, William H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Hicks, Walter F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Hinds, Norman E., Air Service, U. S. A., Mass.
Hodges, Guy, Motor M. S. Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Hodgeson, Herbert H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Holder, Clyde C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Holloway, Eric V., U. S. N., Ill.
Holman, Eugene, U. S. A.,
Hopkins, Bryant L., O. T. C., U. S. A., Me.
Hopkins, Robert W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
House, James, 53d A. T., U. S. A., Tex.
Howell, Bernard A., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Hubbard, Bela, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Hudson, Howard L., U. S. A., Ohio.
Hughes, Frank W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Hurst, Willard P., U. S. A., Fla.
Ingersoll, Harold B., Infantry, U. S. A., N. J.
Ireland, Emory I., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., W. Va.
Jameyson, Bruce, Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Jenkins, Bertram A., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Jennings, James H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Jerman, Reid, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Utah.
Joaquin, Hugh, Medical Corps, A. E. F., Cal.
Kahlbaum, W., U. S. A., Mo.
Karnes, R. J., U. S. A., Ky.
Kavanagh, Andrew J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Keating, Fred E., Medical Corps U. S. A., Wis.
Keeler, William W., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Okla.
Keller, J. B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Fla.
Kendall, Clyde B., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., N. C.
Kennicott, Philip A., jr., Students' Army Training Camp, U. S. A., Kans.
Khachadoorian, H. H., Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Me.
Kidd, Wayland C., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Va.
Kiger, Reuben A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., W. Va.
Kiss, Gustave, Marine Corps, Wis.
Kitchen, Wm. A., field clerk, U. S. A., Mo.
Knapp, Jesse, Naval Reserves, Ky.
Knappen, Russell S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Knight, Karl, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Md.
Knight, Lewis T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Knox, Charles B., 1st Delaware Infantry, U. S. A., Del.
Krauskopf, Joseph, Infantry, U. S. A., N. Y.
Kubel, Herbert G., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Larrison, George K., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., P. I.
Lauterhahn, Otto, Q. M. C., U. S. A., N. J.
Leavitt, Jas. B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Lee, Luria L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. C.
Lenovitz, Jacob, Bliss Electrical School, U. S. A., Md.
Leopold, Leroy S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Lesher, David B., 37th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Colo.
Lewis, Albert E., Camouflage Section, U. S. N., D. C.
Lindsay, Jean C., Aviation Section, U. S. N., Wash.
Lobeck, A. K., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Lockwood, Thos. F., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ga.
Lonnquest, T. C., Naval Reserves, Mass.
Lord, Isaac Q., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., D. C.
Lovett, J. Dennis, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. H.
Lyon, Geo. J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
McCulloch, Robert E., U. S. N., D. C.
McDonald, Harry L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
McGregor, Floyd B., U. S. A., Iowa.
McKinley, W. Klett, 140th Infantry, U. S. A., W. Va.
McLaughlin, D. T., Infantry, U. S. A., Tex.
McLaughlin, Fred, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
McLaughlin, Joe, U. S. A., Iowa.
McMillen, Perry W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., W. Va.
McNair, Eugene L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
McNeely, Lester R., Training at Camp Kearney, Cal.
MacClintock, Paul, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
MacManus, Vincent D., 338th Infantry, U. S. A., Mich.
Mallon, Alfred E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Maloney, Herbert A., U. S. A., Fla.

Marshall, Robert B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Martin, Lawrence, General Staff, U. S. A., N. Y.
Mayer, Paul G., U. S. A., Va.
Mayer, Victor E. J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y. Died of pneumonia October 1, 1918.
Meade, Alfred P., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Meaders, Homer T., 325th Infantry, A. E. F., Ga.
Meier, Norman C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Meinzer, Oscar E., Engineer Corps, A. E. F., Ill.
Metcalfe, Joseph B., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Miller, Charles G., Ordnance Department, Naval Reserves, D. C.
Miller, Ezekiel H., U. S. A., D. C.
Miller, Rudolph N., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Miller, Willard L., 601 Aero Supply Squadron, U. S. A., Okla.
Miller, William L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. C.
Mock, Granville A., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., W. Va.
Monbeck, Roy R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Moncure, Thos. H., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Va.
Montford, Arthur H., U. S. A., Kans.
Montgomery, W. J., U. S. A., N. Y.
Moore, Harold A., U. S. A., Ohio.
Moorehead, Bishop, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Morey, Wm. H. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Morgan, Robert E., U. S. A., Wis.
Morris, Ellison, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Cal.
Mortimore, Roy H., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Iowa.
Morton, Roy J., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. C.
Moulton, J. Wendell, U. S. A., Mass.
Mudd, Kostka, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md. Wounded, "Croix de Guerre."
Muldrow, Robert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Miss.
Murlin, Don E., Surgeon General's Office, U. S. A.
Murphy, George W., Field Artillery, National Guard, D. C.
Murphy, John J., U. S. A., D. C.
Murray, Malcolm G., U. S. A., Mo.
Neale, John R., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Neff, Mitchell T., 54th Pioneer Infantry, U. S. A., Va.
Neitzey, Benj. M., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Nelson, Clarence L., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Nelson, Oscar H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Nessler, Charles W. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Nevitt, John, Cavalry, U. S. A., D. C.
Newcom, F. C., Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A.
Newsome, Laurie O., 165th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Tex.
Noble, Mark, U. S. N. R.
Norton, George H., U. S. A., N. Y.
Noyes, Donald, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Nev.
Oehl, Arthur H., field clerk, U. S. A., Ill.
Ogle, Alexander J., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Ohio.
O'Hara, Thos. P., field clerk, U. S. A., N. J.
Oliver, Sidney M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Opdycke, Alfred L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Orrall, S. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Owen, Arthur G., Naval Aviation Corps, Tex.
Page, James H., 29th Engineers, U. S. A., Mo.
Pait, Thomas R., Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Parker, George H., U. S. N., D. C.
Parker, Sidney L., Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Passagaluppi, Wm. A., 318th Infantry, A. E. F., Va.
Patrick, S. L., 29th Engineers, A. E. F.
Pearson, Harry A., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Peattie, Roderick, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Pence, Wilbur H., U. S. A., Ohio.
Pendleton, Thos. P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Penick, Stuart T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Perkins, Rupert G, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. H.
Perkinson, Ernest V., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Ga.
Peters, Archie C., U. S. A., Tex.
Peters, Gustave, 29th Engineers, A. E. F.
Phelps, George, Bliss Electrical School, D. C.
Phipps, Frank W., 23d Engineers, U. S. A.
Pierce, Chas. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Vt.
Pierce, James H., U. S. A.
Pike, Albert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ark.
Plant, Frederick J., U. S. N., D. C.
Post, Walter K., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Fla.
Powers, Sidney, Engineer Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., N. Y.
Pumphrey, Samuel N., Camouflage Section, U. S. N., D. C.
Ranney, Thaddeus T., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., Me.
Rawls, James M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ga.
Reddick, James P., Naval Reserve, S. Dak.
Reed, Frank S., 154th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Reeside, John B., Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Md.
Reeves, Courtney, Camouflage Section, U. S. N., D. C.
Reeves, Roscoe, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., W. Va.
Reineck, Robert H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Rhine, Elton, U. S. A., Kans.
Rhodes, B. L., 604th Engineers, U. S. A.
Riddick, Archibald L., Johns Hopkins Medical School, U. S. A., N. C.
Rider, Fred, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Roberts, Arthur C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Roberts, George H., 29th Engineers A. E. F., N. H.
Roberts, Leo B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Kans.
Rollman, Leonard W., Field Hospital Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Rook, Raymond F., U. S. N., Md.
Ross, Clyde P., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Roudabush, Martin A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Rowell, Charles W., 29th Engineers, U. S. A., Colo.
Rush, Benjamin F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Russell, Raymond H., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Mo.
Rust, Earl, 54th Pioneer Infantry, U. S. A., Del.
Sadler, Carl L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ark.
Sanderson, Wm. H., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., D. C.
Schaffer, Emery F., U. S. A., Iowa.
Schmidt, Oliver F., Army War College, Washington, D. C.
Schmidt, R. L., U. S. A.
Schneider, Chas. J., U. S. A., Mich.
Schwartz, G. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Searle, Asahel B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Seitz, Raymond C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Semper, G. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Shea, E. F., U. S. A., Nebr.
Shea, R. I., Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Shearer, Merritt L., U. S. A., Ind.
Sheelor, Kenneth H., U. S. A., Ill.
Shipley, John J., U. S. N.
Shoultes, Marvin A., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. J.
Shreve, William A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Shunk, Albert H., 211th Engineer Band, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Simmons, Henry E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Sims, L. C., 148th Infantry, A. E. F.
Slaughter, T. Foster, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Smalley, George H., Naval Reserves, Wash.
Smith, David, U. S. N., D. C.
Smith, Glenn R., 497 Aero Squadron, A. E. F., D. C.
Smith, Glenn S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Smith, Harold W., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Mo.
Snell, Arthur H., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Tex.
Sommers, Charles J., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Y.
Southwick, Melvin L., Reserve Officers' School, U. S. N., Mass.
Sparks, Pat H., 155th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mo.
Sprague, William G., Naval Aviation, A. E. F., N. Y.
Staack, John G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Stackpole, M. Reginald, 452d Engineers, U. S. A., Me.
Stanton, Richard D., M. C., U. S. N., Nev.
Steele, Rhea B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Tenn.
Stensland, Halvor J., 23d Engineers, A. E. F., Wash.
Stevenson, Robert G., 29th Engineers, U. S. A., Ga.
Stewart, Charles H., 59th Coast Artillery, A. E. F.
Stewart, Eugene F., U. S. A., Utah.
Stone, H. A., Training Camp, U. S. A., Oreg.
Stonesifer, Clarence A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Stranahan, William, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Strange, F. C., 23d Engineers, A. E. F., Wash.
Stratton, Rudolph V. L., U. S. N. N. J.
Sudmeier, Harry W., U. S. A., Ohio.
Sutton, Frank, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Tandy, James H., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Tex.
Taylor, Henry P., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Va.
Taylor, Oliver G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ind.
Tester, Walter, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Thomas, Francis, Students' Army Training Corps, Wis.
Thomas, Willis, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., N. Mex.
Thompson, J. C., 338th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Mo.
Thompson, Robert B., U. S. A., Iowa.
Thornberry, John Everett, Cavalry, U. S. A., D. C.
Timmons, Grant E., 29th Engineers, U. S. A., Ill.
Toliver, Clarence W., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., D. C.
Towner, A. Reed, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Trimble, Kelley W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Triplett, George A., 23d Engineers, A. E. F., Va.
Triplett, R. L., U. S. A., Okla.
Tryon, Frederick G., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Minn.
Tufts, William O., Engineer Corps. U. S. A., N. Y.
Turp, James S., field clerk, U. S. A., N. J.
Upton, William B., jr., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Vetter, John M., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Wainwright, D. R., 157th Depot Brigade, U. S. A.
Walker, Albert M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Walker, Edward T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.

Walters, Marion I., 472d Engineers, U. S. A., S. C.
Wann, Wilfred C., School of Military Aeronautics, Kans.
Wardle, C. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Warren, Edwin C., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Wasson, T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Watson, Dallas H., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Okla.
Weeks, Arnold N., Naval Reserves, N. Y.
Weeth, H. J., U. S. A., Nebr.
Wheat, Joseph H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
White, Francis L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Whorrall, Charles H., field clerk, U. S. A., Ill.
Whyman, L. O., U. S. A., Okla.
Wilcoxen, Ralph F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Williams, Anvil C., 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Mo.
Williams, Eugene L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Willie, Allen L., U. S. A., Utah.
Willie, Leon, U. S. A., Utah.
Wilson, A. V., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Wash.
Wilson, John H., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., W. Va.
Wilson, Ronald M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Wire, Harold C., Marine Flying Corps, U. S. N.
Woodford, J. Frank, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Mo.
Woodhouse, E. H., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Iowa.
Woodworth, C. L., Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Wright, Fred E., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mich.
Yarbrough, Arthur, Field Artillery, A. E. F.. Cal.
Yoakum, Benjamin H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Zens, William F., field clerk, U. S. A., N. Y.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (757).

Abildskov, Peter, U. S. A., Utah.
Adams, Bert, Infantry, U. S. A., Nebr.
Adamson, Glenn, Cavalry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Albertson, Carl L., U. S. A., Wash.
Albright, Phil, U. S. A., Mont.
Alcorn, R. L., U. S. A., Mont.
Alexa, Joseph W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Alexander, Jesse V., Infantry, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Allison, Dick, 304th Det. Q. M. C. M. R. S., Mont.
Allison, Ralph W., Infantry, U. S. A., Nev.
Amundsen, Leo, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Utah.
Anderson, Eugene C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Anderson, Harry, Naval Training Station, Wyo.
Anderson, Henry, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Anderson, R. R., U. S. A., Nebr.
Anderson, R. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Anderson, William A., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Andreas, William, U. S. A., Wyo.
Arnspiger, G. P., U. S. A., Idaho.
Arvola, Tony, U. S. A., Wash.
Asffel, Jim, U. S. A., Mont.
Ashcraft, George, U. S. A., Idaho.
Ashley, H. Bruce, field clerk, U. S. A., D. C.
Asp, William, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Attrill, Harry A., U. S. A., Wyo.
Avery, Joseph C., U. S. A., Oreg.
Ayers, A. H., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Bahr, W. H., U. S. A., Mont.
Baier, F. A., Mont.
Bailey, Manson H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Baisley, H. K., U. S. A., Ariz.
Baker, Wilfred, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Ballard, W. H., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Bannerton, D. L., U. S. A., Nebr.
Barker, Lloyd, U. S. A., Nebr.
Bate, D. Y., M. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Baty, Albert, 164th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Colo.
Baumann, A. T., training at University of Nevada, Nev.
Baxter, T. I., Infantry, U. S. A., Colo.
Beach, John W., Hospital Corps, U. S. N., D. C.
Bean, Dean, U. S. A., Utah.
Beaton, Oliver, U. S. A., Mont.
Beattie, John F., Students' Army Training Corps.
Beatty, John C., Training Detach. University of Nebraska, Colo.
Beaughn, Mark A., Infantry, U. S. A., Wyo.
Bebb, Edward C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Beckdolt, Herbert, Infantry, National Guard, Idaho.
Bell, M. V., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Benzel, Fred, Recruit Depot, U. S. A., Wyo.
Berg, John, Wash.
Bergh, Paul J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Berry, Ralph, U. S. N., Wyo.
Bertram, Martin, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Betts, Frank, U. S. A., Mont.
Beveridge, J. C., jr., Ordnance, U. S. A., D. C.
Billings, C. W., U. S. A., Ariz.
Bishop, C. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Colo.
Bittner, Henry L., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wash.
Bixby, H. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Black Dudley F., Engineer Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Black, William C., Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Blain, John, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Blasidon, George, U. S. A., Colo.
Bluch, W. C., U. S. A., Mont.
Boland, William, U. S. A., Wash.
Bonar, Clifford, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Bonnet, George A., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Bonnickson, F. R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Boogni, Mack, U. S. A., Mont.
Boone, Dr. W. H., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Borunda, Losjino, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Bosch, John J., Marine Corps, Wyo.
Boswell, Theodore, U. S. A., D. C.
Bourassa, J. B., U. S. A., Mont.
Bous, Anthony, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Bowman, Cecil, U. S. A., Nebr.
Bowman, M. C., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Bowman, William, U. S. A., Nebr.
Bracken, V. Earl, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Brady, Hugh E., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Brewer, John Lee, 353d Infantry, U. S. A., Colo.
Brice, Robert D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Briggs, Leslie, U. S. A., Mont.
Briggs, Morris, U. S. A., Mont.
Brigham, L. H., U. S. A., Nev.
Brim, C. R., U. S. A., Utah.
Brollier, Lee, 136th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Idaho.
Brown, Cloy R., U. S. A., Colo.
Brown, Glen H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Brown, Ralph, Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Brown, Robert Q., Radio School, U. S. A., D. C.
Brownlee, Harry, U. S. A., Mont.
Bruner, Glen, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Mont.
Bryant, David, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Buckles, Harry, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Budge, Drew W., U. S. N. R., Idaho.
Bullock, C. E., U. S. A., Wash.
Bunce, Vernan, Infantry, U. S. A Wash.
Burdock, R. H., U. S. A., Nebr.
Burke, R. L., U. S. A., Wash.
Burlum, R. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Butler, E. L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Cain, John Tom, 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Idaho.
Camp, Carl, U. S. A., Mont.
Campbell, A. B., Coast Artillery U. S. A., Ariz.
Campbell, H. E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Canfield, Damon R., U. S. N., Wash.
Cardiff, Stuart, U. S. A., Mont.
Carey, Leon R., U. S. A., Ariz.
Carlson, Frank, Railroad Engineers, U. S. A., Ariz.
Carman, Fred, Training School, U. S. N., Oreg.
Carpenter, E. G., Students' Army Training Corps, Mont.
Carson, Clarence, U. S. A., Oreg.
Carter, Charles L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Carter, Dave, U. S. N., Wyo.
Carter, Joseph C., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., D. C.
Cather, Don R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Catt, Homer D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Cavanaugh, James, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Cena, John, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Chader, Ainer, U. S. A., Utah.
Chapline, J. S., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Idaho.
Charbonneau, A. J., U. S. A., Mont.
Christian, V. A., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Clark, George R., U. S. A., Mont.
Clark, Tom A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Clark, Vern, Field Artillery U. S. A., Wyo.
Cline, William, U. S. A., Wash.
Cockriel, E. C., U. S. A., Wyo.
Coleman, W. J., U. S. A., Utah.
Collins, Bryan, Idaho National Guard, A. E. F., Idaho.
Conway, U. S. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Cook, George F., Q. M. R. C., U. S. A., D. C.
Coon, H. J., U. S. A., Nebr.
Coon, Roy W., U. S. A., Mont.
Coonen, Arthur, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Cooper, R. G., U. S. N., Idaho.
Copeland, H. T., U. S. A., Idaho.
Cordell, Forrest, U. S. A., Mont.
Corey, V. Ray, U. S. A., Oreg.
Corkery, Jack, U. S. A., Oreg.
Cornish, O. B., U. S. A., Oreg.
Cornish, Van A., Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Cottrell, D., U. S. A., Nev.
Cowgill, Philip S., U. S. A., Nev.
Cowling, H. G., General Staff, U. S. A., Wash.
Cox, A. B., U. S. A., Ariz.
Cox, E. R., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Cox, George L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Cox, Joseph A., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Cox, Lloyd H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Craig, W. H., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Crapo, Charles B., 449th Aero Service Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Crawford, Frank, Ambulance Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Crawford, Robert, U. S. A., Nebr.
Crismond, John E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Cromie, David Wilson, U. S. A., Colo.
Cullington, H. J., U. S. A., Ariz.
Cummock, Geo. D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Cunningham, H. V., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Cushing, H. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Cussick, Jas., U. S. A., Oreg.
Daggy, G. O., U. S. A., Wyo.

Dahnke, William, Coast Artillery, Mont.
Dale, Helge, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Daley, James, U. S. A., Mont.
Dalzell, Charles J., Q. M. C., U. S. A., D. C.
Dame, Ray B., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Dart, Stewart, U. S. A., Utah.
Daugherty, V. H., U. S. N., Mont.
Daugherty, W. M., U. S. A., Ariz.
Davie, Thomas H., Students' Army Training Corps.
Davis, A., U. S. A., Idaho.
Davis, Claud, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ariz.
Davis, Guy Oliver, U. S. A., Wash.
Davis, Leo, Artillery, U. S. A. Utah.
Davis, Louis S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Davis, Paul C. O., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Davis, Ray H. O., Casual Co., U. S. A., Ariz.
Dawson, James F., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Dawson, J. T., U. S. A., Mont.
Day, Lloyd J., U. S. N., Wyo.
DeBerry, Frank, U. S. A., Ariz.
Delfin, Jose, National Guard, N. Mex.
Depue, Raymond, Motor Transport Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Derleine, Jas. Ernest, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Devlin, John, U. S. A., Wash.
Dilley, C. A., U. S. A., Idaho.
Dinwiddie, Gerald R., U. S. A., Wash.
Di Pirro, Andrew, U. S. A., Mont.
Doering, Fred, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Doersch, G. C., U. S. A., Mont.
Donegan, R. J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Donnelly, Clyde, U. S. A., Mont.
Donnelly, Harvey, U. S. A., Mont.
Dougherty, Will, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Douglas, Boyd, U. S. A.
Draper, Wm. O., Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Dunbar, Leo, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Dunlop, Arthur C., U. S. A., Nebr.
Dunlop, Robert, Training School, U. S. N., Oreg.
Dupue, Fred, U. S. A., Mont.
Dybvig, Roy, U. S. A., Nebr.
Dyktra, Albert, 16th Provisional Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Colo.
Dyll, Louis M., Auto Mechanics School, U. S. A., Mont.
Easton, Brewer, U. S. A., Nebr.
Edwards, Roy L., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Elder, Harry O., Idaho National Guard, A. E. F., Idaho.
Ellicott, Geo., U. S. A., Mont.
Ellison, G., U. S. A., Mont.
Ellison, W. L., Field Artillery, Ariz.
Endersby, V. A., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Engel, Anton W., U. S. A., Mont.
Engle, G. F., U. S. A., Nev.
Ermey, T. R., U. S. A., Wyo.
Ethridge, A. M., U. S. A., Ariz.
Evans, F. E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Evinas, Anton, U. S. A., Wash.
Exner, H. E., U. S. A., Wyo.
Eyraud, Peter, U. S. A., Wash.
Falleboat, L., 327th Gun Brigade, A. E. F., Mont.
Farrell, Chas., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Farrell, James F., M. M. S. C., A. E. F., Wash.
Faucher, L. E., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Ariz.
Fendall, Tommy, U. S. N., Colo.
Fern, Paul, U. S. A., Mont.
Finch, Harry A., Chief Machinist's Mate, U. S. N., Wash.
Finn, Fred, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ariz.
Finnerty, Emmet J., U. S. N., Colo.
Fish, Ralph L., U. S. A., Nebr.
Fisher, H. E., U. S. A., Wyo.
Fjelstrom, G. A., 213th Field Service Battalion, U. S. A., Idaho.
Flannery, Edward P., Base Hospital Unit No. 29, U. S. A., Colo.
Flaten, Olav N., U. S. N., Nebr.
Fleenor, Elmer, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Nebr.
Flock, W. R., U. S. A., Idaho.
Focht, George, 44th U. S. Regulars, U. S. A., Wash.
Fogle, Victor D., Ammunition Train, U. S. A., Colo.
Fox, Marlin G., U. S. A., Nebr.
Fox, Richard, U. S. A., Mont.
Frazer, Fred R., U. S. A., Mont.
Fredericks, Forrest, U. S. A., Wash.
Freeman, Ray, Artillery, U. S. A., Nev.
Freeman, W. B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Frentz, Herold, U. S. A., Mont.
Frink, R. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Fruit, Floyd J., U. S. A., Idaho.
Fuller, John J., field clerk, U. S. A., D. C
Gaber, Bernard, U. S. A., Mont.
Gallup, Claude L., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Ganser, Simon, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Garcia, Rayman V., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Gardner, Chas. H., Infantry, U. S. A., Wyo.
Garn, J. E., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Utah.
Garrett, W. H., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Garrison, Wm. F., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Nebr.
Garvin, H. F., machinist's mate, U. S. N., Mont.
George, James, U. S. N., Wyo.
Gerner, Anson, Engineer Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Utah.
Gertes, Braun, U. S. A., Wash.
Getman, C. S., U. S. A., Oreg.
Gibson, Chester, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Gibson, Edward B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Gibson, William S., 1st Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Gilbert, Carl R., U. S. A., Mont.
Gilbert, Harold E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Gillogly, W. S., Officers' Reserve Training Camp, U. S. A., Ariz.
Glover, R. E., U. S. A., Mont.
Gochnour, George, Field Artillery U. S. A., Idaho.
Goethals, A. F., U. S. A., Ariz.
Gooch, Carl J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Gorman, Marion J., Q. M. C. Dept., U. S. A., Idaho.
Grassi, Joseph, U. S. A., Colo.
Gray, A. L., U. S. A., Wyo.
Gray, W. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Gray, W. J., U. S. A., Wyo.
Greata, John B., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., D. C.
Green, Alexander, Ambulance Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Green, Norris P., 341st Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Green, William M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Greene, B. R., U. S. A., Mont.
Greenwood, C. H., Mont.
Griley, Frank, U. S. A., Wash.
Groat, Willis H., Red Cross Ambulance Corps, Colo.
Hackett, Lee, U. S. A., Mont.
Hadeland, Ole, U. S. A., Mont.
Hadland, John, U. S. A., Mont.
Hagstrom, Carl G., U. S. A., Mont.
Hall, Bert A., Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Hall, Edward, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hall, Elton, U. S. A., Wash.
Hall, Gerald D., 3d Engineer Training Regiment, U. S. A., Wash.
Halley, Mike M., U. S. A., Nebr.
Haltom, A. J., U. S. A., Ariz.
Hammer, Maynard B., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Hammond, H. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Hanagan, Frank J., Students' Army Training Corps, Idaho.
Hansen, Vern H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Hanson, Erick, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Harrah, O. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Harris, Archie R., U. S. A., Nebr.
Harris, Ed., U. S. N., Wash.
Harris, J. C., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Hartman, Alvin H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Harvey, Wm., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Haskins, Herbert, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Hathaway, Everett N., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Heath, John, U. S. N., Mont.
Heaton, Frank A., Infantry U. S. A., Wash.
Heffren, Gilbert, U. S. A., Mont.
Heid, Adam, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Henderson, W. H., Canadian Army, Mont.
Heyer, H. T., U. S. A., Mont.
Hilbourne, A. K., Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Hill, Elmer R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Hill, Orson, Artillery, U. S. A., Utah.
Hill, R. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Hillis, Elbert L., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Hoffman, Richard F., U. S. A., Nebr.
Hofreiter, Homer S., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Hogan, A. M., U. S. A., Mont.
Hollingsworth, C. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Holloway, Wm. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Holt, Carl A., U. S. A., Nebr.
Holt, Julian, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Hooper, L. W., U. S. A., Mont.
Hopkins, George B., U. S. N., Wash.
Hoskinson, C. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Hostwet, Lester, U. S. A., Mont.
House, T. B., U. S. A., Wyo.
Howard, James, Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Howatt, Douglas, Aviation Corps U. S. A., Wash.
Howe, C. W., U. S. A., Mont.
Hubbell, Virgil E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Huckaby, Wayne, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Hughes, Samuel A., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Humphrey, H. W., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Oreg.
Hunt, Laverne J., U. S. A., Mont.
Hyer, Brian, Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Mont.
Ide, Albert D., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Mont.
Iler, James, 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Idaho.
Ingalls, Joshua, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Ingham, Donald E., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Jackson, Bud, U. S. A., Oreg.
James, Russell W., U. S. N., Mont.
Jaycox, L. W., U. S. N., Ariz.
Jensen, Bernell, 145th Artillery, U. S. A., Utah.
Jensen, Peter, U. S. A., Mont.
Johnson, F. B., U. S. A.
Johnson, Johan, U. S. N., Idaho.
Jones, Archie B., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Nebr.
Jones, Charles, U. S. N., Colo.
Jones, E. W., Field Artillery U. S. A., Colo.
Jones, Everett, U. S. A., Mont.
Jones, Paul, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Jones, Wendell M., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Utah.
Kaasch, Lester, U. S. A., Nebr.
Kaasch, Rudolph, U. S. N., Nebr.
Kahn, Stanley, Idaho.
Kannegaard, John, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Karcher, George, jr., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.

Keane, George W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Keech, John M., U. S. A., Wyo.
Keeney, Leo D., Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Kellogg, Francis E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Kelly, Paul, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Kemp, Robert W., Division Ordnance Depot, U. S. A., Mont.
Kenny, Patrick, 163d Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Kerby, Dr. James P., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Kerr, C. S., U. S. N., N. Mex.
Kesler, Edwin, U. S. A., Mont.
Kidd, Richard, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Kiefer, C. V., Students' Army Training Corps, Colo.
Kilroy, Leo, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
King, Eldon P., Infantry, U. S. A., Colo.
Kinsey, Melvin H., U. S. N., Colo.
Kirwin, Freeman W., Students' Army Training Corps, Idaho.
Kitchen, Otto, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Klemola, Ferdinand, U. S. N., Nebr.
Kline, James F., U. S. A., Wash.
Klingham, Lloyd R., U. S. A., Nebr.
Knight, Frank, Marine Corps, U. S. N.
Knoll, James, U. S. A., Mont.
Knowles, E. H., U. S. A., Mont.
Knox, Perle, Artillery, U. S. A., Nev.
Kott, Wm. N., Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Mont.
Koupal, Stephen, U. S. A., Mont.
Kroefky, E. A., Idaho National Guard, Wash.
Krober, Joseph L., U. S. A., Idaho.
Krohne, Charles, U. S. A., Wash.
Kurtz, Marion L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Kvale, Ora, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Lake, H. R., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Landry, Fred, U. S. A., Wyo.
Lane, Melvin, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Laport, Dean, U. S. A., Nebr.
Larson, Eric, N. A., Mont.
Larson, G. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Laursen, O. W., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Lebhers, J. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Leonard, Edmund, U. S. A., Mont.
Leroy, H. Wade, Coast Artillery, Wash.
Leroy, Milton, Coast Artillery, Wash.
Leslie, W. Neal, U. S. N., Wash.
Liddicoat, Austin, U. S. A., Ariz.
Livesay, Oscar, U. S. A., Idaho.
Livesay, William, U. S. A., Wyo.
Loderick, Lee S., U. S. N., Mich.
Long, Jessie, U. S. A., Nebr.
Longcore, W. H., U. S. A., Mont.
Loving, Orville, U. S. A., Wyo.
Lowenberg, Forrest, U. S. A., Mont.
Lucas, Floyd, U. S. A., Mont.
Lynch, Thomas A., Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Lyon, Homer H., U. S. A., Idaho. Died from influenza October, 1918.
Lyse, Alvin, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Lytle, Arthur, Aerial Construction Squadron, U. S. A., Colo.
McCamant, Ben H., Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
McCauley, V. B., U. S. N., Ariz.
McClellan, L. N., Tank Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
McConaughy, D. C., Antiaircraft Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
McCormick, Norwood L., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
McCrosky, R. H., U. S. A., Ariz.
McCullough, Nelson, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
McDermith, Oro, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
McDermut, Neil Enos, U. S. A., Wash.
McDonald, A. E., U. S. A., Mont.
McGee, T. R., U. S. A., N. Mex.
McGinnis, Ed., Mont.
McGraw, Walter, U. S. A., Mont.
McHugo, John F., U. S. A., Mont.
McIntire, John J., U. S. A., N. Mex.
McIntosh, Elmer J., Aviation Section, U. S. A., D. C.
McKee, George, Aviation Section, U. S. A., Idaho.
McKenney, Henry J., U. S. A., N. Mex.
McLaughlin, Frank, U. S. A., Mont.
McManus, James, U. S. A., Ariz.
McMasters, K., U. S. A., Mont.
Macken, A. W., U. S. N., Oreg.
Mahoney, Lee C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Malone, John, U. S. A., Mont.
Maloney, L. F., U. S. A., Utah.
Maloney, Tom, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Utah.
Maney, Wallace L., 81st Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Marbut, T. F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Marshall, George S., Idaho State University, Idaho.
Martin, Frank S., U. S. A., Ariz.
Martinez, Luis, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Martinez, Pablo, National Guard, N. Mex.
Masterman, O. E., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Mathews, W. P., U. S. A., Ariz.
Maupin, Edgar J., U. S. A., Nev.
Mausten, Oliver B., U. S. A., Mont.
Mears, Andrew, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Meehan, Thomas J., Signal Corps, A. E. F., Wash.
Mennella, Stanley, U. S. N., Mont.
Merrill, Frank C., U. S. A., Colo.
Merryman, F. L., U. S. N., Nebr.
Meyers, George, U. S. A., Colo.
Michaud, Louis H., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Michelson, J. A., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Mills, Loring O., U. S. A., Mont.
Mills, R. E., U. S. A., Mont.
Mong, L. H., U. S. A., Nebr.
Montgomery, W. P., U. S. N., Mont.
Moore, Erle, U. S. A., Nebr.
Moore, Harry L., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Moore, H. C., U. S. A., Ariz.
Morgan, Jay D., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Morrison, Frank, Students' Army Training Corps, Idaho.
Mosley, O. M., U. S. A.
Mumby, William E., Officers' Training Camp, U. S. A., Wyo.
Murphy, Edward R., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Muter, Frank, Idaho National Guard, Idaho.
Myers, Elmer E., U. S. A., Idaho.
Navarez, Carlos, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Naylor, John, U. S. A., Nebr.
Neahr, Sam., U. S. A., Ariz.
Neal, Hudda H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Neale, Walter J., Recruiting Barracks, U. S. A., Wash.
Neel, George G., Infantry, U. S. A., Nebr.
Neglay, Vincent H., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Nelson, Carl., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Nelson, Otto, U. S. A., Wyo.
Ness, Selmer A., U. S. A., Mont.
Newell, M. A., U. S. A., Wyo.
Nicholas, Thomas, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Nichols, W. R., U. S. A., Nebr.
Nickle, Robert C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Nitz, George, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Noble, Chester R., Hospital Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Nodacker, Floyd R., U. S. A., Nebr.
Nodacker, J. W., U. S. N., Nebr.
Norman, C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Norris, John, U. S. A., Wash.
Nute, Loyd E., U. S. N. R., Colo.
Nuzum, Guy H., Aviation Section, U. S. N., Wash.
Nuzum, Ralph S., Hospital Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Oberg, S. W., U. S. A., Ariz.
O'Brien, Dan, Marine Corps, U. S. N., Mont.
O'Brien, Timothy, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
O'Brien, William L., U. S. N., Oreg.
Obstarczyk, Joseph F., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Oeder, Willis, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
O'Hern, Joseph F., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Wash.
Orr, Elmer Hugh, 5th Casual Co., U. S. A., Colo.
Osborn, H. V., U. S. N., Ariz.
Osborne, A. L., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Nebr.
Owens, Paul, U. S. Marine Corps, Colo.
Paddock, Sam, U. S. A., Mont.
Palmer, Chester A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Palmer, Donald A., U. S. A., Oreg.
Parkin, J. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Parkinson, Leon I., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Paselk, Jake, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Patterson, Otis L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Payne, Byrd, Tank Service, U. S. A., Colo.
Paynter, T. E., Students' Army Training Corps, Colo.
Peacock, Merrill A., Coast Artillery, Wash.
Pedersen, Thommes, 159th Infantry, A. E. F., Mont.
Peirce, Lovell, Students' Army Training Corps, Colo.
Pender, P. P., N. Mex.
Penticost, Clarence, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Pennington, J. Lee, U. S. N., Idaho.
Pepper, Fred, Canadian Forces, Wash.
Peters, Alvy, Aviation Section, U. S. A., Idaho.
Peterson, Andrew, Infantry U. S. A., Wash.
Peterson, Eric, U. S. A., Mont.
Peterson, H. C., U. S. A., Ariz.
Phelps, W. A., U. S. A., Mont.
Philo, Clifford A., U. S. A., Mont.
Pickle, Walter Ray, jr., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Pimsner, Carl J., Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Pinder, Percy, Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Piper, Paul E., U. S. A., Nebr.
Plitt, E. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Polovich, Steve, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Pomroy, Herbert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Pomeroy, Linwood L., C. A. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Pooley, Frank B., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Mont.
Pope, John, U. S. A., Mont.
Popp, W. L., U. S. A., Ariz.
Potts, Sylvan C., U. S. A., Nebr.
Powell, Bruce, U. S. A., Ariz.
Powell, Fred W., U. S. A., Mont.
Presson, J. B., U. S. A., Colo.
Presson, Oscar, Training Detach., University of Colorado, Colo.
Prestegaard, Lars, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Provines, Omer, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Putman, Ira E., U. S. A., Idaho.
Putty, Paul G., Field Artillery, National Guard, Mont.
Quarforth, Oscar, U. S. A., Ariz.
Quinn, James, U. S. A., Mont.
Quinn, John I., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Raby, Ed, U. S. A., Mont.
Raile, F. F., U. S. A., Utah.

Ralph, E. J., 61st Engineers, A. E. F., Wash.
Ramirez, Charles, U. S. A., Ariz.
Randall, J. C., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Randall, N. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Rankin, Chas. L., U. S. A., Wyo.
Raudenbush, S. D., Marine Corps, Mont.
Rawn, A. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Ray, Clifford, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Ray, Leslie, U. S. A.
Rea, C. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Ready, Myrl E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Reed, E., U. S. A., Mont.
Reed, Jas. W., Cavalry, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Reese, L. R. P., Flying Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Reffalt, Wm. C., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Reichard, Leonel E., Ordnance, U. S. A., D. C.
Reilly, Francis A., U. S. A., D. C.
Reiser, Arthur, Medical Detachment, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Rhyno, Floyd, Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Rice, W. C., U. S. N., Idaho.
Richesin, E. L., U. S. A., Mont.
Richeson, E. D., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Rider, Richard M. C., U. S. N., Colo.
Ritchie, Lloyd W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Rivinoja, Reynard, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Roach, Rex, Artillery, U. S. A., Utah.
Robbins, Howard E., U. S. A.
Roberson, Robt. L., Aero Squadron Signal Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Roberts, D., Training Camp, U. S. A., Idaho.
Roberts, Ira E., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Oreg.
Roberts, M., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Robertshaw, H. M., U. S. A., Ariz.
Robinson, C. S., Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Robinson, Geo., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ariz.
Robinson, J. W., U. S. A., Mont.
Robinson, Wm., Q. M. C., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Rock, Ernest A., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Idaho.
Rodoeker, Floyd, U. S. A., Nebr.
Rohrer, Geo. F., U. S. A., Oreg.
Root, Dallas, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Ross, Elmer F., Q. M. C., Wash. Died from pneumonia October 9, 1918.
Ross, Gordon B., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Ross, Worth D., Training Camp, U. S. A.
Rothrock, B. F., U. S. A., Wyo.
Russell, Charles E., Aviation Corps, U. S. N., Nev.
Rutledge, Maurice S., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Idaho.
Ryan, J. J., U. S. A., Nev.
Saey, N. E., 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Salzman, Geo. T., Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Sampson, Oscar, U. S. A., Mont.
Satterlee, Guy N., U. S. A., Oreg.
Schaffer, Clyde, U. S. A., Wyo.
Scharfenberg, W. J., U. S. A., Nebr.
Scheele, Peter M. H., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Scheupbach, Fred, U. S. A., Nev.
Schieber, Oliver J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Scholl, Leslie M., U. S. N., Mont.
Schoonover, Earl, U. S. A., Mont.
Schrinner, W. P., Mont.
Schulten, Will, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Scott, Arlie L., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wash.
Selby, George, U. S. A., Idaho.
Selland, Edward, U. S. A., Mont.
Semmons, L. C., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Serverson, Chas. H., U. S. A., Utah.
Sha, W. F., U. S. A., Ariz.
Shaw, Wm., U. S. A., Nebr.
Sheldon, A. G., U. S. A., Wyo.
Shepard, Erle W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Sherwood, S. H., U. S. A., Ariz.
Sheyer, Herbert E., Infantry U. S. A., Wash.
Shillito, W. H., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Shirley, Archie A., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Nev.
Shuck, W. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Shugert, Joe L., Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Shuman, David H., U. S. N., Wash.
Sickles, Henry L., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Wash.
Silverman, Samuel, U. S. A., Colo.
Simmers, H. S., U. S. N., Oreg.
Simpson, Earl C., U. S. A., Mont.
Sinclair, Donald, U. S. N., Wash.
Sinclair, Stephen L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Dak.
Skidmore, John, U. S. A., Wash.
Slasor, Roy V., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Sletton, J. Oliver, U. S. N., Nebr.
Smevog, John, U. S. A., Wash.
Smith, Arthur L., 391st Engineers, A. E. F., Wash.
Smith, Henry, U. S. A., Mont.
Smith, H. Kenneth, O. R. T. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Smith, J. A., U. S. A., Wash.
Smith, Ralph, U. S. A., Wyo.
Smith, T. R., U. S. A., Utah.
Snyder, Eugene, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash. Lost on *Tuscania*.
Soll, Fred J. W., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Sommers, Roy, Marine Corps, Mont.
Sonnenberg, E. Lee, U. S. N., Colo.
Sorenson, Alfred, U. S. A., Mont.
Sorenson, Paul, Training School, U. S. N., Utah.
Sorenson, W. H., U. S. A., Mont.
Sornberger, Chas., U. S. N., Colo.
Sowards, Loyd B., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wyo.
Spaulding, Leon H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Speck, Walter E., Aviation Corps, U. S. N., Mont.
Spencer, Joseph P., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Sperry, John L., U. S. A., Wyo.
Sperry, Walter, U. S. A., Mont.
Spiker, Charles, U. S. A., Mont.
Spooner, Wm. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Starr, F. A., A. E. F., Mont.
Starr, Omer, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Stearman, F. E., U. S. A., Mont.
Sterne, Charles R., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Stevenson, Ernest, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Ariz.
Stewart, Dart, Radio School, Harvard University, Utah.
Stewart, Howard, U. S. N., Wash.
Stewart, Ralph, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Mont.
Stinton, John, Field Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Stipek, Frank J., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Stivers, Joe, U. S. A., Ariz.
Stone, Alonzo M., Marine Corps, D. C.
Stone, Wm. J., National Guard, D. C.
Stoops, E. A., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Strain, Myron, Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Strohm, W. E., Aviation Section, U. S. N., Utah.
Strohm, Wm. E., Wyo.
Suter, E. L., U. S. A., Mont.
Sutton, William, 21st Engineers, U. S. A., Wash.
Swanson, Harry W., Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Swenson, Harold, U. S. A., Mont.
Swicegood, Charles, U. S. A., Mont.
Sylvester, H. H., Ambulance Corps, U. S. A., Ariz.
Tabor, Henry W., U. S. A., Mont.
Thacker, Chas M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Thayne, Walter, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Thompson, Earl, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Thompson, Floyd B., U. S. A., Colo.
Thompson, Vern H., U. S. A., Colo.
Thruston, Harry O., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Cal.
Thurmond, Roy J., Infantry, U. S. A., Nev.
Tingley, W. I., U. S. A., Nebr.
Todd, Harry I., U. S. N., Oreg.
Toppan, James, Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo.
Toscano, John, Infantry, U. S. A., Nebr.
Tosdale, H. O., U. S. A., Mont.
Trammel, C. P., U. S. A., Utah.
Tripp, Perry W., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Try, George, U. S. A., Wyo.
Tucker, Elmer W., U. S. A., Oreg.
Turcott, George L., U. S. A., Mont.
Tuttle, William R., 39th Field Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Tyree, Darwin G., U. S. A., Cal.
Underkofler, Geo. F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Idaho.
Vandemoer, John J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Van Mavern, Bert, U. S. A., Wyo.
Van Meer, C. E., 23d Engineers, A. E. F., Wash.
Vanoss, George, U. S. A., Mont.
Verant, Joe, U. S. A., Nev.
Waddell, Howard F., U. S. A., Wash.
Wade, Victor T., Infantry, U. S. A., Idaho.
Walcher, Chester A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Wall, Thomas H., Training at University of Nevada, Nev.
Waller, Gilbert, U. S. A., Mont.
Wangen, Harold, 161st Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Wannan, James R., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Ward, George, U. S. N., Wyo.
Warren, DeWitt, U. S. N. R., Colo.
Warren, Francis E., School of Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J., D. C.
Warren, Willis S., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Watson, H. L., U. S. A., Wyo.
Wayne, Nelson L., U. S. A., Mont.
Weaver, A., U. S. A., N. Mex.
Webb, Ulys, Infantry, U. S. A., Nev.
Wegrich, Oscar, U. S. A., Wash.
Weigen, Arnold O., U. S. A., Mont.
Weisiger, E. H., School of Military Aeronautics, N. Mex.
Weller, Guy, U. S. A., Nebr.
Wells, Meade R., U. S. A., Ariz.
Whelan, James H., 143d Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Idaho.
White, Bruce, Infantry, U. S. A., Mont.
Whiting, Wm. A., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Wickham, Wm. P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Wilhite, Carl, U. S. A., Colo.
Wilkins, T. M., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Wyo.
Williams, Ben C., Engineers Corps, U. S. A., Mont.
Williams, George, U. S. N., Oreg.
Williams, Nat. J., Royal Canadian Engineers, Wash.
Williamson, H. C., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Mont.
Wilson, Chester D., 306th Q. M. C., U. S. A., Idaho.
Wilson, D. E., U. S. A., Ariz.
Wilson, Edward, Q. M. C., U. S. A.,
Wilson, Lowell L., U. S. A., Mont.
Wilson, Wm. E., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Ariz.
Wisoner, Gordon, U. S. A., Colo.

Wood, William H., jr., U. S. A., Nev.
Woodbridge, Woodrow W., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Colo. Wounded in action.
Woodman, Harold J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wyo.
Woods, Roy J., U. S. A., Nebr.
Yeo, Herbert W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Mex.
Yerington, Charles, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Young, Clifton E., U. S. A., Wash.
Zumewalt, T. E., U. S. N., Mont.

BUREAU OF MINES (223).

Abrams, Allen, Chem. Serv. U. S. A., Pa.
Adams, James Fairchild, Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., N. Y.
Allen, Edward J., U. S. A., Pa.
Anderson, P. M., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wis.
Apmann, Arthur M., U. S. A., N. J.
Babbitt, J. Stanley, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bacon, Wm. S., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Bagby, English, Sanitary Corps U. S. A., Md.
Bahlke, William H., U. S. N.
Barry, John, jr., U. S. A., Pa.
Bauer, Arthur D., U. S. A., W. Va.
Bear, Herbert K., U. S. A., Pa.
Benton, Arthur F., U. S. A., N. J.
Bishop, Geo M., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Bogart, James H., U. S. A., N. Y.
Bohnson, V. L., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Bolenbaugh, Albert, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Bomar, D. C., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Tex.
Bowers, James A., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Bowers, Paul C., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Tenn.
Brockermann, Glenno T., Q. M. C., Aero Squad, U. S. A., Okla.
Brown, Carl H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Pa.
Burroughs, William H., U. S. A., Ind.
Byer, Charles, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Conn.
Carey, Michael T., field clerk, U. S. A., Pa.
Carleton, Paul W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Charlton, Harry Hayward, U. S. A., Conn.
Chase, Robt. S., U. S. A., Md.
Chittick, Martin B., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Clark, Theodore, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Me.
Clayton, Arvil H., 39th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., Utah.
Clement, John K., Infantry, National Guard, Pa.
Colburn, C. L., E. O. R. C., U. S. A., Colo.
Collette, William R., U. S. A., Ohio.
Conant, Jas. B., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Connors, John J., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mo. (Died of influenza at Saltsville, Va.)
Conover, F. L., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Cooke, Donald W., U. S. A., Pa.
Cottom, Paul E., U. S. N., Md.
Courtenay, E. H., U. S. N., Ky.
Coxe, Albert E., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., S. Dak.
Coyne, Thomas, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Crawford, Frank S., Infantry, U. S. A., Pa.
Crites, Dean O., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ohio.
Crocker, Ralph W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Me.
Crosby, Harold S., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Wis.
Cunningham, James S., U. S. A., Colo.
Denny, Edward H., U. S. A., Wash.
Dewey, Frederick A., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Doak, S. Edward, U. S. A., Pa.
Doane, Foster B., U. S. N., Pa.
Dudley, Boyd, jr., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Eaton, Harry A. F., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Pa.
Esmand, John M., U. S. A.
Fleming, James R., Instructor in School of Military Aeronautics, Pa.
Foote, Elliot H., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., R. I.
Frazer, William R., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., R. I.
Fuller, Everett W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Funsten, Stanard R., U. S. A., Va.
Gage, Roscoe M., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Gaines, Oliver I., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Galey, Homer M., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ind.
Gauger, Alfred W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
German, William J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Getzendanner, T. Douglas, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ky.
Gladstein, Morris D., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Goldman, Leon, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mo.
Goldschmidt, Samuel, jr., Sanitary Corps. U. S. A., Md.
Goldsmith, Chester H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Goodloe, Ossie W., U. S. A., Tenn.
Gordon, M. A., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Gorman, Algernon D., U. S. A., N. Y.
Goss, Byron C., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Greaves, Gordon, U. S. N., Mo.
Griffin, Lawrence, U. S. A., Pa.
Grove, George W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Guth, Leslie J., Cavalry, National Guard, Colo.
Haggard, Howard W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Hall, Norris Folger, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Hanson, Hugo H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Harmer, Paul M., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Harper, Walter J., U. S. A., Pa.
Hart, Arthur M., U. S. A., N. Y.
Hartshorn, Elden B., Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., N. H.
Hayden, Frederick L., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Hecox, Rodney B., U. S. A., Nev.
Heffner, Oden C., U. S. A., Pa.
Henderson, L. M., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Henley, Fred M., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., S. C.
Henry, Wilbur E., U. S. A., N. Y.
Hoffman, Walter C., U. S. A., Pa.
Holden, Dudley F., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Holm, George E., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Holt, Norman E., U. S. A., Va.
Hood, Harrison P., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Pa.
Hooker, Albert H., jr., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. Y.
Hopkins, Harold C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Howson, Charles E., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Huenink, Henry L., Medical Supply Depot, U. S. A., N. Y.
Hyde, Fredk. Weston, C. A. C. U. S. A., Md.
Isaacs, Schacne, U. S. A., Ohio.
Jarrett, H. W., U. S. A., W. Va.
Jarvis, A. Woodward, U. S. A., Pa.
Jenkins, David J., U. S. A., Pa.
Johns, Albert L., U. S. A., Mo.
Johnson, Jesse G., U. S. A., N. J.
Katz, Sidney H., U. S. A., N. H.
Kellogg, Edward H., U. S. A., Iowa.
Kenney, Arthur W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Kienle, Roy H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Koerber, Ralph H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ill.
Larson, Alfred T., U. S. A., Minn.
Lawrence, James N., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Ledford, James, U. S. A., Pa.
Lepperd, Floyd C., Chem. Warfare Serv., U. S. A., Pa.
Loftus, James J., U. S. A., Pa.
Longfellow, Erskine S., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mo.
Loring, Ernest J., U. S. A., Mass.
McAdory, Robert K., Naval Reserves, Ala.
McCarter, Robert J., U. S. A., Pa.
McClelland, John M., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Ohio
McCoubrey, William H., U. S. A., Okla.
McFadden, Willard G., Infantry, U. S. A., Pa.
McGinn, Walter E., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
McMurtrie, Douglas H., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Me.
McPherson, William, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Ohio.
MacNaugher, Joseph W., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Marshall, Eli K., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Meckley, Robt. B., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. Y.
Meserve, Philip W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Me.
Meyer, Harrison E., field clerk, U. S. A., Ohio.
Miller, Harry L., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. Y.
Miller, Logan A., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Pa.
Morey, John D., Aviation Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Morris, Walter J., Infantry, U. S. A., Pa.
Mountain, Gordon K., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Wis.
Murray, John H., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Nairn, Alphonsus J., U. S. A., Pa.
Nichols, Henry J., jr., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Noer, O. J., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Wis.
Oberfell, George G., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Olson, Axel R., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Cal.
Overstreet, John B., U. S. A., Ky.
Parker, Hugh K., Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., Iowa.
Patton, James E., U. S. N., Wash.
Pease, Robert N., U. S. A., Vt.
Peck, Edward B., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Peindl, Edward J., U. S. A., Pa.
Perrott, Geo. St. J., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. J.
Peterman, Roy, U. S. A., Pa.
Pettingell, Harry P., Sanitary Corps. U. S. A., Conn.
Pierce, Harold F., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Pierce, Willis M., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. Y.
Puff, Raymond V., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Purdy, Eugene H., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Ariz.
Ray, A. B., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. C.
Reyerson, Lloyd H., U. S. A., Ill.
Rice, William, 160 Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Pa.
Richards, Wesley A., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Rose, Reid P., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Ohio.
Rosenfeld, Jacob, Chem. Serv. Section, U. S. A., N. Y.
Rosky, John, Infantry, U. S. A., Pa.
Ross, Robert M., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Roudebush, Geo. E., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ohio.

Rue, John D., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., D. C.
Schlarb, George H., U. S. A., Pa.
Scull, Robert S., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Pa.
Seigel, Samuel, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Sheehan, Fred W., Chem. Warfare Serv., U. S. A., Conn.
Sherman, Henry, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Sherman, Ralph A., Signal Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Silver, J. R., jr., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Simms, Clarence E., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ill.
Simon, Jacob I., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Smith, Edward O., U. S. A., Pa.
Smith, John E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Smith, Leslie Denis, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Smyth, F. Hastings, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Snyder, Samuel A., field clerk, U. S. A., Pa.
Splane, Vincent D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Spofford, C. B., jr., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Pa.
Sporley, Everett A., U. S. A., Mich.
Sprague, Riedel G., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Mass.
Steidle, Edward, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Stone, Sam P., U. S. A., La.
Sutherland, Leslie T., U. S. A., Conn.
Sweeney, Orlando R., O. R. C., U. S. A., Ohio.
Swift, D. Wallace, U. S. A., D. C.
Swingle, Robert J., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., N. J.
Teague, Merwyn C., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Teufel, James H., U. S. A., Pa.
Thomas, Ralph W., Medical Supply Depot, U. S. A., Mass.
Thomas, William G., U. S. A., N. Y.
Thorp, Gerald, Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. J.
Todd, Augustine J., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Vinoverski, Frank, U. S. A., Pa.
Wadsworth, Chas., 3rd, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Wakefield, Lowell T., Infantry, U. S. A., Va.
Walker, William H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mass.
Walters, Glenn E., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Pa.
Walther, Owen N., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Ohio.
Walton, James H., U. S. A., Wis.
Watson, James R., U. S. A., Pa.
Webber, Robert A., U. S. A., Ill.
Webster, W. T., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., N. H.
Weinert, Roland E., U. S. A., Conn.
Weisberg, Louis, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Conn.
Wesson, Laurence C., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Ohio.
West, Clarence J., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Whitzel, Joshua C., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., W. Va.
Wiggins, John H., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Okla.
Williams, Glenn, U. S. A., Pa.
Wilson, David W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Wilson, G. W., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Wilson, Ray C., U. S. A., Mo.
Wilson, Robert E., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., Mass.
Winternitz, Milton C., U. S. A., Md.
Woodbury, Horace G., U. S. A., Ohio.
Woodward, Paul G., Chem. Serv. Sec., U. S. A., D. C.
Wylde, Wilfred A., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., Me.
Yoe, John H., U. S. A., N. J.
Young, King H., Marine Corps, U. S. N., Mich.
Zimmerman, Joseph, jr., Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (223).

Adams, Albert L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Agbaba, Dan, Servian Army.
Agden, Alex., U. S. A., Cal.
Ashby, Holley V., U. S. A.,
Aubrey, Ernest Thomas, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Austin, Robert S., field clerk, U. S. A., Tex.
Axe, Leslie, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Backstrom, Gust, U. S. A.,
Bailey, G. H., U. S. A.
Bartholomew, Frank, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Baumberger, A., U. S. A.
Beaumont, Geo. D., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Bertleson, V., Infantry, U. S. A., Oreg.
Bickel, Albert G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Bickel, Carl B., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Blickle, F. W., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wash.
Blote, M. H., Engineering Corps, U. S. A.
Boothby, R. E., Engineer Corps U S. A., D. C.
Brennan, John Joseph, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Minn.
Britton, Robert, U. S. A.
Brown, O. S., Infantry, U. S. A., Tex.
Brugger, E., U. S. A.
Buckingham, Donald, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Calogero, Geo., U. S. A.
Calvert, Russell, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Camp, A. B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Carlson, Grant, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Carr, F. W., U. S. A.
Case, R. E., U. S. N.
Chabitney, Mike, U. S. A.
Checha, Louis, Servian Army.
Christensen, Paul Fred, U. S. A.
Christensen, Wm., U. S. A.
Cicovich, G. B., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Cicovich, N. B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Compton, G. W., U. S. A.
Cook, Elmer Curtis, U. S. A.
Cooper, James P., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Cordinir, Guy, U. S. A.
Cotter, Martin P., U. S. N., D. C.
Crough, Jim, U. S. A.
Cullen, G. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Darrah, C. R., U. S. N.
Davidson, Wm., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Davis, Jim, U. S. A.
Daykin, Wallace, U. S. A.
Deane, E. C., U. S. A.
Denny, Bert, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Djekich, Dan, Servian Army.
Dohrman, A. I., U. S. A., Alaska.
Donaldson, Wm. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Donstan, Ulysses G., Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Dorwin, John S., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Dout, H. L., U. S. A., Wash.
Dowling, J. H., O. T. C., U. S. A.
Duncan, C. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Dutton, F. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Easton, Don, Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Ecklund, Arthur, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Wash.
Ellis, Roy, Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Engle, Norman, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Wash.
English, Wm. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Estes, A. D., U. S. A., Va.
Farnsworth, Fred, U. S. A.
Farnsworth, I. P., 182d Aero Squadron, U. S. A.
Ferguson, A. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Fletcher, G. N., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Fonda, Roy, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Frost, John, U. S. A.
Gardner, H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Gilbertsen, Sigurd, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Googe, W. D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Gothberg, J. E., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Gott, Harold J., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., Alaska.
Graham, M. A., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Gray, Arthur B., U. S. A.
Green, D. R., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Kans.
Greenberg, F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Griffith, D. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Hagen, E. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Hagerty, Frank, U. S. A.
Hallier, V. O., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Hanson, Jack, U. S. A.
Harkin, John, Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Harkins, V. O., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Harrington, Otis, U. S. A.
Hawley, Edgar T., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Head, F. B., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Henderson, Allen W., field clerk, U. S. A.
Henehan, John, U. S. A.
Henehan, Wm., U. S. A.
Herrell, A. B., U. S. A.
Hewitt, John Edward, U. S. N., Wash.
Hinde, E. G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Hittinger, Joseph J., Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Holley, Harold F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Howard, H. W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Jacob, R. Y., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Jacobson, John, U. S. A.
Jaenicke, W. H., Engineer Corps. U. S. A., Cal.
Jelaca, Mike, Servian Army.
Jenkins, G. L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., La.
Jenson, J. C., U. S. A.
Jepson, G., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Jones, C. G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. J.
Julian, Ted., U. S. A.
Kahleen, Karl, Cavalry, U. S. A.
Kearns, Guy P., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Kennedy, Wm. S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Kenyon, O. A., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Kerper, J. F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Kertis, G. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Kimmel, John M., Infantry, U. S. A.
Kind, Otto, U. S. A., Alaska.
Knight, Raymond, Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Krause, J. F., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Kulman, Nathan, U. S. A., Wash.
Lalios, Peter, U. S. A.
Lamb, David W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Lane, Harry, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Canada.
Larson, E. C., U. S. A.
Larson, Theodore, U. S. A.
Lee, David B. A., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Lee, Jack, jr., U. S. N.
Lee, Mac, jr., U. S. A.
Leech, Orville, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.

Lockyear, Geo. W., Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Longfellow, L. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Love, Walter, Infantry, U. S. A.
Lundberg, Charles, U. S. A.
McCarthy, D. J., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
McCutcheon, H. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
McFadden, John, U. S. A.
McFarland, Edward R., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
McLane, A. P., U. S. A., Alaska.
McNally, R. C., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
McPhee, Henry, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Marckhoff, Carl S. T., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Mathewson, Wm. Robt., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Nebr.
Maxey, Robt., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Mayhew, F. U., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Meacham, James J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Mears, F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ill.
Merritt, C. D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Meyer, Herbert A., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Miles, J. W., U. S. A.
Miller, Fabian S., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Mills, H. D., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Momb, James P., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Monroe, Neil, Canadian Contingent.
Moot, Carl W., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Alaska.
Morton, R. E., U. S. N., Cal.
Moses, Leslie R., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Mueller, Godfrey, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Munro, R. J., Canadian Army.
Murphy, Wm J., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Nash, Frank, U. S. A.
Nelson, Carl., U. S. A.
Niven, J. Elton, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Mich.
Norberg, John, U. S. A.
Oldfin, E. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Ontario, Canada.
Olson, Morris, Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Ollson, Carl Gustave, U. S. A.
Olsson, J. L., U. S. A., Alaska.
Osbo, Thorwald, U. S. A.
Overton, F. S., Officers' Training School, U. S. A.
Park, James G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Alaska.
Parr, John R., Artillery, U. S. A., Tex.
Pedrick, Ray, U. S. A.
Peterson, A. L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Poehlmann, Max, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Porter, Glenn W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Powrie, James E., O. R. C., U. S. A., Oreg.
Radcliffe, Harold B., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Reynolds, Wallace, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Rich, Virgil, U. S. A.
Roan, Raymond W., Infantry, U. S. A., Wash.
Roberts, G. L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Rotch, Francis, jr., Coast Artillery, U. S. A.
Ryan, Jack, U. S. A.
Ryan, Joe G., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Wash.
Ryan, J. J., Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Ryan, Matt, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Rydholm, H. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Saunders, F. H., Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Schott, R. C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Sheehan, Charles M., 31st Engineers, A. E. F.
Sheldon, Chas., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Sherrard, F. G., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Skatbo, Siguard, U. S. A.
Steinrock, Theodore, U. S. A.
Stevenson, W. R., Canadian Army.
Stichler, L. L., U. S. A.
Stoliza, J. P., Servian Army.
Stone, Roy E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Strong, J. L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Swanson, Emil, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Switzer, George, Q. M. C., U. S. A.
Szumanski, Stephen, U. S. A.
Thielan, J. O., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Iowa.
Townsend, H. L., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Trachsel, Roy A., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Mo.
Truitt, G. James, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Varcar, Steve, Servian Army.
Vukelich, P., Servian Army.
Wade, Tracy, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Wansbury, Thomas G., U. S. A., Alaska.
Warren, L., U. S. A.
Weiss, I. B., Aero Squadron, U. S. A.
Wells, H. B., Q. M. C., U. S. A., Mich.
Werner, E. L., Aviation Section, U. S. N., Wash.
Werner, Thos., U. S. A.
Whitmoyer, Carl, U. S. A.
Williams, C. E., U. S. A.
Williams, R. H., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Alaska.
Williams, W. E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Winne, R. D., U. S. A.
Wold, Jens, Infantry, U. S. A., Alaska.
Woolsey, Russell, U. S. A.
Worth, Norman, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Wressell, C. M., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Wash.
Wright, W. G., Forestry Regiment, U. S. A., Alaska.
Young, Frank T., U. S. N., Wash.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (39).

Beehler, Howard G., U. S. A., Colo.
Beitzell, J. G., Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Berven, Robert, Aviation Section Signal Corps, U. S. A., Oreg.
Brazell, Roy, U. S. A., S. Dak.
Brown, Lester, 319th Engineers, U. S. A., Cal.
Brown, Levant, E. O. R. C., U. S. A., Ill.
Dustman, George T., Infantry, U. S. A., Ohio.
Emmert, John W., U. S. N. R. F., D. C.
Firestone, Clinton P., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Gallison, Arthur T., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Cal.
Gardner, Sherman D., Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Cal.
Grenfell, Edward W., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Cal.
Hall, Ansel F., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Hoag, Henry J., U. S. A., Mont.
Jenkins, Joseph, Field Signal Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
Kennedy, Rae A., Officers' Training School, U. S. A., Colo.
Kerr, Robert W., Aviation Section, U. S. A., Cal.
Kyle, Robert C., Infantry, U. S. A., Cal.
Lauer, Clarence O., F. A. C. O. T. S., U. S. A., Ohio.
Lawrence, Richard L., U. S. A., Ark.
Lewis, Douglas D., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Cal.
Lloyd, James V., Naval Reserves, Cal.
McCartney, Charles E., U. S. A., Cal.
McLennan, Edw. W., 163d Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Mont.
Mattson, Donald F., 166th Depot Brigade, U. S. A., Wis.
Michel, Fred, Cavalry, U. S. A., Colo.
Moore, Francis C., 2d Depot Battalion, Canadian Army, Wash.
Myers, Ernest E., Signal Corps, U. S. A., Cal.
O'Brien, Frank M., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Mont. Wounded in action.
Oster, Robert, Naval Reserves, Oreg.
St. Clair, John W., U. S. A., Ark.
Schafer, Ward C., U. S. N., Cal.
Secord, Emanuel John, Spruce Production Division, U. S. A., Oreg.
Sherman, John K., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Colo.
Simms, Lester K., Cavalry, U.S.A., Wash.
Stewart, Robert W., Aviation Field Service, U. S. A., Cal.
Waterhouse, William L., 145th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., Mont.
West, Clyde M., Detention Camp, U. S. A., Ariz.
Wiggins, William, Q. M. C., U. S. A., Mass.

ST. ELIZBETHS HOSPITAL (62).

Beall, John E., U. S. A., D. C.
Belfield, John F., Medical Corps, U. S. N., Va.
Blank, Harry, Depot Brigade, U. S. A., N. Y.
Blevins, Barney, U. S. A., Va.
Boyd, Francis G., U. S. A., D. C.
Burnett, Dr. Burgh S., U. S. A., S. C.
Carroll, Edward E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Casey, Elmer B. M., M. R. C., U. S. A., Mo.
Chaillet, Edward W., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Chapman, Ross McC., Medical Corps, U. S. A., N. Y.
Dixon, Francis, U. S. N., D. C.
Dougherty, Walter G., National Guard, Mass.
Durrer, Russell A., U. S. A., D. C.
Eversfield, Joseph E., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Fowler, Ernest B., U. S. A., Md.
Glascock, Alfred, Medical Corps, A. E. F., Va. Died from pneumonia October 10, 1918.
Harmon, Vachelle E., Medical Corps, U. S. N., Ky.
Harris, Edward C., 54th Infantry, U. S. A., Va.
Harris, Wm. K., U. S. A., Md.
Hayes, William J., U. S. A., Mass
Heflin, Wm. R., U. S. A., Va.
Henry, John T., U. S. N., Ky.
Honey, Willard H., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Hooker, Dr. James F., Medical Corps, U. S. N., Ky.
Hull, Walter E., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Johnson, Walter B., U. S. A., Va.
Johnson, Walter E., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
King, Edward, U. S. A., D. C.
King, Elmer J., U. S. N.
Kurtz, Joseph, U. S. A., D. C.
Leukhardt, Geo. R., U. S. A., D. C.
Lockwood, Ernest, U. S. A., D. C.
Long, Ludwell S., U. S. A., Md.
McDaniel, Paul I., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Moffett, Preston, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Moore, Milton, Recruit Camp, U. S. A., Va.
O'Neil, D. G., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Parker, Philip C., U. S. A., D. C.
Penn, Gorman L., U. S. A, Md.
Peyton, Jerry, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Pursley, Robert, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.

Radcliffe, Dewey M., Bliss Electrical Training School, U. S. A., Md.
Rainey, Clarence E., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Reid, Stafford, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Roland, Walter G., U. S. A., D. C.
Sampson, Dr. David G., jr., U. S. A., Kans.
Shank, Charles E., U. S. A., D. C.
Smith, Dr. Jesse W., Medical Corps, U. S. N., Ky.
Sweeney, Frank, U. S. A., Md.
Taylor, Raymond E., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Taylor, William B., U. S. A., Va.
Thompson, Everett A., U. S. A., D. C.
Tippett, James H., U. S. A., D. C.
Trammell, Everett C., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Tucker, Frederick W., U. S. A., Md.
Turner, Dr. John P., Veterinary Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Vaughan, James W., U. S. A., D. C.
Walker, Hermon W., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Watson, Sterling D., U. S. A.
Werner, Paul G., Field Artillery, U. S. A., Pa.
White, Roy E., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Wise, Ernest A., Medical Corps, U. S. A., Md.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY (20).

Adams, Roy R., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Birney, Dion S., Coast Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Calloway, A. E., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Coleman, Frank, Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Curley, Clarence Benjamin, Infantry, U. S. A., Tenn.
Curtis, A. L., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Erving, William G., Medical Corps, Red Cross, D. C.
Gregory, T. Montgomery, Field Artillery, U. S. A., D. C.
Houston, Charles H., Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Howard, William J., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Johns, William, National Guard, D. C.
Kerr, H. H., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Long, Howard Hale, Infantry, U. S. A., Va.
Marshall, Cyrus Wesley, Infantry, U. S. A., Md.
Parker, Henry P., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Ridgeley, Albert E., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Ritchie, E. W., Medical Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Russell, Louis H., Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Waring, J. H. N., Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Williams, Tom, Medical Corps, Red Cross, D. C.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL (7).

Jones, Thomas E., Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Va.
Marshall, Daniel, U. S. A.
Passon, Fred W., Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Tex.
Powell, James C., Engineer Corps, U. S. A., D. C.
Van Swearingen, Walter, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., Md.
Williams, Seymour, U. S. A., D. C.
Wilson, Lewis, Signal Corps, U. S. A., D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS (1).

Klock, A. R., Q. M. C., U. S. A., D. C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS (2).

Henderson, Earl Y., Infantry, U. S. A., D. C.
Knox, Frank, Ammunition Train, U. S. A.

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LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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1918 - 1919
SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS.

Find your Bulletin of a year ago this month and see what we said about the war. In one thing we erred: We said "doubtless next Christmas will not witness a conclusion." If we are any judge at all of what happened on November eleventh last, something in the nature of a "conclusion" was witnessed on that day, though it was called an "armistice." Perhaps the use of that term gave some solace to the Hun's feelings when he turned over his fleet and the Rhine country.

Few of us were expecting the break to come so soon. But we should not underestimate the efficiency of the German intelligence department; aside from the victories in the field and the economic and social chaos at home, they knew doubtless as well as we, what would happen to them in 1919, if they did not quit before. Some change of viewpoint between July 1, 1918, and November eleventh of the same year.

The momentous events of this memorable year 1918 are yet too close for us to begin to comprehend their significance; future historians will get a better slant on it all than we who have lived through it. In the meantime the problems of peace and reconstruction seem no less serious and difficult than were those of the war; as to the latter, we were a unit as to the main object to be accomplished; as to the former, we are not so certain or unanimous. Clearly, these new problems require for their successful solution no less of patriotism, far-seeing wisdom and poise on the part of the American people

than anything with which we as a Nation have ever been confronted. While other officers and departments of the Government have chiefly to do with the complexities of our foreign relations and policies, questions of finance and credit, the Army and Navy, shipping, commerce and trade, and many other important matters, our department is chiefly concerned with those reconstruction problems that involve the development and use of the natural resources of this country; consequently, Secretary Lane has come forward with a big, comprehensive, practical plan for making farm homes for our returning soldiers, and reclaiming some of those immense areas that are lying idle and unproductive throughout the country. The Secretary's Annual Report is devoted largely to an exposition of this plan in conjunction with the program of Americanization that is being handled largely through the Bureau of Education. All should read it.

The soldier settlement feature of the Secretary's report was to a certain extent anticipated by the measures set on foot as the result of his letter of May 31, 1918, to the President (July Bulletin), in which he urged the national necessity of taking early legislative action to provide opportunities for our returning soldiers to secure employment, provide homes for themselves, and at the same time materially aid in the substantial development of our unused lands now held in public or private ownership. Pursuing this line of proposed action in his present report, he emphasizes the fact that our soldiers will not want pensions, but will be clamorous for a chance on the most active and productive lines of employment, turning naturally to an outdoor life as promising the greatest degree of physical freedom consistent with the serious business of living and working. How this need of the soldier and sailor may be met and cared for in the utilization of our present unused land resources, through Federal and State cooperation, is worked out on broad lines of practical suggestion.

The ideal consummation to be looked for in this field, now ripe for legislation, is declared to be (1) the establishment in the United States of the most approved form of farm settlement in which the social as well as the economic side of life is taken into consideration, and (2) the utilization of the present unused areas of our lands that are now not contributing to the support of mankind; the practical side of this program being already on its way to solution through the preliminary inquiry set on foot under the appropriation of $200,000 made by Congress as the result of the letter of May 31st. Acting under this authority, examination as to the reclaimable land resources of the nation has already been set on foot. The inquiry includes not only public lands, but swampy tracts and cut-over lands in private ownership.

The full success of any soldiers' settlement plan must, however, largely lie in the practical cooperation of the Federal and State authorities under appropriate legislation, and the requisite scope of such State and Federal statutory authority is fairly indicated in the Secretary's report.

Following up this line of action, under date of December 2nd, the Secretary issued a brief note on this subject, submitted therewith draft of a proposed bill, for the use of the State legislatures, to secure cooperation between the States and the United States; the plan in concrete form will doubtless be presented to Congress in the shape of a specific bill in a few days.

The cost of a battleship will build an irrigation project; the values shot away in a single big battle will drain and reclaim a swamp; the money expended for a single munitions plant will pull a county of Oregon stumps. Such huge war expenditures were all necessary, or nothing else, perhaps, would have been worth while; nobody demurred; it was results we were after. But now that Peace has come, are we not equally justified in returning to an aggressive but conservative and practical scheme of internal improvements such as here contemplated, resulting in more homes, wealth and productive capacity, - and the Government reimbursed for the expenditures?

CHRISTMAS, 1918.

"Peace on earth, good will to men" never meant so much to us as on this Christmas. The joys and the sorrows, the victories and the sacrifices of this historic year give the spirit of this Christmas season a deeper significance than ever before. Contrast the scene a year ago today. Mindful of the task before us, constant in our faith in ultimate triumph, we knew not the price, nor how long it would take. One year has passed, yet the events of that year transcend those of centuries that have preceded. America did her part, did it gloriously, not for loot, but for an ideal. Though Peace has come, sooner than expected, there are many sad hearts in the land; but the grief is mingled with pride, pride in the cause and the manhood that fought and died for it. Let us then on this greatest Christmas day give thanks unto Him who has vouchsafed unto us the privilege of being an American.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 9.

Surveying district No. 9 embraces the whole of the Territory of Alaska. While the youngest, it is in area the largest of the surveying jurisdictions. Its immense expanse of virgin territory covering about 600,000 square miles between about the 54th and the 71st Parallels of North Latitude, offers perhaps about as wonderful and diversified scenery as can be found anywhere on the globe, and holds within its vast limits natural resources of untold extent. It is the purpose of the General Land Office survey to help blaze the way for the development of those resources by identifying the sought-after areas on the ground and by gathering and disseminating information for the benefit of the settler, the miner and the merchant, and for the enlightenment of the public in general.

Early History.

Alaska was discovered by an expedition sent out from Russia under Vitus Bering in 1741. This navigator sailed along the western and southern coasts and gave accounts of many of the bays and inlets visited by him. Bering's descriptions of the country were not long in arousing interest among the Russian fur traders who as early as 1762 began to settle along the shores and lower reaches of the mighty rivers emptying into the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. American traders soon followed. Between the years 1799 and 1863 the country was held by the Russo-American Fur Company, under a grant from the Russian Emperor. The possibilities of this vast region soon became apparent to well informed Americans, and as early as 1859 official communications passed between the United States and Russia concerning the purchase of Russian American, as Alaska was then called. Russia was not particularly averse to parting with the territory and the fishing and trading interests favored the change of sovereignty. It was not, however, until the year 1867 that definite steps were taken towards the transfer of title. In March of that year the Russian minister at Washington opened formal negotiations and on the 23rd of the month William H. Seward, Secretary of State, made an offer of $7,200,000 for the peninsula. A week later the Czar's acceptance of the offer was received and at four o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March the treaty was signed, and later ratified by the Senate. The formal transfer took place at Sitka on October 18, 1867, General Rosseau taking possession of the country for the United States.

Surveying History.

Perhaps the earliest surveys in Alaska were those made by Captain James Cook, the British navigator, in the year 1778, for the purpose of charting the coast line. These surveys were extended from time to time by other early navigators some of whom went into rather minute detail in certain places. The first precise and related system

of surveys however of the coast line were made by the United States Coast & Geodetic Survey, whose geodetic positions have been and are now of the greatest value to this and to other field services having to deal with precise positions on the earth's surface. This work has been steadily and patiently prosecuted in face of many obstacles and discouragements. The fixation of the land boundaries was also accomplished not without many unavoidable delays and difficulties. With the acquisition of the territory by the United States there immediately arose disagreement between this country and Great Britain over the location of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska. The difficulty was over a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of a clause in the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain defining this boundary. While exasperating at times to both countries, no serious situation developed until the years 1895-96 when gold was discovered in the far Northwest. The question then assumed a very grave aspect. The main point of difference was whether the boundary line should be 30 marine leagues (mentioned in the Russia-Great Britain treaty of 1825) east from the western boundary of the islands off the Alaska coast or that distance east of the mainland coast. In 1899 a provisionary boundary was agreed upon and on January 24, 1903, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States, providing for a tribunal of three British and three American Commissioners to settle the dispute. This treaty was ratified by the United States Senate February 11, 1903, and on March 3rd ratifications were exchanged between the two Governments. The Commission met in London October 7, 1903. Its decision mainly favored the United States. Canada was granted access to the Pacific Ocean only near the southern end of the boundary. She was given, however, certain islands near the mouth of the Portland Canal and granted certain minor concessions. In June, 1904, a survey of the boundary thus determined upon was begun by engineers of the United States and Canada.

It was also in the year 1904 that the first contract for Land Office surveys was let. This was for the survey of twelve Mission sites, one of which was as far north as Lat. 70 degrees N. The next year the Copper River system of surveys was inaugurated. The initial point for the Copper River Meridian and Base Line is located in Lat. 61 degrees 49 minutes 12 seconds N., and Long. 145 degrees 22 minutes 25½ seconds W. From this point A. B. Lewis, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, surveyed 12 miles of the Copper River Base Line, 72 miles of the Principal Meridian, 72 miles of the 3rd Standard Parallel North, and 36 miles of the First Guide Meridian East. The survey of the first township into subdivisions was executed by Thomas A. Haigh, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, in the year 1910, from which date the history of rectangular surveys in Alaska commences. In that year the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey established astronomically the initial point for the Fairbanks Base and Meridian from which the U. S. Geological Survey surveyed 18 miles of the Base Line and 24 miles of the Principal Meridian and several township exteriors. In 1911, the General Land Office commenced its first rectangular surveys in Alaska under the Direct System. A

double party under W. H. Thorn, U. S. Surveyor, expanded the system commenced by the Geological Survey at Fairbanks and a similar party operating under J. Frank Warner, U. S. Surveyor, further extended the surveys under the Copper River Base and Meridian. Also in 1911 thesystem of surveys under the Seward Base and Meridian in the Cook Inlet country were inaugurated by a double party operating under John P. Walker, U.S. Surveyor. The latitude and longitude of the initial point for these surveys was determined by reference to the Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation net. From year to year the survey systems in each of these three widely separated regions have been extended and are being extended as fast as weather conditions and the appropriations will permit to embrace all lands surveyable under the terms of the appropriation acts. In 1915 Congress directed the survey of the three well known coal fields of Alaska, the Matanuska, the Nenana, and the Bering River fields, and appropriated on the recommendation of Commissioner Tallman $100,000 for the work. It was the desire of Secretary Lane and the Commissioner that the survey in the field of the coal areas be completed in one surveying season and that the field notes and plats thereof be filed as shortly after the disbandment of the parties as possible, to the end that the coal lands might be fully identified and classified and be offered for lease the following spring. In order to accomplish this purpose, six complete parties were placed in the Nenana, six in the Matanuska, and three in the Bering River fields, as early as weather conditions would permit. These parties completed both rectangular and topographic surveys of the three areas in the field before the end of the season and the plats and field notes the following winter. It is worthy of note that all work in connection with the survey of the Alaska coal fields, both field and office, was completed within the limit of the estimate, which was the amount appropriated by Congress.

While the rectangular system of surveys meets the greater portion of the demands for surveys in Alaska the vast extent of the Territory makes it impossible to include under the system surveys in remotely situated districts which are not sufficient in extent to warrant the inauguration of a separate system. Congress has therefore wisely provided for the survey of isolated homesteads, trade and manufacturing sites, and areas for other purposes, by metes and bounds independent of the connected system. The call for such surveys generally comes from along the shore lines of the Pacific islands and the western coasts of the mainland.

In General.

The survey problems of Alaska are in a general way similar to those in the States in the early days, the survey systems are placed in positions from which the surveyable areas can be most easily reached, the policy of expansion is the same and the isolation of the work from the beaten paths of travel is similar, and yet the vastness of the area to be reached, its remoteness from established bases and its diversity of physical characteristics set it apart from the other fields today in

the sense that slightly different methods of technical procedure must be employed, unique ways of transportation must be relied upon and the manner of reporting, disbursing and accounting must be necessarily influenced by circumstances and conditions which were never known in the States.

The Government railroad in Alaska now nearing completion will open up a vast empire and will permit and encourage the development of the mineral resources of the Alaska Range and beyond; it will open up the coal fields of the interior and the great agricultural valleys along the inland rivers; new industries will spring up and new towns will come into being and Alaska will become, as it is fact coming to be, one of the great and rich commonwealths of which the whole country is proud. It is along the line of the Government railroad and far into the fertile valleys and mineral areas tributary thereto that the Land Office survey is being extended carefully and steadily as a guide for the pioneer settler and as a basis for all forms of material development.

Fighting in the ranks of the 23rd Engineers in the battle at St. Mihiel were several former employees of the Field Surveying Service, among them being Corporal Theodore Cronyn, Corporal Philip L. Inch, Private Guy R. Veal and Private Basil C. Perkins.

Word has been received that James W. Scanlan, formerly U. S. Transitman, District No. 3, is with the American forces on German soil. His last address was Co. "F", 324th Infantry. He was recently serving as acting sergeant.

Corporal Edward T. Best, former U. S. Transitman, District No. 3, took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest fighting. He was wounded November 4th near Tailly and lost the sight of his left eye. He is at present in Base Hospital 115, A.P.O. 781.

Carl E. Johnson, formerly Clerk-Draftsman in the office of N. B. Sweitzer, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, Neligh, Nebraska, now with the over-seas artillery, saw considerable active service during September and October. From last reports he was in good health.

Quintin Campbell, former U. S. Transitman, District No. 5,

who entered the Navy last summer, has completed the prescribed course of training with credit and has received a commission as ensign. He is now stationed at the Section Naval Base, San Diego, California.

Hargraves Wood, U. S. Surveyor of District No. 1, is ill at the University of Virginia. Late reports indicate that he is improving and will soon be able to return to his headquarters at Helena, Montana.

Donald Sawhill, late U. S. Transitman of District No. 1, now Lieutenant in the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Washington, was married on November 10th to Miss Ada Viola Bond, daughter of Mrs. Annie Bond, at Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Sawhill advises that he has been recently mustered out of the Army.

The following members of the Field Surveying Service have been detailed to Washington to assist on the examination of surveying returns in the Surveying Division of the General Land Office, during the winter months: Hugo Price, Joseph C. Thoma, David W. Eaton, A. Parker Warner, W. H. Richards, Jr., and Earl G. Harrington. Several others will be detailed to Washington as soon as they have completed the preparation of returns of important surveys on which they were engaged the past season.

Robert W. Livingston, formerly U. S. Surveyor of District No. 1 and lately temporary transitman of District No. 2, has been recently appointed U. S. Cadastral Engineer. He is at present at his home at Fairmont, Minnesota, where he is recovering from the shock of an operation for the removal of his eye which was injured while in the field last season.

Miss Alice M. Gow, Draftsman in the office of the Surveyor General, Denver, Colorado, was transferred for the month of December to the office of the Supervisor of Surveys to assist in the preparation of plats of fragmentary surveys executed in District No. 10.

Miss Alice M. Thornton, Chief Draftsman in the office of the Surveyor General for Wyoming, has been detailed to the office of the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys at Neligh, Nebraska, to assist in bringing up arrearages in plat work.

Arthur D. Kidder, Associate Supervisor of Surveys, is at Anniston, Alabama, looking after several field parties in that vicinity.

N. B. Sweitzer, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 3, in a recent report to the Supervisor of Surveys, states that the motor trucks sent out with the parties last spring are in about as good condition now as when they left for the field. These trucks have been used all over Nebraska and South Dakota, in the sand hills, on the plains and in the mountains, and for line work as well as for transportation purposes. It appears that the total cost for repairs on them for the season has amounted to only $32.00. It is easy to see that the mule and the line wagon in District No. 3 must be relegated to the scrap heap as far as surveying work in that district is concerned. This is also true in some other districts.

J. Q. Naret, Chief Clerk of the office of the Surveyor General at Cheyenne, Wyoming, while in Denver on annual leave recently, visited the offices of the Surveyor General, the Supervisor of Surveys, and the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, and discussed a number of surveying matters in which the several offices are interested.

Raymond Aiken and Bayne Heath, field assistants, District No. 1, left Montana at the close of the surveying season to accept positions in the ignition plant at Nitro, West Virginia. Both young men contracted influenza while on the way and died shortly after arriving at their destination.

James C. Black, teamster, and his son Leo Black, field assistant, lately members of the party of Frederick C. Miller, U. S. Surveyor, in northern New Mexico, contracted influenza while enroute from the field and died at their homes in Stanley, New Mexico, after a brief illness.

EARLY HISTORY OF IDAHO.

In your issue of November 1, 1918, in the history of Surveying District, No. 7, pages 6 and 7, under the sub-heading "Early History," (Idaho), you named as the first permanent settlements in Idaho, "Orofino, Newsome, Elk City, Florence, Idaho City, Placerville,

Buena Vista, and Pioneerville," but inadvertently omit Franklin, Oneida County, Idaho, which is the first permanent settlement of that State.

Franklin was settled by a colony of 13 "Mormon" families from Utah, on April 14, 1860, and before the end of that year there were 60 families permanently located in Franklin. The settlements you refer to were principally mining camps and did not become permanent settlements, while the settlers of Franklin were agriculturalists, and immediately after reaching the locality began farming, by bringing out the water from Maple Creek for irrigation purposes and raised crops the same season.

On the 26th day of April, 1910, James H. Brady, Governor of the State of Idaho, issued a proclamation in which he uses the following language:

> ". . . The historians are agreed in saying that the first permanent white settlement was made at Franklin, Idaho, fifty years ago on the fourteenth day of this month. On this day thirteen families were located, and from that day began their struggle to subdue the then bare waste of Idaho and to combat the red men. During the summer this number was increased until there were in the neighborhood of sixty families. This little band, while engaged in their pursuit for subsistence, built the first school house and conducted the first school within the State of Idaho. Thus was the first foundation stone of our Commonwealth laid.
>
> I desire to call the attention of the people of our great State of Idaho that the citizens of Franklin will celebrate the fourteenth and fifteenth days of June, 1910, in commemoration of this settlement by the Franklin pioneers. I therefore, request that Wednesday, June fifteenth, 1910, be observed by our citizens of the State as "Idaho Day," and I trust that each one of us on this day will momentarily pause and reflect upon the great debt we owe our pioneers, and to pay reverence to their memory."

Later, the 15th day of June has been set aside by legislative enactment as "Idaho Pioneer Day," in commemoration of said first settlement at Franklin, Idaho. Among the first settlers of Franklin, were the following families:

S. R. Parkinson - Thomas S. Smart,
John Doney - Edward Kingsford,
William Woodward- Richard Coulter,
James Sanders and William Comish.

In justice to these sturdy pioneers and their descendants, I respectfully ask that the above be published as supplementary to the former article upon "Early History of Idaho."

Salt Lake City, Dec. 4, 1918.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

Santa Fe:

We warn those "snowbirds" from the "ice-bound" Divisions, whose migration is eagerly awaited, that they must not seek to allay the present pains in their tingling ears and toes with the pleasing fancy that they are coming to the land of sunshine and flowers.

The landscape here is robed in white, Fords become snow-bound and the eager and nipping air of the plains beget the yearning for hot coffee and the genial glow of the Yule logs in the chimney corner.

Mr. B. H. Gibbs, Chief of this Division left on the 10th instant for southern Arizona on official business. He will spend the Holidays with his family in Los Angeles.

Mr. O. C. King has returned to this Division and resumed his duties as Chief Clerk, the sudden collapse of Hainie operating to abridge his military service.

Jackson:

Special Agent Chas. E. Fearl is now with the Southern Field Division, having been transferred from the San Francisco Division, Mr. Fearl reported for duty November 1st.

By letter December 10, 1918, the United States Attorney at Detroit, Michigan, advised Chas. W. Atkinson, Chief of Southern Field Division of final settlement in the Starrett case (August Bulletin, p. 41) as follows:

"I beg to advise that I have this day collected in full the judgment, costs and interest in the case of United States vs. Thomas C. Starrett as follows:

Damages per verdict and judgment,	$13,262.02
Costs taxed	624.65
Interest	306.65
Making a total collected,	$14,193,32

I have reported the result to the department and have mentioned in my report the very able assistance and co-operation received from you and your men in the entire case.

This is a very satisfactory ending to a rather stubborn case of litigation, which was strenuously contested at every step of the way. Our mutual success in the whole case is a matter for mutual congratulation."

Miss Adrienne S. Nelson of Jackson, Mississippi, has been certified by the Civil Service Commission for appointment as stenographer and typewriter in the office of the Southern Field Division of the General Land Office.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Since the last issue of the Bulletin, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his annual report of the transactions in public lands during the last fiscal year, together with some suggestions as to further legislation.

All annual reports of Departments and Bureaus have one feature in common; they record the fact of a very marked improvement in the methods of transacting public business during the time covered by the report. It would seem that a time would arrive when no further improvement could be suggested. This time however is not likely to be reached at a veryearly period; nor is it surprising that improvements in business methods should be noted each year. No successful private business of any magnitude can be carried on for any length of time without the management discarding from time to time obsolete methods, and adopting in their stead something believed at the time to better serve the purpose intended.

Our annual report of the present year presents a very creditable record as to the amount of business transacted and the manner in which it was accomplished, for which credit is due to the entire organization both in the office and field for its loyal activities during the year, under circumstances that required unusual devotion of personal time and attention.

So far as the general observations of the Bulletin go it is believed that, as a rule, members of the land service do not make as practical a use of the material gathered and presented in the annual report as the value of the publication warrants. A study of the report gives a broader view to all actions we are called upon to take that involve the disposition of our public lands. Understood, as a whole, our land system is found to rest upon a few coordinate measures that govern the general details in statutes and regulations. Veryfew indeed, if any, in fact, are the statutes under which title to public lands may be acquired that do not at some point depend upon prior legislation. Hence, the better we are acquainted with the general public land statutes, and their administration, the better will we handle the special legislation that comes our way in the land service. Again, from the annual report, the organization of the land department with its resulting activities can be understood by what has been accomplished and the agencies through which such results were obtained. In a general way it should be said that the annual report is a storehouse of information easily available to everyone interested, especially those who are engaged in the administration of the public

land laws. Annual reports are prepared for actual practical every day use, and if they are not so employed they fail largely in the purpose of their preparation. They are not only milestones, set along the public land highway, but they are also finger posts, which if properly heeded will prove very helpful not only to the land service, but to the land seeker as well.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL.

The following described tract of public land at Circle, Alaska, is hereby reserved from sale or other disposition, subject to private rights, if any there be, and set apart as a military reservation for the use of the Signal Corps, United States Army, in the operation of the military telegraph lines in Alaska, viz.,

Beginning at a concrete monument marked by a cross said monument being N. 30° 57' E. 42 feet from the northern corner of the northeast concrete pier of the wireless tower; thence,

1. N. 29° 33' W. 312. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
2. N. 77° 53' W. 366. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
3. S. 30° 42' W. 537. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
4. S. 53° 48' E. 560. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
5. N. 71° 25' E. 286.62 feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
6. N. 34° 37' E. 155. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
7. N. 30° 57' E. 180. feet to a concrete monument marked by a cross; thence,
8. N. 59° 03' W. 138 feet to the place of beginning; containing an area of 9.94 acres and embracing within these limits the tract reserved by Executive Order dated September 30, 1908, published in paragraph II, General Orders No. 158, War Department, October 8, 1908. Bearings are true.

Situated in approximate latitude 65° 47' north and longitude 144° 5' west.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
30 November, 1918.

CIRCULAR NUMBER 616.

This circular, entitled "Instructions Regarding Methods of Keeping Records and Accounts Relating to the Public Lands," while

bearing date of August 9, 1918, has only recently been delivered in sufficient quantity for general circulation through the several branches of the land service. The title of this circular does not do justice to the comprehensive character of the matter it contains. Commencing with the plan of the serial system, it briefly presents an outline of the principal public land laws under which title may be acquired, together with general instructions in connection therewith. In this manner the foundation is laid for the record and account system which is the ultimate purpose of the circular. It is a booklet of 120 pages in extent and should be on the desk of every one called upon to adjudicate questions pertaining to our public land system, whether inside or outside of the land service.

CIRCULAR NO. 624.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD ACT - AMENDMENT OF OCTOBER 25, 1918 - ADDITIONAL ENTRIES.

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1918.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs: The act of Congress of October 25, 1918 (Public No. 229), amends the stock-raising homestead act. It provides that, even though an additional entry be made (under the first proviso to Sec. 3 of the act of December 29, 1916, 39 Stat., 862), part or all of the land in which is incontiguous to claimant's original entry, he may nevertheless perform the required period of residence on the tract originally entered, if he continues to own it, it being still stipulated, however, that the additional land must be within 20 miles of the original.

2. Accordingly, the first sentence of paragraph 6 of the instructions of January 27, 1917 (Circular No. 523; 45 L. D., 625), is amended to read as follows: "Any person, otherwise qualified, who has a pending or perfected homestead entry for less than 640 acres of land which shall be designated as stock-raising land, is entitled under the first proviso to section 3 of the act, as amended, to make an additional entry for a tract of designated land within a radius of 20 miles from the tract originally entered, and making up therewith an area of not more than 640 acres."

3. The first sentence of the second subparagraph of paragraph 7 of said circular 523 is amended to read as follows: "As to residence, this must be continued for three years, subject to the privilege of a five months' absence in each year, divisible into two periods, if desired, but credit on the residence period on account of military service during time of war will be allowed as on other homestead entries; where an entry has been made, additional

to a pending entry, or to a perfected entry for a tract still owned by the claimant, the residence may be had on either of the tracts involved for three years after the additional is allowed, or becomes allowable. In other cases such residence must be on the land additionally entered."

4. Where you have not taken final action, and forwarded the papers, in connection with applications which were filed before October 25, 1918, and which are allowable only by virtue of the provisions of the act of that date, you will take favorable action thereon (or make favorable recommendation, as the case may be) unless adverse claim or withdrawal intervened before the passage of the act.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR NO. 627.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Washington

November 9, 1918.

: In re information to be
: added by Registers and
: Receivers to application
: for reduction form.

Registers and Receivers,
U. S. Land Offices.
Sirs:

Hereafter, before forwarding to Chiefs of Field Divisions, applications filed by homestead entrymen for reduction of the area of cultivation required under Section 2291 Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat., 123), you will note thereon the date the entry was made and, if proof has been made or application to make proof has been filed, the date of such proof or application.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

Circular 629.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR RESURVEYS
UNDER THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D.C.,
December 20, 1918.

The Act of Congress approved September 21, 1918 (Public No. 216), provides authority for the resurvey by the Government of townships heretofore held to be ineligible for resurvey under existing departmental regulations by reason of disposals in excess of fifty per centum of the total area thereof.

Briefly, the act provides that upon the application of the owners of three-fourths of the privately owned lands* in any township previously surveyed, or upon the application of a court of competent jurisdiction, accompanied by a deposit of funds sufficient to cover the estimated cost, inclusive of the necessary office work, of the resurvey of all of the privately owned lands in such township, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be authorized, in his discretion, subject to the supervisory authority of the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be made a resurvey of the township in question in accordance with the laws and regulations governing surveys and resurveys of the public lands; the cost of the resurvey of the residue of the public lands in such township to be paid by the Government from the current annual appropriation for the survey and resurvey of the public lands in addition to the portion thereof made available for resurveys and retracements by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 845), as amended by joint resolution of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 884). The total cost of the resurvey of the township is thus divided between the Government and the petitioners in proportion to the extent of their respective holdings.

It is further provided that any portion of such deposit in excess of the actual cost of the field and office work incident to such resurvey of privately owned lands shall be repaid pro rata to the applicants for resurvey or to their legal representatives.

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* For the purpose of the administration of this act, lands embraced in school sections, in approved State and railroad selections and in entries upon which final certificate or patent has issued are regarded as alienated lands.

Attention is directed to the fact that the legislation contained in this act is supplemental to, and is in no sense a repeal or a modification of, similar legislation heretofore enacted, and, consequently, applications for resurvey under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1909, will, when submitted in accordance with the regulations (Circular No. 520) of January 13, 1917 (45 L. D., 603), be received and acted upon as usual.

Applications for resurvey based upon the provisions of the act of September 21, 1918, should, when perfected under the following requirements, be submitted to the U. S. Surveyor General for the district in which the lands are situated, or in case the U. S. Surveyor General's office for that district has been abolished, the petition may be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C. An exception to the foregoing rule occurs in the case of the State of Nebraska, where applications should be filed with the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys at Neligh, Nebraska. Prior to filing formal application, however, the interested parties should obtain from the proper officer, as above designated, an estimate of the cost of the proposed resurvey. (See Sec. 4).

In general, all preliminary correspondence and all requests for information as to status and progress should be addressed to the proper surveyor general, and such inquiries should not be referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office unless the district is one in which the office of the U. S. Surveyor General or its equivalent is no longer maintained.

The regulations are as follows:

Sec. 1. The applicants for resurvey are required to preface their petition by the statement that the extent of privately owned lands within the township is in excess of fifty per centum of the total area thereof. If necessary, information in this connection may be obtained by the petitioners from theregister and receiver of the district land office having local jurisdiction.

Failure to comply with the foregoing condition, or material error in the showing made, will not only result in delaying action upon the petition, but may require its rejection if it is found that the township is not properly subject to resurvey under the terms of the governing act.

Sec. 2. The applicants for the resurvey of any township are required to present satisfactory prima facie evidence of the necessity for such action. In general, it must be shown that the evidences of the original survey are so widely obliterated or that the prevailing survey conditions are so grossly defective as to preclude the satisfactory identification of the subdivisions of the subsisting survey, or that the evidences of the original survey are

in such an advanced state of deterioration that action looking to their preservation and perpetuation is expedient as in the public interest.

Sec. 3. The owners of three-fourths of the privately owned lands within the township are required to join in the application, and all petitioners in whom ownership is vested, either individuals, the State, or corporations such as railroad companies whose interests are involved, are further required to supply, following their respective signatures, an accurate description by legal subdivision, section, township and range, of the lands to which title is claimed. Moreover, it must appear that notice of the proposed resurvey has been served upon all owners who have for any reason failed to join in the petition, and in addition, it is highly desirable that all record entrymen who, under the terms of the act are not required to become parties to the petition, be similarly informed to the end that their objections, if any, may be heard and subsequent protests based upon the plea of ignorance may, in so far as possible, be avoided.

Sec. 4. The deposit required of the petitioners by law must accompany the application and must be made in the amount, at the place and in the manner prescribed by the instructions which will accompany the estimate previously secured from the surveyor general or other appropriate officer.

Upon receipt by the proper district officer of an application conforming to the foregoing requirements, he will, after due consideration, transmit the same to the General Land Office with such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. In general, a preliminary field examination will be authorized by the Commissioner in order to verify the correctness of the allegations upon which the resurvey petition rests and for the further purpose of determining the technical procedure which should properly be adopted under the existing field conditions, and the probable effect thereof upon the rights involved, unless the showing made by the petitioners, when considered in connection with the information made available by the records of this office, is such as to indicate that field examination may properly be waived. Inasmuch, however, as the purpose of such investigations is largely administrative, the expense thereof, when authorized, will be defrayed from the current annual appropriation for surveying the public lands, and no portion thereof will be charged against the deposit made by the applicants.

GENERAL.

The cost of resurvey procedure is as a rule considerably in excess of that incident to the execution of original surveys, and may range between rather wide limits. Where the obliteration is not excessive and the evidences of the original survey are harmoniously related, extensive verifying retracements will be unnecessary and ordinary dependent methods of resurvey can usually be applied. In such cases, the expense involved will probably not

exceed $1200 per township. If, however, the obliteration is general or total, many miles of preliminary retracement may be required in order to obtain technical control, and where, by reason of errors in the original survey, the existing evidences thereof are discordant and conflicting locations have resulted, the procedure required may, in the case of densely entered townships, involve an expense of $3000 or more per township.

The applicants for resurvey should understand, therefore, that although the estimate supplied by the surveyor general will be as nearly correct as the available information will permit, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed, and consequently, all such estimates are subject to revision, if necessary, as the work proceeds and the field conditions are more fully developed. Any deposit in excess of actual cost will be returned to the applicants as provided by law, but in cases where the cost exceeds the deposit made in accordance with the estimate, an additional deposit will be required, failing which, operations will be suspended.

In the application of the terms of this act, it is not intended that there shall be undertaken any work involving the mere re-establishment of lost or obliterated or misplaced corners in a limited area of a township, - such work being within the province of the local surveyor, - and the authority of the surveyor general's office will be restricted to the giving of advice in accordance with the circular for the restoration of lost or obliterated corners. Employees of the Government are prohibited from participating in the resurvey of a township or the re-establishment of lost corners or in the subdivision of sections for private parties even if the expense is borne by the county or State authorities or by individuals, except as such action is specifically authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in accordance with the provisions of the existing statutes.

Attention is directed to the fact that whereas the expressed purpose of the resurveys authorized by the act of March 3, 1909, supra, is primarily "to properly mark the boundaries of the public lands remaining undisposed of," the evident intent of the legislation now enacted is to re-establish the boundaries of those lands title to which has passed from the United States. The technical process and the results attained are substantially identical under either act, but the administrative procedure and the regulations necessary to safeguard the interests of the Government and those of the petitioners are dissimilar, and consequently, it is important that the foregoing distinction should be clearly recognized by the applicants for resurvey to the end that the petition may be based upon the legislation under which the township is eligible.

CLAY TALLMAN,
Commissioner.

Approved:
ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
First Assistant Secretary.

Cooperative Irrigation:

The first full and complete application under the new irrigation district act of June 11, 1916, has been received in the General Land Office, after having been filed first in the local land office at Los Angeles. The applicant is the Victor Valley Irrigation District, San Bernardino County, California. The application is a formidable document of 500 pages neatly bound, and accompanied by maps and plats showing the contemplated project, of about 70,000 acres.

It is known that at least six other districts have applications in course of operation, with the expectation of filing them in the near future.

Bulletin from the Geological Survey.

We acknowledge the receipt of Bulletin 662 from the United States Geological Survey entitled "Mineral Resources of Alaska," which is a report on progress of investigations in 1916 by Alfred H. Brooks and others.

This volume is the 13th of a series of annual bulletins treating of the mining industry of Alaska and summarizing the results achieved during the year in the investigation of the mineral resources of the Territory. No adequate notice can here be given as to the immense value these bulletins have, not only at the present time, but will continue to possess during the further development of the Territory. The present publication is a book of 458 pages, including a number of maps and diagrams of general and local conditions covered by the report.

Stock Driveways.

Since the issuance of the last "Bulletin," stock driveway withdrawals have been made in California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, and certain existing withdrawals for that purpose have been modified, the aggregate area withdrawn being 388,578 acres.

A system of driveways in the Hailey land district, Idaho, was withdrawn by departmental order of December 9, containing 366,874 acres, based upon field investigation of recommendations of the Forest Service. On December 13 a driveway of 360 acres was withdrawn in the Susanville land district, California, based upon an application from stockmen. December 9, there were also withdrawn as stock driveways, 1,319 acres in the Durango land district, Colorado; 12,186 acres in the Las Cruces and Roswell land districts, New Mexico; 2,637 acres in the Salt Lake City land district, Utah; and 2,806 in the Lander land district in Wyoming. On the same date the lands in southeastern New Mexico temporarily withdrawn for the "Kenna" system of driveways were reserved together with an additional area of 2,120 acres in the Fort Sumner land district, and

an amendment was made to Stock Driveway Withdrawal No. 45 in Oregon involving an addition of 276 acres.

EXCLUSIONS FROM NATIONAL FORESTS.

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed several proclamations and orders excluding small areas of non-forest lands from certain National Forests in Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Utah, and providing for the restoration of the public lands subject to disposition in the excluded areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition. The areas to be restored, the dates of restoration and the United States land offices from which further information may be obtained are as follows:

14,335 acres, in scattered tracts, from the Ozark National Forest in northwestern Arkansas, in Cleburne and Stone counties, will be subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m., February 5, and to settlement and other disposition on and after February 12, 1919, United States land offices at Harrison and Little Rock, Arkansas;

3,813 acres from the Battlement National Forest in western Colorado in Gunnison, Pitkin and Mesa counties, all surveyed, and 121 acres withdrawn for coal classification and subject to surface homestead entry, will be subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m., January 22, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after January 29, 1919, United States land office at Glenwood Springs, Colorado. It is reported that while the general character of the land is rough, these are some individual tracts level enough for cultivation;

764 acres from the Custer National Forest in southeastern Montana, surveyed and 440 acres either withdrawn for coal classification or classified as coal land and subject to surface homestead entry, will be subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock A.M., January 29, and to settlement and other disposition on and after February 5, 1919, United States land office at Miles City, Montana; reported to be chiefly grazing land;

4,780 acres from the Deschutes National Forest in westcentral Oregon, all surveyed and a small portion reported to be agricultural, will be subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m., January 15, andto settlement and other disposition on and

after January 22, 1919, United States land offices Lakeview and The Dalles, Oregon;

2,426 acres in scattered tracts from the Sevier National Forest in southwestern Utah, in Garfield and Iron counties, largely unsurveyed and reported chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, will be subject where surveyed to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a.m., January 15, and to settlement and other disposition on and after January 22, 1919 - United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK - SEASON OF 1919.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has announced that the enterprises engaged in the accommodation and entertainment of tourists at Glacier Park have already completed arrangements for the 1919 season, which begins June 15 and ends September 15. All hotels and chalets will be open and there will be adequate transportation facilities on the road and trail systems. The usual rates for service will prevail.

The National Park Service plans to make many new trips available for Glacier Park visitors next summer. In this connection, a new trail across the Continental Divide through Logan Pass, connecting the St. Mary Lake region with Granite Park and Lake McDonald, is worthy of special mention, as it promises to be an exceptionally popular feature in a successful after-the-war season.

AMENDMENT OF THE STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEAD LAW.

A bill, Senate 5069, entitled a Bill to Extend the Rights of Stock-raising Homesteaders, was introduced in the Senate December 3, 1918.

Briefly, this bill provides that one who has made an entry under the original stock-raising homestead act, and is complying with the law thereunder, may apply for a lease of adjacent lands of the same character to which no prior claim has attached. During the pendency of the application the character of the land will be inquired into, and the land appraised as to its rental value, and if found subject thereto, a lease may be granted for a period not exceeding five years. A lessee who has complied with the proposed act, after the issuance of patent to him under his original entry, may purchase the leased lands at their appraised value on deferred payments in twenty annual installments.

The bill also makes full provision for the reservation of coal and other minerals that may be taken thereunder, and provides for the disposition of such reserved mineral deposits, substantially as in the act of June 22, 1910.

COAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA.

At the coal mine operated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission at Eska, in the week ended November 2, there were 140 men employed and 1179 tons of coal produced; in the week ended November 9, there were 120 men employed and 877 tons of coal produced, and in the week ended November 16, there were 119 men employed and 1160 tons of coal produced. Prospecting with the churn drill and the driving of David East, Eska East and Martin West were continued.

At the Commission's coal mine at Chickaloon in the week ended November 2, there were 44 men on the payroll; in the week ended November 9 and in the week ended November 16, there were 41 employed. Work was commenced in sinking the East Slope to facilitate greater speed in hoisting and the driving of "G" Rock Crosscut and "F" West Gang was continued.

Alaska Railroad Record.

FAMILY LETTERS.

From Lieut. Fred K. Houston,
29th Engineers, France.

Well, old scout, the war is over, and I never got that Boche for you. It was all over so suddenly that I didn't have much of a chance. However, I succeeded in getting up to the front and have been here since October 19th. I had one devil of a time getting away from that job as instructor at the engineering school. I finally told the boss at the school that I came over here to get in the scrap, not to stick around any school; that he could give the job to some cripple. Moreover I told him that a friend of mine (meaning you) had commissioned me to get him a Boche and I simply had to get to the front. Well, to make a short story of it, I left with a Flash Ranging Section for the front on Oct. 17th and got here the 19th. We were supposed to come to a semi-quiet sector to start with, but believe me it has been about the livest place I ever hope to strike. We hadn't any more than gotten here, than things began to happen. The reason was that the Americans were preparing to make an advance here, and the Boche got wise to it and started in shelling everything and everybody.

I am not allowed to tell much about our work, but the object of a Flash Ranging Section is principally to locate the position of the enemy artillery by means of simultaneous observations taken at night on the flashes of the guns from several different observation posts situated along the front lines. These posts may be in, behind or in front of the front line trenches, depending on the topography of the country. In our case, some of the posts were behind the lines, some in the front line trenches, and some in no man's land. Telephone lines run from each post back to a central station. There are also telephone lines fromthe central section back to our own artillery,

so that, as soon as the position of a Boche gun is determined, the information is immediately phoned to our artillery so that they can start shelling it. Believe me, it is an interesting game and we were just getting into fine working shape when the armistice was signed.

From Oct. 19th to Nov. 11th was the most exciting and interesting period I have ever experienced. I had charge of our observation posts and all telephone lines. Our posts were pretty well scattered and on both sides of a river, so that I had an awful lot of hiking to do to get around in order to keep things going right. There was so much shelling that we had a steady job repairing lines, as the shells would keep breaking the wires. However, we have a good bunch of men, particularly linesmen. After they got used to working under shell fire, we kept things going in fine shape. We were not bothered very much with gas as the Boche didn't throw very many gas shells over. Most of the boys never had to wear their gas masks at all. When a fellow is out in shell fire, the best thing he can do is to get in a trench or an old shell hole, or if none are handy, to lay flat on the ground. You can always hear the shells coming on account of the whistling scream they make. It is hard to judge how close they are going to light. The first one that landed anyways near me was only 32 paces away. I thought it was going over my head. It blew dirt all over me, but no shell fragments hit me. You ought to have seen me beat it for a trench after that. The effectiveness of a shell depends, to a great extent, upon where it hits. If it hits in earth, it is not so dangerous as if it hits on a hard road or on a building. In earth the explosion of a 77 millimeter (about 3 inch diam.) makes a conical hole about 5 feet in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; an 88 millimeter shell makes a slightly larger hole; a 150 millimeter one makes a hole about 8 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep; a 210 (about 8 inch diameter) makes a hole about 15 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep; and a 250 millimeter shell, which is the heaviest I have seen, makes a hole 20 to 30 feet in diameter and 10 to 12 feet deep. Big shells are dangerous within a radius of 1000 to 1500 feet, as fragments will frequently fly that far, particularly if the shell lights on hard ground.

The end of the fighting was very dramatic. Last Sunday night the artillery on both sides kept pounding away steadily all night. At 7 A.M. Monday morning (the 11th) our artillery started firing very heavily putting over an intense barrage. At 8:30 A.M. the boys went over the top, and from then on until 10:55 A.M. there was a constant din of roaring guns, screaming shells, explosive bursts, the rat-a-tap of machine guns and the occasional pop-pop of rifles and revolvers. At 10:55 A.M. everything stopped. The sudden change from hell-broke-loose to the peaceful quiet was the strangest sensation a man could experience. Many of us had heard that the armistice had been signed and that the fighting was to stop at 11 A.M., but we hardly believed it as many unconfirmed rumors to a similar effect had been circulated every day for a

a week. I was at one of our observation posts at the time, and it was quite a while before it dawned on me that in all probability the war was over. It was just like being at a foot-ball game, when the referee blows the last whistle.

From Ensign Mullady,
Rouen, France.

Just a few lines to tell you how it feels to be in France at the cessation of hostilities. We received word shortly before noon today that the armistice was signed. The news was quickly spread throughout the town. Now, as I am writing the whole place is practically a mad house. Persons who probably have not smiled or laughed for four years are parading the streets, shouting and singing to the top of their voices. The national airs of all the Allied Nations are sung; bands are playing and cannons booming, not to drive away the air raiders as they formerly did in this town, but booming out the joyous news to the people that the military power of Germany is a thing of the past and that the dream of the Kaiser of world wide domination is something that historians may write about but which is now only a bubble. As I see the crowds here, happy and care free, the worries of the past four years lifted, I am certainly thankful that I had the opportunity to be in France when the hostilities ended. Every house, store or office building has some flags displayed. At the Naval Port Office here, we have one stand of colors, carrying the American, French, English, Belgium, and Italian colors. Out of another window we have the English flag alone, from another is the French flag and in the window on the corner of the square flies Old Glory by itself. It took Old Glory to end up this war in the right way. Almost every type of people have paraded in sections. There has been a parade of school children; a parade of wounded French soldiers; a parade of the English soldiers who are stationed here; several mixed delegations have paraded; bands from the English troops have serenaded the town all day. You can never imagine what a commotion was caused by the announcement that the armistice was signed. Every boat at anchor in the river and every tug plying the river just blew their whistles until they were forced to stop from the lack of steam; all sorts of fancy bunting were run up by the boats and the cannon on shore at the batteries fired one round after another. It was then the town went mad. I suppose tonight will be the scene of some excitement. Back home, I guess there will also be some celebrating. Well, Uncle Sam can send me home now as soon as he likes. I would like to get home to do a little celebrating with my friends there but I cannot be in two places at once and I would rather be here than in America tonight, as much as I miss my people. Won't it be nice to say some twenty years from now, that I was in France, only a short distance from the Western Front, when the fighting stopped?

You can see by the heading that I have moved again. The town I am now working in is located on the Seine about half way between Paris and Havre. I had the chance to spend the day in Paris on the way here and attend a reunion of the General Land Office folks. I looked Mr. Oberchain up and he sent for the other men who worked in the building with him and we had Oberchain, Byrne, Cutcheon, Shaw, Tabler, Livings and myself altogether. We had several divisions of the Land Office represented, and a member of the Law Board. Later in the day, I located Buck Crawford and had a renewal of an old friendship with him. I was sure glad to see them all. Charlie Tabler said that when he bid me goodbye at 19th and F Sts., in Washington that he never expected that the next time we would meet would be in Paris. It was the first time any of them had seen me since I had gotten my commission and I was congratulated very profusely by all hands.

November 11, 1918.

From F. M. Nestler,
Army Field Clerk.

Although not one of the boys who went "over the top" I nevertheless have had some very exciting experiences, following the great offensive at Chateau Thierry. We followed right behind the Hun, entering towns which were still under heavy bombardment by the enemy. These towns were literally shot to pieces, only a few walls here and there still standing. Saw any number of dead Boche and some French and American soldiers. The helmet which you received was picked up by me in the Belleau Woods. So close did we follow behind the enemy that we were continuously subjected to his shell fire, and often had to take quick steps for dug-outs. I have in my possession a piece of shell which exploded overhead and caused us to drop flat on the ground. Every clear night we were subjected to aerial bombing. Recently I had what I considered a very close call. Was in an automobile on a road at the front. The road was jammed with traffic. Shortly after dark we heard the sound of the Boche planes and in a short time they began to bomb the road about a mile away. We figured they were following the road, but paid little attention as we were used to aerial activity, when all of a sudden a number of bombs dropped within one hundred fifty feet, upturned soil and stones showered us. Knowing that the game had started, we drove the car to the side of the road and jumped out, and dropped into a muddy ditch nearby. We had done this none too soon for a moment later a high-explosive bomb broke within a few feet of the ditch where we lay. The enemy not being content with what he had done dropped flares to illuminate the road, and then opened fire with machine guns. After what seemed hours of time, the planes left. Luckily, the four of us managed to pull through unharmed. We later learned that one of our majors had been killed during the raid.

November 12, 1918.

From Lieut. Sullivan,
158th Infantry.

I met Harry Kays the other day during a visit the General and I made to the reclassification depot. Kays is a First Lieutenant, serving with the S.O.S. (Service of Supply). I believe he was originally in Field Artillery before he was transferred to Quartermaster work. He gave me lots of news about the folks in Washington, which of course, I was glad to learn.

I received a dandy letter from McEniry the other day.

I didn't miss a thing in the last show, and went over the top twice with our troops, and never stopped so much as a gust of wind. Its great, now that its all over, but I'll say that when I crawled over that old parapet for the first time, I was SCARED, believe me. We killed a bunch of boche the first day's drive, but after that we had to fight his rear-guard machine-gun dispositions, and its a hell of a job to attack machine-gun nests frontally with bayonets, and that is the way we had to do it.

I can't talk about this stuff in very lengthy form, of course. So when I come home again, I'll keep you fatigued listening to my stories. But whatever they say, just bet your pile that never in this war, or any other, has the spirit of the actual fighters been any better than the spirit of the American buck private. He's positively a wonder! When men go over the top at dawn on a cold, rainy morning, against the pick of the German army,- and go with a song on their lips, there isn't going to be a thing that will stop such men, I say. And I have seen this with my own eyes. I've seen green country boys, who never fired at anything but birds in the trees back home, lay prone in a shell hole all day and fire a sniping duel with a boche sniper located in a tree. The French soldiers with whom we have served, and are serving, say that the only complaint that they can make about the Americans is the fact that they frequently go ahead too fast for their own barrage. No, America need never hide her head for the showing of her boys over here. They are doing their job, with no band to play them through, content with the thought that their loved ones back there are going to be spared the slaughter and tragedy that have been visited upon the people of France.

From Miss Fern Hobbs,
With the American Red Cross in France.

My dear Mrs. Ballard:

I was very glad to get your little note, dated just one month ago. Indeed I am more glad each day that it was possible for me to get over here, for it has been a most wonderful experience -

and nothing could equal the fact of being here during this past week. I know that the enthusiasm at home must have been immense, but there is only one Paris and last Monday and Tuesday can never be duplicated. The city went mad with pure joy. After months of depression, anxiety, sorrow and horror, a magical change took place within the space of minutes. Few flags have been displayed heretofore - only on government buildings. Now the entire city is literally covered and after months of darkness the street lights were turned on full ablaze and windows left unshuttered that light might stream into the streets. And the people - every rank in the allied armies was displayed by uniforms on the streets (it is difficult to believe so many varied uniforms could exist). The civilian population put on its Sunday best and great masses filled all the streets and boulevards singing, cheering, marching and shouting. We all stopped work and went out and paraded the streets with the others. The soldiers were the idols of the crowds everywhere - most especially those in battle-grimed and soiled clothing. There couldn't be another occasion or scene like the one here. We are all taking a breathing spell now, but only for renewed breath, for Sunday there is to be an enormous parade and then when the actual peace treaty is signed we expect to celebrate with even greater noise and enthusiasm if that be possible.

I hope when I come home that I can go down to Washington for a day or so. I haven't any idea that I will be going home until spring, but believe that by that time the greater number will be released.

I am now in the Home Communication service over here, in the bureau of missing and prisoners. Is most interesting work, but also heart-breaking to see the way the killed, wounded, missing and prisoners were rapidly growing in numbers. It is a great relief to know that the fighting has stopped at last and in this department we are looking forward with much pleasure to having the prisoners returned so that we may cancel all files in that section. That is really going to be the big day in our particular bureau.

I am writing this on an old-fashioned double key-board machine and having rather a difficult time, so will stop, but not this time without affixing my signature.

Give my very best regards to all the friends in the G.L.O.

Paris, November 15, 1918.

From Capt. H. W. MacFarren.

This great city may be characterized as the soul of France and the brains of that great sluggish body - the peasantry of France. It is a mighty and imponderable force throughout the world. Not self-perpetuating, it recruits itself from every corner of the globe. These

are drawn down into its whirlpool and emerge thence as Parisians. The Parisian is a thing as distinct from the rest of France as the alien blood is from the French, for beyond the fortifications and environs of Paris all is provincial. Paris is the living drama of "La France;" all else is an extended prologue and setting. At the various Hague peace conventions, French was used because it was the only language that everyone knew. So in the future conventions of the League of Nations - as in the one impending - the language used will always be French. British may bear the white man's burden, America may impress and lead the world with her physical and moral energy and ability, but only France - I mean to say Paris - is the witching mistress of the hearts of the world. As the American and allied soldiers are borne back by the four winds, they will carry with them new and somewhat revolutionary ideas. One of the open seasames to these ideas is to know this fascination beehive in which is garnered the honey of France.

Paris, December 1, 1918.

RECENT DECISIONS
OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT AND THE COURTS.

Confirmation - Section 7, Act of March 3, 1891.

On motion for rehearing in LaGrande 03312, Estella Veatch, heir of Frank Natter, First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, in his decision of November 26, 1918, adhered to the former opinion of the Department, holding the entry not confirmed by the proviso to Section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), because no receiver's receipt was issued for the commissions which were paid upon submission of final proof. The decision proceeds:

"It is contended that payment itself, and not the mere issuance of receipt, brings the case within the purview of the statute, and in support of this contention the instructions of the Department dated June 4, 1914 (45 L.D.,323), are cited. In those instructions the Department said:

'These departmental decisions call attention to the fact that time under the statute of limitation created by the proviso to section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891, runs from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon final entry. There is no doubt that Congress chose the date of the receiver's receipt rather than of the certificate of the register as controlling, for the reason that payment by the claimant marks the end of compliance by him with the requirements of law. It would be manifestly unjust to make the right to a patent dependent upon the administrative action of the register, subjecting it to such delays as are incident to the conduct of public business and over which the claimant has no control. Payment, of which the receiver's receipt is but evidence, is, therefore, the material circumstance that starts the running of the statute, inasmuch as a claimant is and always has been entitled to a receipt when payment is made.'

"The language quoted, as does the law with reference to which it was used, deals with final entries, not with original homestead entries which have never ripened into final entries through proof, payment, and the judicial determination of the register that the requirements of law have been met, of which his certificate is the formal expression.

"It is too much to say that the mere offering of final proof by an entryman, together with the final commissions or the price of the land constitutes a final entry. As stated, final entry presupposes an adjudication and acceptance by the register of the proof submitted

and the final certificate thereupon issued constitutes a formal declaration that the claimant is entitled to patent. It can not be contended that the proviso to the act of 1891 relieved the register of his adjudicating power, and final entry is in no case allowed by him until, and unless from the showing submitted he is satisfied that the law has been complied with.

"In the case at bar, proof was submitted in 1905, but suspended for proper cause, and the final fees and commissions which were tendered remained in the custody of the receiver, as unearned moneys. Proceedings were instituted against the entry in 1909, resulting in its cancellation on March 12, 1912. On appeal from the Commissioner's decision, denying reinstatement, discussing the confirmatory effect of the statute invoked, the Department said:

' . . . . Where, as here, there was no "receiver's receipt upon the final entry", the proviso above quoted does not apply nor does the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Svan Hoglund, rendered May 21, 1917, on which the heir relies.'

"In the case of Fred B. Garrett et al, decided May 4, 1915 (44 L.D.,115), the Department said (syllabus):

'The two-year period fixed by the proviso to section 7 of the act of March 3, 1891, begins to run from the date of the issuance of the "receiver's receipt upon the final entry"; and the mere offering of final proof by an entryman is not sufficient in and of itself to bring the entry within the operation of the statute.'

"The question as to whether the date of final payment or that of the receipt therefor, if different, would control in a case involving a final entry, is moot in this proceeding, which involves an original entry.

"Under the practice prevailing at the time Natter's entry was made, moneys tendered with proofs which were defective, insufficient, or which for sufficient reasons, were suspended, were frequently carried for indefinite periods as unearned fees and unofficial moneys and eventually either returned to the applicant or applied and receipt issued, as the facts and circumstances warranted.

"In the opinion of the Department, neither the letter nor the spirit of the law justifies a ruling that the mere payment of moneys in connection with a

final proof which was never accepted and which is totally inadequate to establish any right in a public-land claimant is sufficient to start the running of the statute. Manifestly, in such case, there is nothing upon which the confirmatory provisions of the statute could operate, because there is no final entry.

"This motion for rehearing is denied."

Homestead Contest - Decree of Divorce.

The contest case Miles City 029415, on appeal before the Department, was the subject of a decision rendered by First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang November 26, 1918, in which he found occasion to discuss the qualification of an entrywoman against whom it was charged that she secured a divorce in collusion with her former husband in order to qualify herself to make the entry under attack.

In his decision, Secretary Vogelsang said:

"The relations and acts of the parties both before and after the divorce was procured, and the attendant circumstances, clearly show that the divorce was procured through collusion for the express purpose of qualifying entrywoman to make the entry.

"In view of such finding, the fact that a divorce had been granted and entrywoman occupied a qualified status to make the entry does not estop the Department from making inquiry into the bona fides of the divorce. The Government is a party in interest, and it is the duty of the Department to see that a claimant by collusion and fraud is not permitted to do indirectly that which the law forbids. . . . . The Department does not attempt to attack collaterally the judgment of the court in issuing the decree of divorce, but recognizes said decree as having effectually divorced the parties under the laws of Montana, but the question whether fraud was practiced upon the United States for the purpose of procuring public land, which the party was not otherwise qualified to procure, is an entirely different question. The case at bar is not an attack upon said decree, but upon the entry.

"The Department does not deem itself precluded from deciding in this proceeding whether or not entrywoman was qualified to make the entry merely because in another jurisdiction she was given the status of a qualified entrywoman, but may inquire into the bona fides of such judgment, and if it is found that for the purpose of acquiring title to public lands such judgment was procured by fraud and collusion, the entry must be canceled."

Finding and concluding as above set forth, the entry in question was canceled and the case of Cline v. Urban (29 L.D.,96), upon which the defendant had relied in her defense, overruled.

Potash Prospecting Permits - Leucite Rock.

Acting Secretary Vogelsang, in a decision of September 11, 1918, on the appeal in Evanston 04502 for a permit to prospect for potash in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, called attention to the provisions of section 2 of the act of October 2, 1917 (40 Stat., 297), to the effect: "That the Secretary of the Interior may issue leases under the provisions of this act for deposits of potash in public lands in Sweetwater County, Wyoming", and said:

> "It would appear that Congress, by the particular legislation above quoted, in plain terms provided only for the issuance of a lease with a reservation of the coal deposits. The granting of a prospecting permit was not contemplated or authorized. Prospecting upon these lands is not called for and would subserve no practical purpose, for the reason that the existence of the potash-bearing, igneous rock upon these lands has been known for some time. See Bulletin No. 512, issued by the Geological Survey in 1912, entitled "Potassium-Bearing Rocks of the Leucite Hills, Sweetwater County, Wyoming."
>
> "Section 12 of the act, in part, reads as follows:
>
> 'That the deposits herein referred to, in lands valuable for such minerals, shall be subject to disposition only in the form and manner provided in this act, except as to valid claims.'
>
> The portion of the act applicable to Sweetwater County coal lands provides for leasing only and not for the prospecting or for the patenting of such lands. In this regard, its provisions are very similar to those specifically applicable to the Searles Lake potash lands, in California, which expressly state that such lands may be operated by the Government or may be leased."

Potash Prospecting Permit - Brine Deposit.

In acting upon an application for a prospecting permit to cover a brine deposit in Nebraska, Acting Secretary Vogelsang, under date of November 23, 1918, held as follows:

> "It is stated in the application that the lands include a portion of a small lake the water of which are found by test to contain mineral salts in solution, and it is proposed to endeavor tosecure the reduction of the deposits by an arrangement with existing potash plants in

Western Nebraska whose pipe lines are accessible to this tract or by an independent reducing plant.

"A supplemental statement is to the effect that tests show eleven per cent of potash salt in the solution which amount is considered sufficient for commercial purposes.

"It seems evident from the language of the law and regulations that the provision for issuing prospecting permits is designed to encourage and authorize the search for unknown deposits of this mineral in the public lands and did not contemplate the issuance of a prospecting permit covering a known deposit. The language of the statute and of the regulations issued shortly after the passage of the act, support this conclusion as do the other provisions of both the act and regulations providing for the outright lease of known deposits.

"On this showing the deposit here sought is a known deposit, the potash content of which has been determined by appropriate tests. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the application for prospecting permit thereon cannot be granted, but that same is subject to lease under said act of October 2, 1917, and the regulations issued March 21, 1918."

Reservation under Act of August 30, 1890.

In the case of Cosby vs Danziger in the District Court of Appeal, Second District of California, 175 Pac. Rep., 809, the Court had before it a question of specific performance arising under a contract in which it was agreed to deliver a good and sufficient deed of grant, bargain and sale, conveying the premises to the buyer free and clear of all encumbrances. In fulfilment of the contract, a title was tendered based upon a patent from the United States, with the condition attached as follows:

"And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States."

This reservation in the patent was made under the act of Congress August 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 391), which provides "That in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States or on entries or claims validated by this act west of the 100th Meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States."

The purchaser objected to the title tendered on the ground that it was not free from encumbrance as undertaken in the contract and the court adopted this view of the case, saying:

> "We cannot escape the facts that respondent agreed to pass to appellant an ordinary clear and unencumbered title, and that appellant had no information charging him with notice that he was buying land subject to a right of way for ditches or canals, to be constructed by the Government of the United States. Comparing the deed and the evidence of title tendered by respondent with terms of his contract, the fact glaringly stands forth that he has not complied and apparently cannot comply, with those terms. This being so, he is not entitled to compel performance by the purchaser."

Mining Claim - Carnotite not a Metalliferous Mineral.

The case of the Consolidated Ores Mines Company on appeal before the Secretary of the Interior, from a decision of the General Land Office, holding the entry in question for cancellation on the ground that the deposit disclosed in the claim, namely, carnotite, was not a metalliferous mineral, was affirmed by First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, October 15, 1918.

By executive order of March 14, 1912, under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), the land involved was included in petroleum reserve No. 25, and stillremains withdrawn. The lands so withdrawn are subject to the United States mining laws "so far as the same apply to metalliferous minerals." The claim in question was located January 1, 1914, sometime after the withdrawal. The application for patent recited that the claim was one "bearing uranium and other valuable minerals. . . . The mineral found is carnotite ore" etc.

Carnotite is essentially a vanadate of uranium and potassium, but with other bases present also. It is found as a canary-yellow impregnation in sandstone in western Colorado and eastern Utah. By the reduction of carnotite ore, radium bromide or chloride, uranium oxide and vanadium oxide are obtained. The elemental substances, radium, uranium, and vanadium are generally classed as metals. However,they are not produced, marketed or utilized in their elemental or metallic state, but as the compounds above mentioned. The radium salts are used for scientific and medical purposes. After a very full consideration of the scientific authorities bearing upon the subject, the Secretary said:

> "It may well be that a deposit may be classified in accordance with the way the valuable elements are primarily and generally recovered and utilized. If the mineral

deposit contains a metal chemically and physically akin to the primary metals and is worked essentially for the production of that metal which is extracted and used in the trades as such, the deposit should be classed as metalliferous. On the other hand, where the metals contained in the deposit, or ore, are extracted and used mainly in the form of compounds with other elements the classification should be nonmetalliferous. This will well comport with the dictionary definition of metalliferous, i. e., yielding or producing metal. Thus a limestone bed would be classed as nonmetalliferous although containing approximately 40 per cent calcium, one of the most abundant metals in nature; likewise a gypsum deposit, although carrying about 23 per cent of calcium, and a rock salt deposit even if consisting of 40 per cent of the very abundant metal sodium, would be nonmetalliferous.

"The elements, radium, uranium and vanadium, are not dealt with in the metal market or the trades in their elemental forms, as metals, and are not so produced or recovered immediately in the reduction of carnotite ore. While the two substances last named appear in some forms of special steels, the percentage so used is very small. The compounds or oxides of the two elements are the forms used in the production of such steels. It follows, therefore, that carnotite is not a metalliferous mineral."

Railway Grant - Mineral Exception.

In the case of Hales, et al vs Central Pacific Railway Company et al, involving selection list Sacramento 03570, First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang held, November 14, 1918, affirming the decision of the General Land Office, that land valuable for its content of "chrome ore" or chromitic iron ore is not "iron land" within the meaning of section 4 in the act of July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 356), granting lands in aid of the railway company, which provides,

"The term 'mineral land' wherever the same occurs in this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall not be construed to include coal and iron land."

From the testimony adduced on the trial, it appears that chromite is used as a pigment in the manufacture of paints, for coloring calicoes, in the lining of furnaces, and as an alloy in the manufacture of steel. It is also used in the manufacture of delicate china and for other purposes entirely separate and apart from the uses to which iron ore is devoted. Quoting from a scientific authority cited by the Register and Receiver:

"Chromium is a distinct element easily distinguished from iron, and chromite, the ore from which chromium is obtained, and called by the miners simply 'chrome', is distinct from and easily distinguished from iron ore. Neither the metal chromium or chromite, the 'chrome' of the miners, is a constituent of the ordinarily used iron ores, except in mere traces. However, it may vary in composition, it does not become an iron ore, but is universally regarded as an ore of chromium, and is utilized only for the chromium it contains."

In conclusion, the Secretary said there can be no question but that the material here presented is mineral, and the lands containing it would be excepted under the provisions of the act, unless saved to the grantee by the amendment contained in the latter act. The phrase "iron land", however, as used in the grant by Congress to the railway company, should be interpreted in its ordinary meaning, that is, land not only valuable for iron, but as between its iron and other mineral content, chiefly valuable for iron.

Citizenship - Naturalization Refused.

In considering homestead entry Glasgow 037570, of John Tveit, who had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, it was found that the Court on the application of the entryman for naturalization, denied his petition on the ground that Tveit in his questionnaire had claimed exemption from military duty under the draft on the ground that he was an alien. The Commissioner in his decision of December 9, 1918, stated and held:

"The entryman was born in Norway, and on October 9, 1914, he declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. It is shown he claimed exemption from military service because he was not a citizen of the United States, and under the act of August 31, 1918 (Public No. 210), this fact operates to cancel his declaration of intention and bars him from ever becoming a citizen of the United States. It appears that he is not qualified to hold a homestead entry, and accordingly, his homestead entry 037570 is hereby held for cancellation, subject to the usual right of appeal, and you will so notify him."

Reservation - Act of March 3, 1891.

Section 15 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1101), provides:

"That until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander Archipelago, in Southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and

those people known as Metlakahtlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

In 1916, the Alaska Pacific Fisheries erected a fish trap, without the consent of the Indians or the Secretary of the Interior, of heavy piling and wire webbing, in water of considerable depth, approximately 600 feet from the high tide line of the island on which the Indians settled, its operation tending to materially reduce the natural supply of fish accessible to the Indians. A suit by the United States to enjoin this company from maintaining this fish trap found its way to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was the subject of a decision December 9, 1918. The court said:

> "The principal question for decision is whether the reservation created by the act of 1891 embraces only the upland of the islands, or includes as well the adjacent waters and submerged land. The question is one of construction - of determining what Congress intended by the words 'the body of lands known as Annette Islands.'"

In conclusion, the court said:

> "Evidently Congress intended to conform its action to the situation and needs of the Indians. It did not reserve merely the site of their village or the island on which they were dwelling, but the whole of what is known as Annette Islands, and referred to it as a single body of lands. This, as we think, shows that the geographical name was used, as is sometimes done, in a sense embracing the intervening and surrounding waters, as well as the upland - in other words, as descriptive of the area comprising the islands."

Railroad Right of Way - Act of March 3, 1899.

The Supreme Court of the United States had before it December 9, 1918, the case of Van Dyke et al vs. the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company, involving a right of way asserted by the company under the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1233), as against an alleged intervening settlement right.

The court, citing and following its decisions under the right of way act of March 3, 1875, held that the actual construction of the road constitutes a definite location of the right of way, and that no adverse right could be acquired against the same by a settlement thereafter made, though prior to the approval of the right of way by the Department.

Homestead Entry - Indebtedness Prior to Patent.

The Supreme Court of the United States, December 9, 1916, in Ruddy vs Rossi, had occasion to construe the provisions of Section 2296, Revised Statutes, which provides:

> "No lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor."

In the case at bar, two judgments were obtained against the homesteader; the first, upon indebtedness incurred prior to the issuance of the final receipt, and the second, on debts contracted after its issuance, but prior to the issuance of the patent. The court below held the first judgment not enforceable against the land, since it represented indebtedness which accrued prior to final entry; but it further held the second judgment could be so enforced, as it was based upon debts contracted after final entry, at which time the homesteader became legally entitled to his patent.

The Supreme Court, in disposing of this question, held that the language of the statute is clear, and no adequate reason is found for thinking that it fails precisely to express the lawmakers' intention, and said:

> "Acting within its discretion, Congress determined that in order promptly to dispose of public lands and bring about their permanent occupation and development, it was proper to create the designated exemption; and we are unable to say that the conclusion was ill-founded, or that the means were either prohibited or not appropriate to the adequate performance of the high duties which the legislature owed to the public."

The decision of the court below was reversed. Justice Holmes filed a dissenting opinion.

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

BEFORE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DECEMBER 24, 1918.

I wanted to meet you today and give you my Christmas greeting, and to point out to you the distinction between this Christmas and last Christmas. During the year this place in which we are standing has had a very real significance to us. You have stood out here morning after morning and sung the songs of our country, and you have sung those songs in the presence of the roll of honor of the men who went to the front from this Department. This place in a sense is to us hallowed ground, because here is the place in which we had our spirits elevated, our tone made more happy; the place in which we spoke those words of good heart to each other which made us do our part while the men who were sent across the way did their part. The world is a much better place today than it was a year ago. Then a great cloud hung over us. It had been hanging over us for many years and we did not know it. It gradually came westward until at last we saw its shadow coming across the Atlantic and impinging upon our own borders. And now there is no true American who got into the fight but who is happy that the war is over. And that man who represents this country, who is our foremost citizen, and who is becoming the foremost citizen of the world, is across the water making an effort that this war should be the last of the great wars if it is humanly possible to devise machinery and to inspire men so that they will not resort to mere physical violence. In this effort certainly no matter what our partisanship may be he has the good will and the wishes of all American men and women. It is in accordance with the spirit of Christmas that we should gather and say a word of cheer to each other. It is particularly in accordance with the spirit of Christmas that we should on this very spot strengthen our spirit as Americans and rejoice together as Americans that we have been able to do what we have done in bringing about peace. And I think that it would be a good fashion to inaugurate now that we shall recall to each other year after year on the day before Christmas that men out of the Interior Department, all the way from far off Alaska to the City of Washington itself, left our service, left the desks in this building, and in the other buildings, and in the field, and stepped into the ranks of the American army and sailed across the ocean to fight for our principles and for the welfare of the world.

And so I would make this a real memorial day in this Department, and I want to read to you a list of those men who have been seriously wounded, and those who died that have gone out of this Department.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Carl F. Gertz. 29th Engineers. Wounded in France at the battle of Chateau Thierry. He is now in the Interior Department hospital in this city. His mother is Mrs. J. Gertz, of Los Angeles.

Capt. Calvin E. Giffin. Engineer Corps. Injured while making experiments at Mineola. His wife is Mrs. C. E. Giffin, of Washington, D.C.

Victor E. J. Mayer, Engineer Corps. Died at Camp Humphreys. Wife, Mrs. Mazie P. Mayer, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Kostka Mudd. Coast Artillery. Wounded in action in France. Received Croix de Guerre. Mother, Mrs. John E. Mudd, La Plata, Md.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Harold Anderson
M. E. Meagher
Mike Saroff
Alik Kalisoff
John E. Nye

Died of influenza at Camp Dodge.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Alford J. Bradford. Aviation Section. Killed in action in France. Mother, Mrs. M.B. Bradford, Seattle, Washington.

William C. Brennan. Engineer Corps. Wounded in action in France.

Captain Alvin Colburn. Infantry. Wounded in action in France. Wife, Mrs. Alvin Colburn, Mount Ranier, Md.

Lieut. Francis J. Connelly. Aviation Corps. Missing in action since August 30. Wife, Mrs. F.J. Connelly, St. Louis, Mo.

Willie H. Ritenour. Naval Reserves. Killed in line of duty at Washington Navy Yard. Wife, Mrs. Mary C. Ritenour, Washington.

PENSION OFFICE

Arthur C. Vanderlip, Medical Corps. Died at Walter Reed Hospital. Father, Charles A. Vanderlip, Washington.

PATENT OFFICE.

Vincent C. Cooley. Coast Artillery Corps. Killed in action in France. Wife, Mrs. Vincent C. Cooley, Washington; mother, Mrs. Ira G. Cooley, Clinton, Md.

Delozier Davidson. Aviation Section. Killed in action in France. Mother, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Wade H. Douglas. Died at Camp Grant. Father, Fred Douglas, Ronceverte, W. Va.

James W. Geddes. Engineer Corps. Died from pneumonia in France. Mother, Mrs. Catherine T. Geddes, Washington.

Lieut. Clarence A. Knudtson, Field Artillery. Died from wounds received in action in France. Father, John Knudtson, Brookland, D. C.

Ensign William L. Phillips. Died in League Island Navy Yard Hospital, Philadelphia, Mother, Mrs. Oscar W. Phillips, Alexandria, Va.

John I. Uren, Field Artillery. Died at Camp Meade. Father, Enoch J. Uren, Jeanesville, Pa.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Elmer F. Ross. 5th Engineer Regiment. Died from pneumonia at Camp Humphreys. Father, Frederick E. Ross, Yakima, Washington.

Eugene Snyder. Engineer Corps. Lost on the Tuscania.

Lieut. Woodrow W. Woodbridge. Field Artillery. Wounded in action in France.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Frank M. O'Brien. Field Artillery. Wounded in action in France.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

Capt. Alfred Glascock, Medical Corps. Died from pneumonia in France. Sister, Mrs. O. G. Moore, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Arthur A. Carmody. Wounded in action in France. Now in hospital in Baltimore, Father, James Carmody, Providence, R.I.

These names shall always be upon our roll of honor. They shall be names which we will treat with respect, because these men have made a sacrifice for us. They have done for us what they could to make the kind of government in which we believe and of which we are a part a possibility. Without the spirit of these men, without the sacrifice that these men and those like them have made, the ac-

tivities that you and I are engaged in would not be worth while. And so we will place upon their names a wreath, signifying our testimony of appreciation and of affection for them. And, as we tomorrow and tonight enjoy ourselves around the fire and around the Christmas tree, singing that paean that went up nineteen hundred years ago far off across the waters in Judea; "Peace on earth, Good will to men", let us know in our hearts that peace on earth and good will were made possible by the fibre, the strength, the courage and the noble feeling of these men who have gone, these men who are of us but are not with us today.

Christmas has a meaning now that we did not know it had before. It means good fellowship, it means that the world is to be made a better and a sweeter place because men are willing to die that it may be a better and a sweeter place. The cloud that hung over us has passed away. We can lift our heads. The air is clearer. The flowers will be sweeter. Life will be happier. Work will be better. And we honor those men who have gone, and in a spirit that is reverential, we honor that Great One who long years and centuries ago breathed that spirit of love which we hope will be realized more and more fully as the years go on.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wherever it may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge, D.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
Bartley, Searcy,	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co., 8th Tranining Bn., Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Phila. Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs. 14th Bn, 153rd D.B. Camp Dix, N.J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
COLBURN, ALVIN	Capt. 9th Inf. Severely wounded in action, now at 300 S.D.Ave.N.E., Washington, D.C., convalescing.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co. 6th Bn, Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James R.	Service Co., M.O.T.C., Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
CONNELLY, FRANCIS J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U.S.A. A.E.F. Reported missing in action.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr Officer, AEF.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt. Quartermaster Corps, USA
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Doroff, William,	Radio operator, Ga. school of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.
Duckworth, Earl G.	Pvt. Air Service Repl. Squadron No. 1106, APO 713, AEF
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private.
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt. Ordnance Depot, USPO 717, AEF.
Fenn, Stanley W.	Army Field Clerk, Hdqrs 18th Div. 8th ST. Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.
Gibert, Alex. H. Jr.	Pvt QMC Detach. B-1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Guess, Arthur L.	Pvt. M.G. Bn. AEF.
Hathaway, Alvin D.	Capt. Hdqrs. 162nd Inf. AEF.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. QMRC, Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, AEF.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, AEF.
Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt. Bat. C, 112th Field Art., AEF.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, AEF.

Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord. Sgt. 13th Ord. Depot Co.,Camp Meade,Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D.C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st class Yeoman, Navy, Washington, D.C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt. Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.
Mullady, Chris C.	Ensign (PaycCorps) USNRF, US Naval Base, No. 20, c/o Postmaster, N.Y.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington,D.C.
Pederson, Carl M.	U.S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendall, Elmer	2nd Lt. Co. B, 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Porter, James R.	14th Bn. Camp Dix, N.J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Watne, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Casual Co. No. 1 E (1059R)(Camp Forest) APO 716, Base No.5, AEF.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. Co. D, 12th Bat. N.A. Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F.B. Jr.	78th Div. Hdqrs Troops, Motor Section AEF.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private.
Sullivan, W.M.E.	2nd Lt. 158th Brigade Hdqrs. AEF.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	32nd Training Battery, FACOTS, Camp Taylor, Ky. HONORABLY DISCHARGED.
Westover, Leslie A.	Camp Leach, American Univ. Washington, D.C. Quartermaster construction Corps. HONORABLY DISCHARGED.
Whelan, John A,	2nd Lt. QMC, Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Naval Aviation Detachment, Cambridge, Mass. Transferred to inactive duty.
Winter, Max W.	1st Lt. Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.
Wolf, Charles	3rd class Yeoman, Navy, Newport, R.I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Private Hdqrs Co., 57th Field Art. Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma.
Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, Calif.
Fitch, Byron L.	Co. A., 30th Battalion, U.S. Guards.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt. 158th Inf., AEF.
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, Calif.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division U.S. Engrs. Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES

Allen, Kent.	Pvt. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Carlson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, California.

Dameron, M. Claire	Enlisted.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf. Camp Fremont, Calif.
Johnson, Arvid T.	Student Army Training Camp.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, USNRF
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt. Aviation Corps.
Kimble, Leyburn,	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs, USA, Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt. 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, AEF.
Lummis, Doran W.	Engineer Corps, France.
Marts, Edward C.	Sgt. Hdqrs. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N.G. National Guard.
Peterson, Fred J.	Pvt. Hdqrs, 9th Bn. 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted.
Williams, Berry T.	Pvt. (S&T) U.S.Army.
Burke, Bernard G.	Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE

Averill, Dupree R.	Pvt. 143rd Field Art., AEF.
BRADFORD, A. J.	1st Lt., American Air Service. KILLED IN ACTION.
BEST, EDWARD T.	Corporal 67th Co., 164th Depot Brigade; Base Hospital 115, APO 781, WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Bolinger, Lyman E.	Address unknown.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt. Field Art. USNA, Camp Jackson, S.C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Wash.
Campbell, Quintin	Ensign, Section Naval Base, SanDiego, Cal.
Collins, John G.	2nd Lt., AEF.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23rd Engrs. AEF.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C, 29th Engr Camp Devens, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2nd Lt. EORC ETC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt. Co. B, 41st Engrs., AEF, France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt. Co. B, 2nd Motor Co., 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Washington.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A. C. Jr.	Capt. 209th Engrs., Camp Sherman, Montgomery, Ala.
Inch, Philip L.	Corporal Co. L, 23rd Engrs, APO 701, AEF.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt. Casual Detach. US General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado.

Johnson, Carl E.	Private, 13th Field Art., AEF.
Johnston, Wm. R.	Civil Engr. USA San Juan, Porto Rica.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt., 513th Engrs, AEF.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Millrick, Willis J.	Co. C, 29th Engrs, AEF.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt. Co. C, 109th Engrs, Camp Cody, N.M.
Nash, William L.	Capt., Field Art. R.C., Camp Travis, Texas.
Pecore, Chester W.	Sgt., Engrs. Camp Humphreys, Va.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, 23rd Engineers, Advance Section, AEF.
Perkins, Wm. C.	23rd Engrs, AEF.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. 148th Field Art, USPO 705, AEF.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs, AEF.
Richards, Wm. H. Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Ridgway, George W.	2nd Lt., Armament Officer, Ordnance Dept. APO 714, AEF.
Robertson, Wm. E.	2nd Lt. 21st Bat. F.A. School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
Ross, Otis,	2nd Lt., QMRC, AEF.
Sawhill, Donald,	2nd Lt., 39th Co., 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Sechrist, Lloyd E.	Pvt. Co. M, 12th Inf., Camp Mills, N.Y.
Scanlon, James W.	Act. Sgt. Co. F, 324th Inf., AEF
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Camp Art. AEF.
Smith, Albert Jr.	2nd Lt. Co. A, 3rd Engrs, Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P.I.
Streit, D. K.	Lt. Co. D, 18th Engrs Railway, AEF, PO 705.
Stinson, Calton O.	Sgt. Co. B, 527th Engrs, APO 701, AEF.
Strickler, Elmer F.	Pvt. 123rd Spruce Squadron, Seimscarey, Wash.
Swanholm, Carl S.	Sgt. Co. C, 29th Engrs. APO 714, AEF.
Veal, Guy R.	Pvt. Co. G, 23rd Engrs. AEF.
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt. 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walker, John P.	Capt. Engrs. Embarkation Depot, Hoboken, N.J.
Walters, S. Frank	Pvt. 10th Plat. 3rd Co. 2nd Det. Army Service Corps, AEF.
Wolff, Deane, J.	2nd Lt. 17th Co., G.B. C.D., Fort Monroe, Va.
Williams, Earl B.	Pvt. 18th Co. 5th Bat. 166 D.B., Camp Lewis, Wash.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Private, Co. D, 2nd Battalion, 117th Engrs. WOUNDED IN ACTION.

FIELD SERVICE

Anderson, Roy D.	Camp Lewis, Washington.
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska.
Armstrong, Geo. L.	Maj. Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ill.
Betts, Herbert V.	Signal Corps, 312th Bn, Fort Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbons, Alaska.
Fullerton, Rees P.	Camp Sheridan, Jacksonville, Florida.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt., Co. 5, AEF. ERC
Houston, Fred K.	1st Lt. Co. F, 603rd Engrs, AEF.

Levitt, Max P.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC 116th Engrs, Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J.D.	2nd Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L.I.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Advance Ordnance Depot No. 4, AEF.
Moore, J. A.	Officers Training Camp, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
Parks, George A.	Capt. Engrs. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Pvt. Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N.Y.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's Office.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C., 312 Bn, Fort Pike, Ark.

All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" as to all employees in their respective offices who become separated from the General Land Office Service through entrance into the Army or Navy, giving the rank of each, the unit in the Army to which they are assigned and military or naval address, if possible. This information is desired in order that the HONOR ROLL may be as complete as possible.

- A LICENSE WANTED -

Give me a poet's license, please;
I want to write a song
Whose Harmony shall never cease, -
A spirit Magnet strong
To bring the boys back pure in heart,
Entire, whole-souled and free,-
Restored each life, restored each part
As when they crossed the sea.

Gove me a poet's license, please,
If only for an hour,
That I may write a masterpiece
To tell the Spirit's Power, -
To tell each boy, whate'er he lost,
His God who dwells within
Has Power and wills to pay the cost -
To make him whole again.

Gove me a poet's license, please;
Give me to write such lines
Will whisper here and overseas,
Where Sorrow's form inclines,
Such Love and Wisdow, Life and Youth
That every one shall know
The God of Life, the God of Truth
Will never say him no.

Give me a poet's license, please;
The rhythm of my song
Shall ring from ages past nor cease
Through future aeons long, -
Unending Time, unmeasured Space
Its melodies shall span
To tell God's chosen dwelling place
Is in the heart of man.

-- Washington, D.C., December 23, 1918.

OBITUARY

Edwin H. Minor.

A notable land mark has been removed from the Land Service. Edward H. Minor entered this life at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1831, and from the same place departed thence December 14, 1918.

A man of exceedingly quiet and reserved manner, he yet made many firm and faithful friends. During the Civil War he served three years with the Union Army, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Gaines Mill. After recovery he returned to the army and served out his enlistment, being mustered out at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in May 1864, after which he came to Washington, and on March 7, 1865, received an appointment in the General Land Office, where he served continuously to the date of his death. Hon. John P. Usher was Secretary of the Interior and Hon. James W. Edmunds Commissioner of the General Land Office when Mr. Minor was appointed. In his fifty-three years of service he was but rarely absent from duty on account of illness or other cause, and has left as a legacy to the service a record for faithfulness to duty that will be long remembered by his associates.

William Healey.

The office learns with regret of the death on December 12, 1918, of Mr. William Healey, Register of the district land office at Timber Lake, South Dakota.

Mr. Healey was born February 16, 1878, at Woodstock, Illinois, and prior to his late service, which he entered September 1, 1915, was a publisher and editor, in which field he achieved an excellent measure of success.

Jane M. Hendricks.

The sad news reached Pueblo of the death of Miss Jane M. Hendricks, who resigned her position in this office the first part ofthis month to enter the Red Cross service for over-seas duty. The following from The Pueblo Chieftain indicates the high regard in which Miss Hendricks was held by her many friends here:

> "Word was received yesterday by Pueblo friends that Miss Jane Minor Hendricks had died of Spanish Influenza in New York City, and that her body had been forwarded to her old home in Virginia for interment. A brother from Washington, D.C., was with her at the time of her death.
>
> "Miss Hendricks was an active Red Cross worker in Pueblo and was en route to France for Red Cross duty. She

left Pueblo on November 10th, and was to have sailed on November 19th.

"In the Pueblo land office where Miss Hendricks had been employed, there was universal sorrow when her death was announced. Both Receiver Orman and Register Dameron eulogized her highly. She was efficient, conscientious, loyal and patient, they said.

"She has been prominent in the local Red Cross work, having been one of the instructors in the gauze rooms. It was not possible for her to work there in the day time so she volunteered her services as one of the teachers in the night classes."

G.M. DAMERON, Register.

George E. Sale.

Mr. George E. Sale, U. S. Transitman, District No. 1, died at four o'clock on the morning of November 30, 1918, at Helena, Montana, after a brief illness, (influenza) and was buried at Forest Vale Cemetery near Helena, his adopted home. Mr. Sale was born December 27, 1884 at Salem, Oregon. He was educated at Austin College, Effingham, Illinois, and at the International Correspondence Schools, specializing in engineering. For a number of years he was employed in the engineering department of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad in New Mexico. He entered the General Land Office Service as a U.S. Transitman under appointment dated April 18, 1916, and was assigned to District No. 1, with headquarters at Helena, Montana. Mr. Sale was a man of high character and recognized ability. His loss will be deeply mourned by his co-workers in the Surveying Service and by all who knew him.

Frederick C. Miller.

Mr. Frederick C. Miller, U. S. Surveyor of Districts 2 and 4, died at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, December 12th, at Denver, Colorado, after a five-day illness (influenza). He was buried at Crown Hill Cemetery near Denver. Mr. Miller was a native of Idaho, being born in that state February 23, 1879. He was educated at the University of Idaho and devoted his earlier life to teaching, rising in his profession until he became principal of the high school in his native town. He entered the surveying work of the Government several years ago under A. F. Dunnington, Topographer in Charge of Indian Surveys, and executed surveys on a number of Indian reservations in the western states, both as associate transitman and later as U. S. Surveyor in charge of parties. Mr. Miller was one of the valuable members of the Field Surveying Service. His unquestioned integrity, energy and patience, won for him the admiration and respect of his associates, his official superiors, and subordinates. He is survived by his widow, who resides in Denver.

Robert E. Pratt.

The Bulletin learns with deep regret of the death on December 7th at Denver, Colorado, of Robert E. Pratt, formerly U.S. Transitman in the Field Surveying Service, and of late District Engineer of the Forest Service. His death was due to influenza. Mr. Pratt was a man of splendid ability and fine personality. His loss will be mourned by his many friends in this service.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Mr. C. D. Avery, Carey Act Inspector, is in Washington on official business. He reports a lively year in the irrigation field, with marked improvements in the class of work encountered on his assignments at the present time, when compared with earlier proposed irrigation projects.

Lieut. Arthur N. Presmont, formerly special agent of the General L and Office, is now stationed at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with the 155th Depot Brigade, 11th Training Batallion, 43rd Company.

Word has been received here of the selection of Frederick F. Schrader, quartermaster, first-class, U.S.A., and a native of this city, as associate editor of Afloat and Ashore, the service weekly published at Charleston, S.C.

Young Schrader, who is a grandson of Dr. Emma Reba Bailey of Georgia and formerly of the District, served last summer as recruiting officer for the naval reserve forces at Columbia, S.C. He resigned from the position as officer in the merchant marine to serve his country in the Navy.

-- Washington Star.

Mr. U. F. Logue said good-bye to the General Land Office at the end of the old year, with a through ticket for Santa Fe, in his possession and the good wishes of the office for his new line of work in the Field Service.

Captain George A. Parks, Chief Gas Officer, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama, has been released from the Army, and is returning to his old duties as mining engineer in Alaska.

Captain H. W. McFarren, field service man with the Engineer Purchasing Officer, Paris, France, has indicated his desire to return to the field service as soon as released from his present duties in the Army.

J. S. Hanman, Captain Engineers, U. S. Army, has been released from the army and returned to his duties as mining engineer at Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Jennings D. McLeod, Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, has been released from the army and returned to his duties as special agent in the Santa Fe Field Division.

Lieut. E. C. Galbraith, Company H, 116 Engineers Commanding, "somewhere in France", has indicated his desire to return to the field service as soon as released from his duties in the Army.

The library of the General Land Office is a lonesome place nowadays. The statutes, text books, bill files and reports are having the time of their lives. They are getting acquainted with each other; they loaf around any old place, stay right where the last visitor leaves them; nobody to chase them into their designated abiding places.

The reason for all this is that the address of our former librarian, Miss Norene Kavanaugh, is now 90 Worth Street, New York City. The good wishes of the office go with her in the new line of work she has undertaken.

The Bulletin is in receipt of a neat little booklet recording the Thanksgiving dinner given to Captain James Y. Hamilton, Quartermaster's Corps, by the enlisted personnel of his division at Camp Johnston. With menu, program, and roster of the division and camp, it is a pleasant testimony of the Captain's popularity in the service, all of which his old friends in the land service can fully understand.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

LAND SERVICE
BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Vol. 2. February 1, 1919. No. 12.

COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATES AND THE UNITED STATES.

At many points active cooperative measures are involved in the determination and settlement of mutual and conflicting interests of the States and the United States, under grants made by Congress to the public land states, and in federal development of the public domain. How this may logically follow from the duties attendant upon the administration of such grants, and statutes of a donative character, may readily be understood when the immense values represented by such legislation are taken into consideration.

In the annual report of the General Land Office for 1917 a tabulated statement of the "land and scrip" granted to states and territories for eduaational, and other purposes, shows a total of 133,270,428 acres; the same report showing that under the swamp land grants, the states entitled thereto had received 64,576,522 acres. It goes without saying that grants of so great a quantity of public lands, for so many different purposes, and to so many different states must necessarily involve various legal questions in their adjustment, requiring constant contact of the state and federal authorities at every point of adjudication, in order that the interests of both, under the several grants, shall be properly protected. State and federal officials are, therefore, in the course of such adjustment, in the frequent interchange of facts, figures, and information bearing upon the mutual interests of the parties they represent. For the most part, adjustment of grants of this character are effected with comparatively little disagreement as to either the law or the

facts involved, though here and there, from time to time, cases arise that require, in the interests of both parties, a judicial determination as to the purpose and intent of the grant in the particular case.

The cooperative relations that result from the grants of the character above mentioned are only incidental to their adjustment, not the result of affirmative legislation out of which such relations would necessarily be established. Other semi-donative acts, however, do make such provisions, notably the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President, to contract with certain states to patent to them desert lands not to exceed 1,000,000 acres of such lands to each state, with certain conditions as to the reclamation of the lands so granted. Under this scheme the Government furnishes the arid land, the state provides the system of irrigation, whereupon patent for the lands so irrigated issues to the state which is then authorized to sell them, in 160 acre farms, to settlers, who in turn assume payment of the water charges necessary to maintain the irrigation system. Patents have issued under this act, up to the end of the present fiscal year, for 815,162 acres. The cooperative relation between the several states and the United States, growing out of this act, is of an extremely intimate business character which in itself furnishes an interesting study of the possibilities in this direction.

The several acts of Congress authorizing the entry of desert lands, on condition of securing a water supply sufficient to insure the productivity of the soil, as well as the general reclamation act itself, are each based upon the cooperative relations between the federal and state authorities. Under the desert land law, the entryman must show his water right to be based upon "bona fide prior appropriation," which carries with it compliance with state law in making the requisite appropriation, while the reclamation act in terms provides that it shall not be construed as affecting, or intended to affect, or in any way interfere with the laws of any state, or territory, relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation, and that the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of the act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws. So, under these acts, it will be seen, whether it is the individual, as under the desert act, or the United States under the reclamation act, that cooperation between the owners of the land and the owners of the water is necessary to make such legislation effective. Under the desert land acts final entries have been allowed for 7,921,679 acres, and under the reclamation act, patents issued thus far for 266,885 acres.

A special cooperative scheme with respect to the administration of reclamation projects is provided in the act of February 21, 1911, by which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts with irrigating systems operating under the Carey Act, individuals, corporations, associations and state irrigation districts, for the impounding, storage, and carriage of

water for irrigation purposes. This act also expressly disavows any purpose on the part of the United States to enlarge, or attempting to enlarge, the right of the United States under existing law, to control the waters of any stream in any state.

The act of May 20, 1908, known as the Volstead Act, to authorize the drainage of certain lands in the State of Minnesota, is another recognition on the part of Congress of the mutual and cooperative development of the federal and state domain, insomuch as it subjects the public lands of the United States to the laws of the state making provision for the drainage of its lands, and the imposition of taxes on the lands benefited thereby. Under the provisions of this act, there have been patented, up to the end of the last fiscal year, 590,600 acres, which may be taken as an effective object lesson in acres of what may be done by the states and the United States acting together for the development of that portion of its public lands which would otherwise remain unproductive.

Still another distinctly cooperative piece of legislation with respect to the public lands is found in the act of August 11, 1916, which authorizes the inclusion of public lands subject to entry, and entered lands for which final certificate has not issued, in state irrigation district, making such lands subject to the state laws in the matter of organization and administration of irrigation districts. This act has features in common with the Minnesota drainage act, but the cooperative side is worked out in much greater detail.

As in its disposition and reclamation of desert lands, so in its provision for rights of way over the public lands in form of reservoirs, ditches, and canals for the storage and transportation of water, which are an essential prerequisite to successful irrigation under projects financed by private capital, Congress has expressly limited its action to public lands, the property of the United States, declaring that the right of way privileges should in no respect, be construed to interfere with the control of water for irrigation and other purposes by the respective states and territories.

The power-site acts of 1901 and 1911 do not, like the right of way laws, specifically announce their noninterference with the state control of waters, though in operation they rest on the same proposition, for the power-site applicant is required to show prima facie appropriation of the requisite water under the state laws before he is granted a site for his power plant on thepublic lands of the United States, or the right to transmit generated power over such lands, and the regulations under which the right of way is granted in terms, requires the applicant to conform, in the matter of charges, to just and reasonable regulations of the state as well as the United States. The rentals from such permits, however, are paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of "sales of public lands."

The disposition of rentals thus earned has, for many years, been a subject on which wide differences of opinion have been expressed, one view being that inasmuch as the water is the essential feature of the powersite, the state should not only have control of its appropriation, but the benefit of its earnings. In other words, the disposition of power-sites should be entirely remitted to state action, and for the use and benefit of the state. The contrary view, based on federal ownership of the land, without which the water power can not be made available, recognizes the right of state control, so far as appropriation of water power is concerned, but insists that the joint result, of bringing the water power and power-site together, should inure to the benefit of the community at large, as well as the state. Differences of opinion on this, and kindred lines have prevented, thus far, the enactment of general power-site legislation which has for several years been pending in Congress.

As noted, we have then, a well beaten line of general legislation that calls for, or distinctly recognizes a mutuality of interest between the States and the Federal Government, and in some instances, between the United States and individuals or corporate bodies; also many instances of special acts of a kindred character, but in no case has occasion seemed more opportune for the exercise of cooperative teamwork between the States and the United States, than at the present moment, when Congress has before it the proposition of making suitable provision for our returning soldiers, in some form of settlement law that will provide work and homes for the men who left both in defense of our national liberties, and so providing, lay broader and deeper the foundations of our social and economical development.

SURVEY NOTES.

Surveying District No. 10.

Surveying District No. 10 embraces all public land states of the United States in which the offices of Surveyors General have been discontinued, with the exception of Nebraska; and includes as well Texas and the thirteen original states whenever the comparatively limited amount of Federal lands therein require attention in the matter of survey.

The early history of public land surveying in District No. 10 is the history of the rectangular system itself, and was gone into rather fully in the April, 1918, Bulletin. From Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the survey system spread rapidly to the entire Mississippi Valley, and with the organization of the early surveying districts of Louisiana, Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska and Iowa, Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Washington, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Arizona, it began a steady expansion over the whole country. As the surveys in each district were completed the Surveyor General thereof was required to deliver over to the Secretary of State of the state in which the completed surveys were located, or to such other officer as was authorized to receive them, all field notes, plats, records and other papers appertaining to land titles within that State, and the office of Surveyor General in each such district was thereafter discontinued. Under the law in all cases of discontinuance of officers of Surveyors General, the authority, powers and duties in relation to the survey, resurvey or subdivision of the lands therein and of business connected therewith immediately vests in and devolves upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thus the Commissioner becomes in such districts ex-officio Surveyor General and in that capacity approves plats and field notes of survey.

There are no extensive tracts of land requiring survey in District No. 10. They were surveyed years ago; nor are there any large areas requiring resurvey by the Federal Government, as the bulk of the land in these states is in private ownership; but District No. 10 offers for solution perhaps about every variety of survey problem to be found anywhere. Such problems generally involve extension surveys for the purpose of including lands erroneously omitted from the original surveys, islands, swamp and overflowed lands, the so-called sunk lands and lake lands of Arkansas and Louisiana, unsurveyed lands situated between meander and shore lines of bodies of water, as well as surveys of and on abandoned military reservations, Indian reservations, and other tracts or parcels of land, in which title rests with the United States. This work which is under the immediate supervision of the Associate Supervisor of Surveys, is most important in its character and requires the employment of the highest technical skill in its execution. Most of the surveys of District No. 10 are fragmentary in character, and in every case are initiated by application of interested parties supported by a satisfactory

showing that specified areas were public lands in place at the date of the subdivision of the township in which located. The omitted areas are in many cases similar in character to the lands included in the original survey of the adjoining lands, but sometimes the lands involved were originally meandered when temporarily overflowed, or otherwise erroneously excluded. Adjoining landowners and the State authorities are in every case given an opportunity to file objections to the survey of these fragmentary areas as public lands. The cases are all referred to the Secretary's office for consideration of the Commissioner's decision in the matter of the application for the survey, and occasionally the more important cases find their way into the Federal Courts for the settlement of questions of title. District No. 10 will long rank as one of the most essential and important districts in the whole country.

Old Timers.

Bill Reese, old time survey mule skinner and packer, has passed on to the Great Beyond. Peace be with him.

The trails over which the Field Surveying Service must sometimes travel in the search for elusive truth often lead back to the days when the West was young and the golden empire of the Rockies was still a dream, and they bring to light many a forgotten hero and thrilling romance of the time when every hour had its hazard and "tomorrow" was a time beyond the ken of man. Every western state has its still living old timers; men who have helped, some in great and some in humbler ways, lay the foundations of the great commonwealths that have grown up around them and so often forgotten them, but which some day will write their imperishable names large in the story of the West and in the history of human progress.

Bill Reese belonged to no one state. He was a product of the West - the old West. In humble capacity he helped blaze the way in many states with such leaders as Carson, Bent and St. Vrain, and as guide and hunter and later as mule skinner and packer he helped on the public land surveys in different parts of the country. It was his proud boast that no man could do more than he. Even in his extreme old age his endurance and courage were unquestioned and his rugged gentleness, honesty and simplicity coupled with his quaint philosophy which he expressed in the refreshing, picturesque language of the plains won for him the love and admiration of all who knew him.

All of valor's crowded hours have not been compassed in the last four years of history. The courage that has sent thousands of Yankee boys victoriously over the top has come down from the hardy pioneers who faced the wild and unknown dangers of the frontier wilderness that the world might be better for those who are to follow. They are going fast - the old timers - but the flame that conquers all is still alight, passed on by the trembling hand of the pioneer to the eager and confident hand of youth.

Young and Sons solar transit No. 8484, which has been used in this Service since the inauguration of the Direct System of surveys in 1910, has come in for repairs for the first time. This instrument was used up to 1914 in Idaho, was sent to Arizona in January, 1915, was returned to Idaho in June, 1915, again sent to Arizona in November, 1915, and sent to Montana in June, 1916, where it has since been used. The care that has been given this instrument both while in use in the field and in transit from one district to another reflects great credit on those to whom it has been assigned.

A number of applications for reinstatement in the Service from former members now with the military forces of the country have been received. Action is being taken thereon as quickly as possible. It looks as if next spring will find the Field Surveying Service again recruited to its normal strength.

The storage rooms assigned to the office of the Supervisor of Surveys in the New Federal Building, at Denver, Colorado, are undergoing a water-proofing process which will make them more suitable for the holding of surveying instruments, tents, stationery, etc.

Sidney E. Blout, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 5, is making the best of the winter season and now has practically all the parties in the field that will be sent out this season. The prevalence of influenza in District No. 5 has interfered in some measure with the progress of the work both in the field and in the office.

The arguments in the Mora Grant case have been finally set for February 17th at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The following excerpt from General Orders of the Army is of interest to all members of the Field Surveying Service;

> "Sgt. Duncan K. MacRae, Co. M., 362 Infantry, (A.S.No. 2,261,704). For extraordinary heroism in action near Gesnes, France, October 11, 1918. Sgt. MacRae took out a patrol for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the enemy and location of machine guns. Three of his men were killed but he continued over difficult terrain and returned with information of the highest value in subsequent operations. Home

address, Mrs. Finley MacRae, mother, 902 Ninth Avenue, Helena, Montana."

Mr. MacRae for a number of years was principal assistant on Montana surveying parties. He is now in an officers' training camp.

Geo. D. D. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, District No. 6, left Salt Lake City on the 20th of last month for Elgin, Nevada, to inspect the camp and work of Lemuel R. Mercer, U. S. Transitman, Group No. 63, Nevada.

S. W. Goodale, Law Examiner detailed to examine offices of Surveyors General and Local Land Offices, has returned to San Francisco from a trip of inspection to Phoenix and Santa Fe.

The following members of the Field Surveying Service are now on detail at Washington in the Surveying Division of the General Land Office: David W. Eaton, A. Parker Warner, Joseph C. Thoma, Roy E. Chase, Robert W. Livingston, Elmer F. Strickler, William H. Richards, Jr., Alonzo H. Adams, Francis W. DuBois and Earl G. Harrington.

The Bulletin learns with regret of the death on January 20th, last, of Hector C. Northington, a member of the office of the U. S. Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, for the past 18 years. Mr. Northington was in his 79th year.

Captain A. C. Horton, 209th Engineers, Camp Sheridan, Alabama, expects to re-enter the Field Surveying Service of the General Land Office upon his discharge from the Army this winter.

The mid-winter situation as to surveyors of public lands shows eighteen parties operating January 15th, in the southern district - mostly in Arizona and Southern California.

Returning soldiers are now calling in at the office, and relating how they just missed joining the overseas force. The latest is Capt. John P. Walker, Assistant Supervisor of the Alaska Surveying District. The armistice headed him off by only ten days.

The accepted surveys and resurveys in January as indicated by the plats filed by the Survey Division in the Drafting Division amount to the gratifying total of 1,951,024 acres. This is represented by 140 plats, besides which work there were 66 Supplemental and other plats filed not showing any new areas on resurveys.

FIELD SERVICE NOTES.

San Francisco:

J. McG. Williamson, who resigned several months ago to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the Intelligence Bureau of the United States Army, has recently been appointed as Special Agent and assigned to the San Francisco Field Division.

Leroy A. Palmer, who resigned some time ago, has recently been reappointed as Mineral Examiner and assigned to the San Francisco Field Division.

C. W. Wells, Carey Act Engineer, of Denver, Colorado, has been transferred to the San Francisco Field Division for temporary duty.

Special Agents Hair and Lantz have recently submitted reports recommending the establishment of forty-five stock driveways in the State of Nevada. The acreage involved in the withdrawals recommended is approximately 2,150,000 acres.

The second epidemic of Spanish Influenza in San Francisco and other parts of California has hit the San Francisco Field Division hard. The entire families of Special Agents Wilhelm, Dyer, and Palmer were affected; Special Agent Foley and Mineral Examiner Kingsbury are now convalescing after an attack of the disease; and Mineral Examiner Palmer, after taking care of his family during their illness, was unfortunate enough to contract the disease himself and has not yet recovered.

The Division is in receipt of a post card from Thomas F. Costello, who was formerly employed as a clerk here. He is now Sargeant Major with the 347th Field Artillery, and his post card is dated December 9, 1918, at Niederanven, Luxembourg.

Santa Fe:

The following agents have reported for duty to this Division and are now in the field with an assignment:

Vane C. Bosworth,	from the	Helena	Division,
W. B. Burt,	" "	Salt Lake	"
F. Erickson,	" "	Helena	"

C. F. Follen, from the Cheyenne Division (Men may come and men may go, but "Ole" comes on forever)
W. M. Gilcrest, from the Denver Division,
J. G. Hilman, formerly of the Southern Division,
Mason B. Leming, from the Juneau Division,
H. H. Lepper, " " Helena "
U. F. Logue, from the Washington office,
Louis F. Mackel, a new appointee as Mineral Examiner,
J. D. McLeod, recently of Denver Division, G.L.O., but who formerly was with the Forest Service as a Ranger in the Pecos Division.

Mr. R. K. Watson has been appointed Special Agent by transfer from Hearings Clerk in the Phoenix Land Office.

We have been notified of the appointment of Mr. V. H. Wilhelm as a Mineral Examiner, and anticipate he will report for duty at an early date.

Mr. J. D. Yelverton, Chief of Field Service, is at the Santa Fe Field Division Headquarters for a temporary period.

The recent additions to this force gives us a total of 23 field employees, which is the largest winter force we have had. We anticipate further additions to the force during the winter.

Special Agent Homer J. Williams, former clerk in the Southern Division and now in the Santa Fe Division, is ill with the influenza at Phoenix, Arizona.

Chief Gibbs has been advised that his brother Oscar C. Gibbs, one time Special Agent inthis Division under former Chief Moore, was four days in the battle of the Argonne; was gassed on the fourth day; made a rapid recovery and went into the front lines; received a slight bullet wound through the index finger of his right hand, being saved from a nasty thigh wound by reason of the fact that the bullet expended itself in shattering an automatic pistol which he had in his hand and penetrated a map carrier and a memorandum book; was made a Captain on the day the Armistice was signed; has been cited for efficient performance of duty under heavy fire and is to receive a Belgian Decoration, and his regiment is to receive the Croix de Guerre.

As suggested at the conference of Chiefs of Field Divisions with the Commissioner in June last, we are utilizing all our energies we can devote to it to inaugurating our township-and-range system of indexes. The work is being put forward fairly rapidly and we hope within the near future to have it in such shape that we can demonstrate to any interested person that it is one of the most important changes we have made in recent years.

Denver:

Tuesday, January 21, was the opening day of the annual convention of the American National Livestock Association at Denver. The feature of the afternoon session was an address by the Hon. Clay Tallman on "The Public Domain and the Stock Industry." His address was received with the closest attention by the great crowd that packed the Broadway Theater, where the sessions of this convention were held. On the following day all the daily newspapers of Denver featured this talk by the Commissioner and commented very favorably on it. The sentiment of a large majority of the delegates to this annual convention strongly favored the ideas advanced by Mr. Tallman in his address.

On Wednesday, January 22, among the speakers at the Convention were United States Senator J. P. Kendrick, of Wyoming, and Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

Commissioner Tallman was the guest of honor at several dinners and banquets in Denver from January 21 to 25. At several of these functions he made short addresses.

Miss Felice Cohn has been appointed a Special Agent of the General Land Office and assigned to the Denver Division in charge of hearings, vice Ralph S. Kelley, the new Chief of Field Division at Salt Lake. Miss Cohn is an excellent attorney, and the Denver Division feels honored by having the first woman hearings officer in the service.

Four of the agents of the Denver Field Division are having a chance to see other parts of the country this winter. Timber Cruiser J. B. Chatterton has been detailed to the Southern Division for the winter months; Special Agent W. M. Gilcrest is enjoying life in southern Arizona; Mineral Examiner F. J. Safley is in the Salt Lake Division; and Carey Act Inspector C. W. Wells is sojourning in southern California.

Capt. George A. Parks, who has been mustered out of the Army, was a welcome visitor at the Denver Field Division office during the holidays, before returning to his duties as a Mineral Examiner in Alaska.

The sunny smile of Mineral Examiner Clair Gordon brightened a dull January day at the Denver office, when he was en route back to Cheyenne from California.

Circular No. 631

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Washington, D.C.

December 24, 1918.

The three-year homestead law.
Circular No. 278 amended.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.

Sirs:

The second section of paragraph 5 relating to reduction of cultivation of homestead entries made under the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat., 123), as set forth in Circular No. 278 dated November 1, 1913 (42 L.D., 514), is amended to read as follows:

> No reduction in area of cultivation will be permitted on account of expense in removing the standing timber from the land. If lands are so heavily timbered that the entryman can not reasonably clear and cultivate the area prescribed by the statute, such entries will be considered speculative and not made in good faith for the purpose of obtaining a home. The foregoing applies to lands containing valuable or merchantable timber and will not preclude the reduction of area of cultivation on proper showing in cases where the presence of stumps, brush, lodge pole pine or other valueless or non-merchantable timber prevents the clearing and cultivation of the prescribed area.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

Approved:

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,

First Assistant Secretary.

In reply please refer to Circular No. 630.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Washington

ACCOUNTS: Deposits for resurveys, Act of September 21, 1918.

United States Surveyors General
and Special Disbursing Agents.

Sirs:

In each State where there is a surveyor general deposits under the Act of September 21, 1918, will be made with the surveyor general; in Nebraska they will be made with the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, acting as special disbursing agent; in all other States they will for the present be made with Mr. Frank A. Lewis, Special Disbursing Agent, Federal Building, Denver, Colorado. Each surveyor general or special disbursing agent will receive and receipt (on Form 4-129) for such moneys as deposits on account of "Special Deposits for Resurveys, Act of September 21, 1918," (naming the township to be resurveyed) and will deposit the amounts so received to his official credit (certificate of deposit form 6599) under the title quoted. Disbursements will be made in the usual manner, vouchers for field expenses being paid from "Special Deposits for Resurveys, Act of September 21, 1918" and "Surveying the Public Lands" in the proportion that the acreage of privately owned lands in the particular township bears to the acreage of public lands therein; and vouchers for office work in offices of surveyors general being paid in like proportions from "Special Deposits for Resurveys, Act of September 21, 1918" and "Salaries, Offices of Surveyor General" or allotments from other appropriations made for the same purpose. In cases where employees are authorized to receive the additional compensation provided by Section 6 of the Legislative Act payment of such amounts will be made from "Special Deposits for Resurveys, Act of September 21, 1918", and "Increase of Compensation, Interior Department, 1918", in the proportion that the acreage of privately owned lands bears to the acreage of public lands. Repayments of any excess amounts deposited over the cost of the survey, and the expenses incident thereto, will be made by check to the order of the depositors named in the original receipts or to their legal representatives, the facts as to the deposits, expenditures, balances and repayments for each township resurveyed being set forth as a separate account on an "Abstract of Moneys Returned or Applied" (Form 4-103d). The date and number of checks for moneys returned should be shown in the "Check Number" column and the "Applied" column should be re-designated as "Cost of Resurvey," in which the cost may be shown as one total, in the following form:

Date	Receipt Number.	Name of Depositor	Check Number	Returned to Depositor	Cost of resurvey	Total
1918			6/12/19			
Oct.12	7201	John Smith	43209	$3.13		$25.00
			6/12/19			
	7202	Richard Roe	43210	1.87		15.00
Resurvey T. 14 N., 17 W., Totals				$5.00	$35.00	$40.00

The same facts as toother townships completed may follow on the same abstract and the total amount of such moneys returned during a quarter will be carried to the Account Current immediately under the last "Treasury deposit" as "Returned, per abstract." As the township is the unit upon which application and survey must be made and tje excess returned, each voucher for expenditures from thesd deposits should have the township designated thereon.

Very respectfully,

CLAY TALLMAN,

Commissioner.

CIRCULAR NO. 632.

DESIGNATIONS UNDER ENLARGED HOMESTEAD ACT AND STOCK-RAISING ACT -- CHANGE IN REGULATIONS.

Department of the Interior
General Land Office
Washington, D.C.
January 17, 1919.

Registers and Receivers,
United States Land Offices.
Sirs:

You are advised that on July 17, 1918, the Secretary of the Interior issued the following instructions:

"The concluding paragraph of Section 43, Circular No. 541, approved April 6, 1917, entitled, "Suggestions to homesteaders and persons desiring to make homestead entries," is hereby modified in order to describe the character of land properly subject to entry under the enlarged homestead act in the following terms,

"Lands containing merchantable timber, or valuable minerals other than coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas or asphaltic minerals, and lands within a reclamation project, or lands which may be irrigated at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply may not be entered

under these acts. Entry may be allowed for the surface only of lands containing any of the minerals named. A legal subdivision will not be regarded as irrigable and excluded from designation under these acts because a minor portion of it is susceptible of irrigation, unless said portion is at least one-eighth thereof. Where there is an application for additional entry after submission of final proof on the original the land covered by the original will not be regarded as irrigable, and excluded from designation, upon the ground that more than one-eighth of any subdivision is irrigable, unless said original embraces the equivalent of twenty or more acres of land in a reasonably compact body that can be thoroughly irrigated and reclaimed.

These instructions will also govern the classification of lands as non-irrigable under the stock-raising homestead act."

Very respectfully,

D. K. PARROTT,

Acting Assistant Commissioner.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LANDS

Secretary Lane announces further progress during the month of December in the classification of public lands by the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey. The classifications during the month were confined almost wholly to those under the enlarged-homestead and the stock-raising homestead laws. Under the stock-raising homesteadlaw, permitting entries of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and the raising of stock in tracts of 640 acres or less, lands were designated during December as follows:

State	Acres
Colorado	205,415
South Dakota	356,275
Washington	37,040
Wyoming	739,815

The total area designated for the month was 1,338,545, bringing the total area designated up to the end of the calendar year to 12,568,570 acres.

Nearly 43,000 applications to enter lands under the stock-raising homestead act have been received in the Geological Survey, and about 13,000 of these have been disposed of, a great majority

of them by designating the land applied for. By far the greater part of the applications still undisposed of will probably be acted on during the winter months in connection with classifications made as a result of field examination during the summer of 1918.

Action during the month of December resulted in the designation under the enlarged-homestead act, permitting entry of dry-farming lands in areas of 320 acres or less, of 536,935 acres, distributed as follows:

State	Acres
California	531,075
Idaho	5,860

By this action the total area classified as nonirrigable and designated for entry under this act was increased to more than 283,560,000 acres.

CIRCULAR PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Circular No. 628, of date December 12, 1918, is a list of circulars issued by the General Land Office for distribution, requests for which should be addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

This list also contains circulars the supply of which has been exhausted, but the volume and page of the Land Decisions, where published, are given.

STOCK DRIVEWAYS

Since the issuance of the last "Bulletin", another stock driveway withdrawal has been made in Nevada, and a small area has been withdrawn as an addition to an existing stock driveway in Wyoming.

On January 16th the Secretary signed an order withdrawing about 333,880 acres in southwestern Nevada for stock driveway purposes. This withdrawal embraces six driveways, ranging in length from 33 to 100 miles, and generally from one to two miles in width, though wider in places where the lands are particularly rough or mountainous. These driveways form part of a system which when completed will furnish local as well as transient stockmen with facilities to reach both northern and southern grazing lands and markets in the State, and also passage to and from the range lands and national forests in southeastern California. On January 7th an addition of 64 acres was made to Stock Driveway No. 44 in the Lander

land district, Wyoming, to enable the public to use the watering place thereon in connection with the driveway and also to afford an opportunity to stock from the north to reach the driveway without making a wide detour.

TOWNSITES

Petersburg, Alaska.

October 25, 1918, Executive Order No. 2981 was issued, reserving a right of way for the use of the War Department as a Signal Corps cable line, fifty feet in width and 1825 in length from the intersection of Seventh and "E" Streets, and extending west along the middle of "E" Street to the intersection of Main and "E" on the shore of Wrangell Narrows, in Petersburg Townsite, Alaska. The remainder of the reserved right of way extends 6500 feet outside of the townsite to a point on Frederick Sound, Mitkof Island, the last 400 feet in length being 300 feet in width.

Circle, Alaska.

November 30, 1918, Executive Order No. 3013 was issued reserving 9.94 acres at Circle, Alaska, described therein by metes and bounds, as a military reservation for the use of the Signal Corps, United States Army, in the operation of Military telegraph lines in Alaska.

Sanish, North Dakota.

November 30, 1918, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior granted an extension of time for one year in which to make payment of lot installments falling due in October and November, 1918, in the townsite of Sanish, North Dakota, on condition that the applicant for such extension shall pay five per-cent interest in advance on the amount of the payments so extended, otherwise, that the extension be not granted.

Douglas, Alaska.

March 22, 1918, patent was issued to C. R. Arundell as trustee for the townsite of Douglas, Alaska. It appears from the trustee's report of January 3, 1919, that all lots in said townsite have been disposed of except four, and that $34.25 remain in hands unexpended, thus practically closing his trust. The completion of the trust within less than a year breaks all records heretofore made.

Zurich, Montana.

January 20, 1919, the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior granted an extension of time for one year, in which to make payment of lot installments falling due in June, 1918, in the town-

site of Zurich, in the Milk River Reclamation Project, Montana, on condition that the applicant for such extension shall pay six per-cent interest in advance of the amount of the payments so extended and for the time extended.

Parshall, North Dakota.

January 25, 1919, the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior granted an extension of time for one year, in which to make payment of lot installments falling due in November 1918, in the townsite of Parshall, in the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, North Dakota, on condition that the applicant for such extension shall pay five per-cent interest in advance on the amount of the payments so extended and for the time extended.

PERJURY IN CONNECTION WITH PUBLIC LAND CASES.

From time to time the Land Department is confronted with the difficulty of securing the enforcement of the penal statutes enacted for the punishment of false swearing in connection with our public lands. Recently, the attention of the Bulletin was called to several cases where Government prosecutions of this character undoubtedly established the guilt of the defendants, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Inquiry as to the reasons for such a result develops a remarkable attitude on the part of juries in such cases. Apparently, the jury thought, in one case, that if no one was hurt by the perjury no one should be punished therefor, even though the offense was clearly proven; in another, if the land involved in the proceeding was of little or no value, then the defendant should escape the consequences of his criminal action; or again, if the defendant in a criminal proceeding stood also to lose the land, that was enough punishment for him.

It would seem that by some peculiar mental process existing in our public land fields, the solemnity of an oath in the case of testimony given in connection with public land is but little considered. With such people, it would appear that almost any kind of testimony is justified in the support of a claim against the general government; and that if the falsity of the testimony is discovered and prosecutions follow, then the defendant should not be held to the same consequences that would follow had the offense arisen in a matter between individuals instead of between the government and an individual. Nevertheless, efforts will not be spared on the part of the Land Service to unearth fraudulent transactions involving the public lands, and if perjury in connection therewith is discovered, every effort will be made to secure convictions under our penal laws. No one should escape on the ground that the public interest is not quite as sacred as that of the private individual.

LAND ATTORNEY COMES TO GRIEF

La Junta, Colo., Jan. 7. -- J. A. Tracy, real estate dealer of Fort Morgan, convicted of swindling two Nebraska girls in an Otero county land deal, surrendered to Sheriff Eaton at La Junta Monday and was taken to the state penitentiary at Canon City Tuesday to begin serving a six-year sentence for that crime.

Tracy was convicted several years ago and made desperate attempts to evade punishment, carrying his case to the state supreme court and even appealing to the board of pardons for a pardon before beginning to serve his sentence, an unprecedented proceeding.

After Tracy had carried his case to the supreme court, he started a number of libel suits against various newspapers and individuals, demanding aggregate damages in excess of $1,000,000. Among these suits was one against The Denver Post for $100,000. M. D. McEniry, head of the federal land office in Denver, was sued for $125,000.

-- Denver Post.

PENDING LEGISLATION

Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.

House Bill 8625, to accept from the Southern Oregon Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, a reconveyance of the lands granted to said State, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Coos Bay to Roseburg, on the payment to the company of $2.50 per acre for the lands involved and the taxes due and unpaid on said lands, and thus effect an adjustment of the litigation instituted by the United States for the forfeiture of this grant, has passed the House of Representatives. In the Senate the bill has received favorable consideration at the hands of the Committee on Public Lands, and has been reported for passage without amendment.

Isolated Tracts in Minnesota.

House Bill 79, for the sale of isolated tracts of public land in Minnesota, passed the Senate on the 9th ultimo, and will now become a law on the approval of the President. The bill provides:

> "That the provisions of Section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 28, 1912 (37 Stat., 77), relating to the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain, be, and the same are, hereby, extended and made applicable to ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to lands which are

not subject to homestead entry: Provided further, That purchasers of land under this act must pay for the lands not less than the price fixed in the law opening the lands to homestead entry."

Shore Space Reservations in Alaska.

House Bill 12210 to amend the act of May 14, 1898, as amended by the act of March 3, 1903, entitled an act to extend the homestead laws and to regulate the sale and entry of public lands along the shore of navigable waters in Alaska, passed the House of Representatives January 7th. The bill as passed, provides:

"That the provisions of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409) extending the homestead laws to Alaska, and of the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat.,1028), amendatory thereof, in so far as they reserve from sale and entry a space of at least eighty rods in width between tracts sold or entered under the provisions thereof, along the shore of any navigable water, and to provide that no entry shall be allowed extending more than one hundred and sixty rods along the shore of any navigable water, shall not apply to lands classified and listed by the Secretary of Agriculture for entry under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), and that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, restore to entry and disposition such reserved spaces as he shall determine are not necessary for harborage uses and purposes."

The bill is now pending before the Senate for its action, having received a favorable report at the hands of the Committee on Public Lands.

Homestead Entry - Leave of Absence.

Senate Bill No. 2552, entitled "An Act to provide for leave of absence for homestead entrymen in one or two periods, and for longer times," has passed the House, and now awaits the approval of the President. The bill as enacted reads as follows:

"That the entryman mentioned in section 2291 of Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act of June 6, 1912, Thirty-seventh Statutes, 123, upon filing in the local land office notice of the beginning of such absence at his option shall be entitled to a leave of absence in one or two continuous periods, not exceeding in the aggregate five months in each year after establishing residence: Provided, That the register and receiver of the local land office under rules and regulations made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, may, upon proper showing, upon application

of the homesteader, and only for climatic conditions which makes residence on the homestead for seven months in each year a hardship, reduce the term of residence to not more than six months in each year, over a period of four years, or to not more than five months each year over a period of five years, but the total residence required shall in no event exceed 25 months, not less than five of which shall be in each year; proof to be made within five years after entry;and upon the termination of such absence, in each period, the entryman shall file a notice of such termination in the local land office; but in case of commutation the 14 months' actual residence, as now required by law, must be shown, and the person commuting be at the time a citizen of the United States."

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT THAT COUNTS

Interesting information has come to the office relative to the operations of the New Cornelia Copper Company whose property is situated in the Ajo Mining District, Pima County, Arizona, and was patented under Phoenix 028267. This company has constructed an electrolytic reduction plant and a fifty-mile railroad, involving the expenditure of approximately seven million dollars, and active operations were commenced in June 1917, immediately after the commencement of the war. Since that time the company has produced approximately sixty million pounds of copper, which appears to have been just sufficient to avoid a shortage of copper on Government contracts. This company was the only new concern of any size that entered the producing stage during the period of the war. The company purchased a quarter of a million dollars of Liberty Bonds and contributed liberally in all other patriotic movements in connection with the war. The company has accomplished the results above indicated from a large body of very low grade copper ore, and deserves much credit for its uniform success.

COAL PRODUCTION IN ALASKA

At the coal mine operated by the Alaskan Engineering Commission at Eska in the week ended December 14, the coal production was 1338 tons and the force consisted of 126 men, according to the report of Sumner S. Smith, superintendent of the Commission Coal Mining Department. Prospecting with the churn drill and the driving of Martin West and Emery East were continued. The driving of the cross-cut from Eska East to David was commenced.

At the Commission's coal mine at Chickaloon, in the week ended December 14, the sinking of the East slope and the driving of "G" Rock Cross-cut and "F" West were continued. Forty-one men were on the pay roll.

At the Eska mine, in the week ended December 21, the production was 1344 tons and the number of employees 128. Prospecting with the churn drill and the driving of Martin West, of Emery East and of the cross-cut from Eska East to David were continued.

At the Chickaloon mine, in the week ended December 21, there were 41 men on the payroll. The sinking of the East Slope and the driving of "G" rock cross-cut and "F" West were continued.

-- Alaska Railroad Record.

CAREY ACT PATENTS IN MONTANA

January 15, 1919, patents issued under the Carey Act, to the State of Montana, for 34,708.92 acres of land under the Valier-Montana Land and Water Company's Project. As to 199.54 acres the patent contained coal reservations under the act of March 3, 1909.

This project is an outgrowth of several earlier irrigation systems and consequently includes much land patented under the homestead or desert-land laws. The total acreage under contract is about 75,000 acres. It has been stated that much of the recent colonization has been by Belgiums.

The irrigation system includes two reservoirs which when fully completed will have a combined capacity of 140,000 acre-feet. With this reservoir capacity, it will be possible to control the flood flow and thus utilize practically all the stream flow available after prior adverse appropriations and the rights of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation are satisfied. The Indian rights are the subject of the decision in U. S. vs Conrad Investment Company, 156 Fed., 123. The approval was made on the basis of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre-feet of water delivered at the farmers headgate for each irrigated acre. The lands were segregated when the available stream gaugings were limited and the conclusion in regard to water supply was based on estimates from precipitation and probable percentage of runoff, etc. As is the almost universal experience, the subsequent gaugings showed a runoff materially less than the estimated runoff. The final limit to the project has not been fixed, but it is certain that not all of the segregated lands can be patented. The reduction in area will not affect the settlers since the sales have not exceeded the available water supply.

The previous patents to the State of Montana aggregate but 31,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres, patented under the ill-fated Dearborn Project, have been reconveyed to the United States.

RECENT DECISIONS IN THE COURTS AND THE DEPARTMENT

Carey Act -- Disposition of Segregated Land.

In the case of Furbee vs Alexander et al, in the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho (176 Pac. Rep. 97), the court, in acting upon an application for writ of mandamus to compel the acceptance of a Carey Act application, said:

> "The qualifications of an entryman, and the conditions precedent to his right to make an entry, are carefully and completely defined by statute. When an applicant possesses the necessary qualifications and has complied with the conditions precedent to his right to enter a tract of land in a Carey Act segregation, he must be permitted to make the entry. If, upon such showing being made the board should refuse to allow his entry, mandamus will lie to compel its acceptance; otherwise, no means exist to prevent discrimination between entrymen. The board, having by its notice published as required by law, notified the public that the tract of land involved in this case, together with other land, is open for entry under the provisions of the Carey Act, can not, while that notice to the world is left standing unimpaired, refuse to accept an entry applied for by one who shows himself entitled to make the entry within the provisions of the law."

Mining claim - Excess location.

In Nelson vs Smith (176 Pac. Rep. 261), the court held, (1) Every competent locator has the right to initiate a lawful claim to unoccupied public land by a peaceable, adverse entry upon it while it is in the possession of those who have no superior right to acquire title or hold possession; (2) Where public mineral land is open to location at the time a claim is initiated, the location is valid though the land is excess ground within staked boundaries of another claim, and though the persons initiating the claim had knowledge thereof.

Indian Homestead - Federal Reservation.

In the United States District Court, Southern District of California, Northern Division, in the case of United States vs Lewis et al., the court held that a homestead entry acquired by an Indian on public land in a State under the general homestead law is not land "reserved . . . for the exclusive use of the United States" within the Criminal Code, Sec. 272, subdivision 3 (35 Stat., 1143), and a Federal court is without jurisdiction to try a criminal offense committed thereon.

Navigable Waters - Riparian Rights.

In a case coming up from the State of Illinois, the Supreme Court of the United States held that under the law of the State, neither the United States nor the State owns lands under a navigable river, but riparian owners own the fee to the middle of the stream, subject to the Government's paramount right to use it and to make improvements for navigation, without compensation. Tempel vs United States (39 S. Ct. 56).

Homestead Heirs - Vacation of Patent.

A decision by the Department in the case of Fisher vs Heirs of Rule (42 L.D., 62-64), excited no little comment, both inside and outside of the Land Service, at the time of its rendition; the Department holding that where a homestead entryman dies without having established residence upon his entry, the entry thereupon terminates, and his heirs succeed to no rights whatever in the land. Prior to this decision, the rule of adjudication in such cases recognized the right of the homesteader to a period of six months after making his entry to go upon the land and establish residence, and that in the event of his death before the expiration of such period, his heirs were entitled to complete the entry, by showing due compliance with law, except in the matter of residence, from which they were relieved. Later, the Department, in the same case (43 L. D., 217), recalled and vacated the earlier action taken therein, and reinstated the homestead entry in question, saying, among other things:

> "In this case the entryman had died within six months from the date of the entry, and he had not established residence. It had been a long and well-established rule in the Department that an entryman was allowed six months within which to establish residence after the date of his entry, and in the case of Bertram C. Noble, decided January 24, 1914 (43 L.D.,75), it was held that it was error to revoke this rule, which had so long obtained, especially as applied retroactively to the disadvantage of persons who had acted under that rule."

Accordingly, the departmental decisions in this case were overruled and the practice of allowing six months in which to establish residence reaffirmed.

Attention is again invited to this litigation by the recent decision in the case of Fisher vs Rule, in the United States Supreme Court of January 7, 1919, arising on the application of Fisher to have Rule held as trustee under the patent that issued to him. The case went off, however, on the ground that the plaintiff had no personal interest in the land that entitled him to complain

on his own account, and hence, dismissed the proceeding, remarking in connection with the decision rendered by the Department:

> Even if under a right construction of the homestead law, Rule was not entitled to the patent -- which we do not at all intimate -- Fisher is not in a position to take advantage of the heirs.

Railroad Grant - Act of March 3, 1871.

By the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 573), two grants in aid of railroad construction were made, the first and principal one to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, which provided in Section 9 of the act that all granted lands not disposed of within three years after completion of the road should be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at a price to be paid to the company, not exceeding an average of $2.50 per acre. Section 23 of the act authorized the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a railroad "with the same rights, grants, and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions and conditions as were granted to said Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California", by act of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292).

In the case of Fullinwider vs Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit (229 Fed. Rep., 717), construing these provisions, the court held that they did not indicate an intention that the rights, grants, and privileges given the Southern Pacific Company were to be the same as those given the Texas Pacific Company, and did not attach to the grant to the Southern Pacific the conditions of Section 9; and further, that such condition could not be read into Section 23 because a similar provision had uniformly appeared in railroad land grants during the two or three years preceeding the grant in question.

This case was the subject of consideration in the Supreme Court of the United States January 13, 1919, wherein the decree of the lower court was affirmed. Commenting on the policy proposition, the court said:

> "The policy dictated, it is said by provision of Section 9 of the grants to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and determines the insertion of a like provision in Sec. 23, which concerns the grant to the Southern Pacific Company, though it is not inserted therein.
>
> "We may grant, if a policy exists, that it may be used to resolve the uncertainty of a law, but it can not be a substitute for a law. However, we do not find the uncertainty in Sections 9 and 23 that complainant does, whether jointly or separately considered, Sec. 23 is complete in itself. The restrictions on the grant it made that were deemed appropriate, were expressed, and their expression excludes any other, by a well-known rule of construction."

Mining Claim -- Settlement Rights.

The relative value of claims asserted under the mining and settlement laws is often a matter of discussion. In a recent decision in the Supreme Court of Arizona, Foster vs Black (176 Pac. Rep., 845), a case involving this subject, it was held that plaintiff in an action of forcible entry and detainer to recover part of a mining claim duly located on the public domain, and properly maintained by assessment work, had actual possession and right of actual possession of ground within limits of the location, as against a subsequent squatter thereon, though plaintiff had never been personally on the location; and that the settler, being a trespasser on plaintiff's possession, and not in privity with Government title, could not set up the defense that no mineral had been found.

Public Waters - Appropriation.

The Supreme Court of the State of Utah held in Peterson vs Eureka Hill Mining Company (176 Pac. Rep., 729), that the waters of a spring located on the public domain are subject to appropriation by private parties for beneficial purposes.

Stock-raising Homestead Rights.

The decision of First Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, December 27, 1918, in the case of Charles Makela, Bellefourche 015195, dealing with the qualifications of homesteaders under the act of December 29, 1916, is one of unusual interest and importance in this new field of statutory interpretation.

This is an appeal by Charles Makela from a decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated April 18, 1918, rejecting his application, filed January 8, 1917, to make entry under the act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862), for W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ and N½ SW¼ Sec. 25, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., B.H.M., Lot 1 and NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 30, T. 17 N., R. 4 E., B.H.M., (319.75 acres), Bellefourche, South Dakota, land district.

It appears that on October 6, 1897, said Makela made homestead entry at the Rapid City, South Dakota land office for W½ SW¼ Sec. 5, and E½ SE¼ Sec. 6, T. 7 N., R. 4 E., B.H.M. (160 acres), under which final certificate issued January 22, 1903, followed by patent. The land last described being designated as of the character contemplated by the act of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat., 639), said Makela, on October 18, 1916, made an additional entry under section 7 of said act for NW¼ Sec. 25, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., B.H.M.

The decision appealed from held that as the land applied for is not within twenty miles of the tract originally entered, its allowance was not provided for by the stock-raising act.

Consideration of the appeal makes it apparent that some misunderstanding exists as to what persons may make entries under the stock-raising homestead law. Section 1 of the act provides:

> That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any person qualified to make entry under the homestead laws of the United States to make a stock-raising homestead entry for not exceeding 640 acres of unappropriated, unreserved public land in reasonably compact form; Provided, however, That the land so entered shall theretofore have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as "stock-raising lands."

The principal laws in force prior to the enactment of the stock-raising law under which homestead entries could be made were section 2289, Revised Statutes; section 6 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 854); section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 527); the so-called Kinkaid Act (33 Stat., 547); section 2 of the act of June 5, 1900 (31 Stat., 267); section 2 of the act of May 22, 1902 (32 Stat., 203); the enlarged homestead acts of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat., 639), and June 17, 1910 (36 Stat.,531), and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233).

In the instructions of January 27, 1917 (45 L.D.,625), believing that Congress acted with full knowledge of the various homestead laws then in force when it used the language "any person qualified to make entry under the homestead laws of the United States", paragraph 4b, under "Qualifications for Entrymen", stated:

> In other words, a person who was qualified to make an original or an additional homestead entry under other laws for as much as approximately 40 acres can enter hereunder such an amount of land as will, with the area theretofore entered under the homestead laws, not exceed 640 acres, but the total of all entries under the agricultural public-land laws (i.e., timber and stone, desert-land, preemption, and homestead) must not exceed 800 acres.

It follows that a person who has made and perfected a homestead entry for 160 acres in a State not affected by the enlarged homestead acts has exhausted his right to make further entry under any of the homestead laws; but if such entry embraced less than 160 acres, leaving him qualified to make an additional entry for approximately 40 acres under section 6 of the act of March 2, 1889, supra, he can exercise that right by making an entry under the stock-raising law for not to exceed 520 acres; and if a person has entered 280 acres under either of the enlarged homestead acts, and is qualified to make an additional entry under one of those acts for 40 acres, he is qualified to make an entry under the stock-raising law for 360 acres. Such entries, being made under section

1 of the act, would be original stock-raising entries, and in no sense additional entries within the meaning of the various provisions of the law. If it is kept in mind that the first entry under the stock-raising act is not an additional entry under that law, no matter how many prior entries under other homestead laws have been made, the provisions as to making additional entries will be more readily understood.

In the opinion of the Department, it was not the intention of Congress to limit the making of original entries under the act to land within 20 miles of former perfected entries under other laws. But it does limit the making of entries to lands within 20 miles of the land embraced in former unperfected homestead entries under this or other laws, and to perfected entries under this law. The reason for the latter limitation was doubtless based on the fact that it would not be practicable for a stock raiser to operate two stock ranches separated by a greater distance than 20 miles; and the preceding limitation was necessary because of the fact that entries for land incontiguous to prior entries can not be perfected without residence on the land, and credit for constructive residence is not allowed unless the entry on which residence is maintained is within 20 miles of the former entry. It was not until the first proviso to section 3 of the act was amended by the act of October 25, 1918 (Public No. 229), that it was allowable to make an entry under the law by one holding an unperfected entry under other laws unless he had completed the period of residence required on such former entry or would have completed it within six months. The amendment referred to allows residence to be maintained on the land embraced in the prior entry, provided it is designated as stock-raising lands, whether or not such prior entry has been perfected, but if perfected, it must appear that entryman still owns that portion on which he resides - not necessarily the entire area of the entry.

While it is necessary that the land embraced in a prior entry must be designated as stock-raising land if an entryman desires to continue to reside thereon while perfecting a stock-raising homestead for land incontiguous to the former entry but within twenty miles thereof, or if such entry is made under sections 4, 5, or 6 of the act, it is not necessary that the land embraced in a perfected entry made under other laws shall be designated as stock-raising land, because the right to make a stock-raising entry by one who has but partially exhausted his homestead right under other laws is not contingent on such designation, as hereinabove stated.

When Makela perfected his first entry for 160 acres, he exhausted his homestead right under all the laws then in force. Upon the designation of that tract as of the character contemplated by the enlarged homestead act, he became qualified to make an entry thereunder for 160 acres. When, on October 18, 1916, he made such an

entry, he again exhausted his homestead right, but the entry being unperfected, and it being alleged that the land now applied for and that embraced in the unperfected entry is of the character contemplated by the stock-raising homestead act, it is considered proper to treat the pending application as being for the change in character of the entry to one under the stock-raising act and for its amendment to embrace the 319.75 acres additional described. If the entire tract is designated under the stock-raising act, the amended entry would become an original entry under the law -- not an additional entry within the meaning of the act -- and can be perfected only as provided by the last proviso to section 3. The allowance thereof would not be contingent on the designation under the stock-raising act of the tract embraced in the perfected entry, for the reason that, eliminating the unperfected entry which he seeks to enlarge, he will become qualified, upon the designation of the land, to make an entry under the stock-raising act for 480 acres.

For the reasons aforesaid, the decision appealed from is reversed, and the application remanded for further consideration.

FAMILY LETTERS

From Los Angeles.

Two young men from this office are now with the Army in France, namely: Kent Allen, Corporal of the 164th Machine Gun Company of the famous 91st Division, and Nathan H. Glueck, Private First Class of the 158th Ambulance Company.

Mr. Allen writes that he had been in the front line three times when the armistice was signed, while Mr. Glueck says he was "out of luck" because he was denied that experience.

Both boys are looking forward to their return to the U.S.A., and to God's country - California - and hope to be reinstated in their former positions in this office.

From Leo T. Farrell,
Ordnance Department, Tours, France.

Christmas is over, and New Year about here, and it finds us all as busy as can be, but we hope to be about cleaned up some time this coming month, January, and we will probably be, soon after, on the road back. I am sending in this letter one of the menus of our Christmas dinner. Be sure and read the Ordnance song on the other side of the menu. It is a little different, I am sure, than anything that has come out as yet.

"The Ordnance, the Ordnance; we played with T.N.T.,
Dynamite was our delight; we took it in our tea."

I know you will appreciate the menu, while it is nothing of great importance, it is a small token from the Service of Supply. Give my

best regards to my friends in the G.L.O. I hope to be with you all again soon.

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The menu sent by Leo is certainly a tempting proposition; beats anything the Bulletin had for Christmas.

From C. A. Obenchain,
Office of Auditor for the War Department,
Paris, France.

What a change in the world's affairs since last writing! At that time we were not so jubilant, as we were rushing to cellars by night, and dodging "Big Berthas" by day. When we went out at night, which was seldom, we groped through the dark streets, stumbling over ash cans and garbage boxes.

There are two times I will not forget. The first; midnight of July 14-15, when the great offensive was on, and the artillery let loose with all the fury possible. It awakened me thus far away, and I got up and went to the window balcony, where I stayed most of the remainder of the night. The heavy boom was about every minute or less, with continuous lighter booms, a rolling like distant thunder between times. My window looked in the direction of the battle, and the sky was lighted up as if a big fire was raging miles away. I had visions then of walking out of this place, along with a million others, taking only what could be carried in my pockets. That was the beginning of the end- which has come more quickly than I ever dared hope. The Americans at Chateau Thierry started the ball rolling toward the enemy country, and from then on the Boche had no rest, day or night. The second time was Monday, and Tuesday when word was received that the armistice was signed. I wish I could have had a moving picture machine placed in our office window to record the events of those days - just on that street. The pictures would be well worth seeing, they can not be described, at least by me. No doubt you will in time have the movies over there showing this place on those days. Our office is on one of the prominent boulevards, and to have seen the crowd one would think all the people here were on that street, but they say the crowd was just as large on any other street, and a jolly good-natured crowd it was. Everything went - men, women, boys, girls, soldiers, officers, of every nation, civilians, all romping here and there, forming circles with a bunch of people in the middle doing a regular war dance, singing, everyone kissing and embracing everyone else. Because of the latter, I stayed up on the second floor of our office. Of course, some of our young, unmarried fellows said they never kissed so many pretty girls in their lives as on those two days; and the funny part of that is - on the third day they reported sick. No work could be done in the office on Monday, and none was attempted. Tuesday we did try to work.

The lights of the city are gradually coming into existence again; the stores lighted up, and the heavy curtains at all windows are not now drawn closely as soon as the lights are turned on in the houses. It makes the place seem strange, and you have to be introduced again to friends you met when the city was dark, for the light makes a difference. This evening after dark, I walked across the Seine, and it was a beautiful sight to see the numerous bridges across it all lighted, showing their outlines and the reflections in the river.
November 23, 1918.

From Capt. A. D. Hathaway,
162nd Infantry, France.

The latest news here is that my division, (41st) will soon go home, probably leaving here about February 1st. It will not hurt my feelings at all to get home again. I will be glad to greet the Statue of Liberty soon. Our regiment is over strength now, both in officers and men. We have more men here than we have billets for, so some of them are in tents. I am at present in command of what we call our Tent Battalion. Since the beginning of this letter an order has been received to the effect that the 41st Division at war strength is to be ready to return to the United States January 5th. That looks as if I will be home soon. Everybody here is happy at the news, and feels like celebrating. We do not know to what part of the United States we will have to go before being mustered out, but I do not care much.
December 23, 1918.

From Ensign Mullady,
U.S.N.R.F., Rouen, France.

I was very pleased myself to have been appointed as the Liberty Loan Agent for my District. It was not a job exactly to my liking, but when you get orders in the Navy you have to carry them out. You see, I not only had to visit these stations but had to organize the campaign at each one, have an agent appointed, confer with him, give him all the dope possible, and then each day get into Bordeaux and get the mail from each one, answer any questions that they may have asked relative to the campaign (and they sure did ask some puzzlers) then submit a daily report to the Commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in France, giving the total subscriptions of each station and the average per man at each station. After the campaign was closed I had to make out a final report of this kind and also state the number of each denomination of bond that was to be reserved for the men on this side, for there are no deliveries of Liberty Bonds to the men in France, owing to the uncertainty of delivery and the great liklihood of their being lost. I can surely say without fear of ever being contradicted that if the folks in America could only have a chance to see the men over here line up for Liberty Bonds, they would do even more than they have done in the past. For instance, take a man with the rating of a seaman, second class. His pay is

HONOR ROLL.

The following members of the General Land Office Service are now enrolled for service under the Flag, wheruverit may go, at home or abroad, on land or sea:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Allen, James H.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves. Honorably Discharged.
America, Louis L.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Baker, Talmadge D.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bartley, Searcy	Fireman, Navy.
Bradshaw, Clarence R.	29th Co. 8th Training Bn. Camp Pike, Ark.
Clarke, Francis J.	Sergeant, Medical Corps, France.
Binley, Walter S.	Capt. Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown, Clarence N.	Hdqrs. 14th Bn. 153rd D.B. Camp Dix, N. J.
Chamberlain, Guy C.	Civil Engineer, Aviation Camp, Americus, Ga.
Clement, Donald E.	Pvt. Sanitary Corps, Medical Depot, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
COLBURN, ALVIN	Capt. 9th Inf. Severely wounded in action, now at 300 S. D. Ave. N.E. Washington, D.C., convalescing.
Condon, Francis M.	Corporal, 23rd Co., 6th Bn. Camp Upton, N.Y.
Cooper, James R.	Service Co. M.O.T.C. Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
CONNELLY, FRANCIS J.	1st Lt. Aviation Corps, U.S.A., A.E.F., Reported missing in action.
Crawford, William A.	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A.E.F., France.
Dalton, Richard	Field Clerk, Office Chief Engr. Officer, A.E.F., France.
Daly, Richard M.	2nd Lt. Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.
Dinan, Henry K.	Seaman, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves.
Doroff, William	Radio operator, Georgia school of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.
Duckworth, Earl G.	Pvt. Air Service Repl. Squadron No. 1106 A.P.O. 713, A.E.F., France.
Edwards, Arthur T.	Private, U. S. A.
Farrell, Leo T.	Pvt. Ordnance Depot, U.S.P.O. 717, A.E.F.France
Fenn, Stanley W.	Army Field Clerk, Hdqrs. 18th Div. 8th ST. Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.
Gilbert, Alex. H., Jr.	Pvt. QMC Detachment B 1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.
Guess, Arthur L.	Pvt. M. G. Bn. A.E.F. France.
Hathaway, Alvin D.	Capt. Hdqrs. 162nd Inf. A.E.F. France.
Hamilton, James Y.	Capt. QMRC., Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hedges, Floyd	Corporal Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Hemmick, Frank S.	1st Lt. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia.
Hoffman, Lewis E.	Field Clerk, A.E.F. France, Honorably Discharged

Kays, Harry L.	1st Lt.Bat. "C" 112th Field Art. A.E.F. France.
Krattenmaker, Frank	Army Field Clerk, A.E.F. France.
Lakenan, Abner C.	Ord. Sgt. 13th Ord. Depot Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Lawych, Louis L.	Pvt. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
McGarvey, Bernard L.	1st Class Yeoman, Navy, Washington, D. C.
Moskowitz, Nelson B.	Pvt. Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.
Mullady, Chris C.	Ensign (Pay Corps) USNRF, US Naval Base No. 20, c/o Postmaster, N. Y.
O'Leary, Arthur A.	Lab. Asst. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C.
Pederson, Carl M.	U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
Pendall, Elmer	2nd Lt. Co. B, 120th Inf. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
Poole, Walter S.	Camp Dix, N. J.
Porter, James R.	14th Bn. Camp Dix, N. J.
Reed, Irby	Ordnance Bureau, Aberdeen, Md.
Watne, Carl A.	Camp Custer, Michigan.
Rice, Charles A.	Casual Co. No. 1 E (1059R) (Camp Forest) A.P.O. 716, Base No. 5, AEF, France.
Rudolph, Herman H.	1st Lt. Do. D. 12th Bat. N.A. Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Simonton, F. B., Jr.	78th Div. Hdqrs. Troops, Motor Section, A.E.F.
Snyder, Frank T.	Private, U.S.A.
Sullivan, W. M. E.	2nd Lt. 158th Brigade Hdqrs., A.E.F. France.
Szabo, Andrew J.	Private U.S.A. Honorably Discharged.
Tuohy, Thomas B.	Seaman, 2nd class, Naval Reserves.
Voris, Hugh	32nd Training Battery, FACOTS, Camp Taylor, Ky. Honorably Discharged.
Westover, Leslie A.	Camp Leach, American Univ. Washington, D.C. Quartermaster construction Corps, Honorably Discharged.
Whelan, John A.	2nd Lt. QMC Newport News, Va.
Whitehurst, Benj. W.	Naval Aviation Detachment, Cambridge, Mass. Transferred to Inactive Duty.
Winter, Max W.	1st. Lt. Ordnance Corps U.S.A.
Wolf, Charles	3rd Class Yeoman, Navy, Newport, R. I.
RITENOUR, W. H.	Seaman, 2nd Class, Naval Reserves. Accidentally killed in line of duty.

OFFICES U. S. SURVEYORS GENERAL

Ames, Edward R.	Pvt. Hdqrs. Co., 57th Field Art. Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma.
Bedell, Archie M.	1st Lt. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Fitch, Byron L.	Co. A, 30th Battalion, U. S. Guards.
Ingalls, Walter S.	Capt. 158th Inf. A.E.F. France.
King, Norman L.	Maj. N.M.N.G. Santa Vista, California.
Spear, Hiram C.	2nd Lt. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, Washington.
Harris, Courtenay B.	Spruce Division US Engrs. Vancouver, Barracks Vancouver, Washington.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

Allen, Kent	Corporal, 164th Machine Gun Co.
Carlson, Carl E.	Landsman-yeoman, US Training Station, San Francisco, California.
Dameron, M. Claire	Enlisted, U. S. A.
Glueck, Nathan H.	Private, 158th Ambulance Co.
Honan, John J.	1st Lt. 16th Inf. Camp Fremont, California
Johnson, Arvid T.	Student Army Training Camp.
Keefe, Edward J.	Chief Yeoman, USNRF
Kimball, Edward L.	Pvt. Aviation Corps.
Kimble, Leyburn	Enlisted, Camp Joe C. Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida.
Kriegh, McKinley W.	25th Railway Engrs. U.S.A. Ayers, Mass.
King, Luther R.	Pvt. 1st Idaho Hospital Corps.
Lawrence, Reginald E.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
Leckman, Henry T.	369th Aero Squadron, A. E. F. France.
Lummis, Doran W.	Engineer Corp, France.
Marts, Edward C.	Sgt. Hdqrs. 44th Inf. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
O'Leary, William	Lt. N. G. National Guard.
Peterson, Fred J.	Pvt. Hdqrs. 9th Bn. 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
Robinson, Wallace A.	Co. 5, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kans.
Schalk, John S.	Railway Transportation Corps, Ft. Logan, Colo.
Thomas, Roger D.	Enlisted U.S.A.
Williams, Perry T.	Pvt (S&T) U.S. Army
Burke, Bernard G.	Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.

FIELD SURVEYING SERVICE.

Averill, Dupree R.	Pvt. 143rd Field Artillery, A.E.F. France.
BRADFORD, A. J.	1st Lt. American Air Service. KILLED IN ACTION.
BEST, EDWARD T.	Corporal 67th Co., 164th Depot Brigade; Base Hospital 115, A.P.O. 781 WOUNDED IN ACTION.
Bolinger, Lyman E.	Address unknown.
Calvin, Elmer D.	2nd Lt. Field Art. U.S.N.A. Camp Jackson, S.C.
Campbell, George R.	Capt. Engr. Officers Reserve Corps, Olympia, Washington.
Campbell, Quintin	Ensign, Section Naval Base, San Diego, Cal.
Collins, John G.	2nd Lt. AEF, France.
Cronyn, Theodore	Corporal, 23rd Engrs. AEF France.
Dorman, Fenwick G.	Co. C 29th Engr. Camp Devens, Mass.
Harshbarger, Eugene	2nd Lt. EORC ETC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
Haste, Glenn R.	Pvt. Co. B, 41st Engrs. AEF France.
Hemphill, Wm. L.	Capt. Co. B, 2nd Motor Co. 316th Ammunition Train, American Lake, Washington.
Hooper, James C.	Aviation Corps, Austin, Texas.
Horton, A.C., Jr.	Capt. 209th Engrs. Camp Sherman, Montgomery Alabama.

Inch, Philip L.	Corporal, Co. L, 23rd Engrs. Army P.O. 701, AEF France.
Mason, Howard G.	Pvt. Casual Detachment, US General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado.
Johnson, Carl E.	Pvt. 13th Field Artillery, AEF France
Johnston, Wm. R.	Civil Engr. U.S.A. San Juan, Porto Rico.
Matthews, Thomas B.	1st Lt. 513th Engrs. AEF France.
McKinney, John M.	Medical Reserve Corps, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Millrick, Willis J.	Co. "C," 29th Engrs. AEF France.
Moore, Charles R.	Pvt. Co. "C" 109th Engrs. Camp Cody, N.M.
Nash, William L.	Capt. Field Art. R. C. Camp Travis, Texas.
Recore, Chester W.	Sgt. Engrs., Camp Humphries, Va.
Perkins, Basil C.	Co. I, 23rd Engineers, Advance Section, A.E.F. France.
Perkins, Wm. C.	23rd Engrs. A.E.F. France.
Pinkham, Louis H.	1st Lt. 148th Field Art., US PO 705, A.E.F. France.
Rathbone, Thos. C.	318th Engrs. A.E.F. France.
Richards, Wm. H., Jr.	Scientific Observer, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Honorably Discharged.
Ridgway, George W.	2nd Lt. Armament Officer, Ordnance Dept., A.P.O. 714, A.E.F. France.
Robertson, Wm. E.	2nd Lt. 21st Bat. F.A. School of Fire, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.
Ross, Otis	2nd Lt. QMRC, A.E.F. France.
Sawhill, Donald	2nd Lt. 39th Co., 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Washington.
Sechrist, Loyd E.	Pvt. Co. "M," 12th Inf., Camp Mills, N.Y.
Scanlon, James W.	Act. Sgt., Co. F, 324th Inf. A.E.F.
Shapcott, Wallace G.	Camp Art. A.E.F. France
Smith, Albert Jr.	2nd Lt. Co. A, 35d Engrs. Ft. Mills, Corregidor, P.I.
Streit, D. K.	Lt. Co. D., 18th Engrs. Railway, AEF France PO Box 705.
Stinson, Calton O.	Sgt. Co. B, 527th Engrs. APO 701, AEF France
Strickler, Elmer F.	Pvt. 123rd Spruce Squadron, Seimscarey, Wash.
Swanholm, Carl S.	Sgt. Co. C., 29th Engrs. APO 714, AEF France
Veal, Guy R.	Pvt. Co. G, 23rd Engrs. AEF France
Lytle, Marvin J.	Pvt. 43rd Squadron, Aviation Field, Waco, Texas.
Walker, John P.	Capt. of Engrs., Embarkation Depot, Hoboken, N. J.
Walters, S. Frank	Pvt. 10th Plat. 3rd Co., 2nd Det. Army Service Corps, A.E.F. France.
Wolff, Deane J.	2nd Lt. 17th Co., C.B. C. D., Fort Monroe, Va.
Williams, Earl B.	Pvt. 18th Co., 5th Bat. 166 D.B., Camp Lewis, Wash.
BRENNAN, WM. G.	Pvt. Co. D, 2nd Battalion, 117th Engrs. Wounded in action.

FIELD SERVICE.

Anderson, Roy D.	Camp Lewis, Washington.
Andrews, Frank K.	Fort Seward, Alaska.
Armstrong, Geo. L.	Maj., Officers Training Camp, Sheridan, Ills.
Betts, Herbert V.	Signal Corps, 312th Battalion, Ft. Pike, Ark.
Brigham, Nelson O.	Fort Gibbons, Alaska.
Fullerton, Resse P.	Camp Sheridan, Jacksonville, Florida.
Galbraith, E. C.	1st Lt. Co. 5, ERC., AEF France.
Houston, Fred K.	1st Lt. Co. F, 603rd Engrs., AEF France.
Levitt, Max P.	Army Field Clerk, Governor's Island, N.Y.
McDonald, John A.	Ordnance Corps, Edgewood, Md.
McFarren, H. W.	Capt. EORC, 116th Engrs., Camp Green, S.C.
McLeod, J. D.	2nd Lt. Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I. Honorably Discharged.
Mengelkamp, Otto J.	Advance Ordnance, Depot No. 4, AEF France.
Moore, J. A.	Officers Training Camp, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Parks, George A.	Capt., Engrs. Corps, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Petrich, Julian T.	Pvt. Hospital Corps, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Presmont, A. N.	Officers Training Camp, Niagara, N.Y. Honorably Discharged.
Rush, Clifford A.	2nd Lt. Aviation Section, Signal Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
Smith, John A.	Major, Judge Advocate General's Office.
Towner, W. C.	Signal R. C., 312 Battalion, Fort Pike, Ark.

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All officers are urgently requested to advise the "Land Service Bulletin" of the addresses of former employees in their respective offices who became separated from the G. L. O. Servide to enter the military or naval service, and any information they have or may receive as to the discharge of such employees from the Army or Navy. This information is desired in order that the General Land Office may be enabled to be advised as to the status of these employees and their possible reinstatement in the service.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

First Lieut. Elmer Pendell, 120th Infantry, observer, 168th Aero Squadron. For extraordinary heroism in action November 4, 1918. As observer in D. H. 4 plane, Lieut. Pendell flew an Infantry contact machine over the line of the 7th Division November 4, 1918. Because of exceedingly adverse weather conditions, Lieut. Pendell disregarded the danger of fire from the ground and crossed the lines at 1,000 feet altitude. While thus flying he was wounded in the shoulder by an explosive bullet fired from the ground. Disregarding his wound, he came down to an altitude as low as 500 feet. After securing the desired information, he wrote out his message with great effort and dropped it to the division.

A NOBLE MEMORIAL TO THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE.

Under this title the Bulletin, for a considerable period, carried a list of the members of the General Land Office represented by sons or grandsons in the present Army of Liberty. The publication of this list has been discontinued, due to the fact that special honor rolls are now issued by the Department and the Bulletin, in which the men in service are all carried, covering fully the field of honorable mention. The inclusion in such a list of the employees in the field was, of course, impracticable, and this was another reason for its discontinuance. There has been no geography in the patriotism of the Land Service.

OBITUARY

Alva S. Taber.

It becomes the sad duty of the Bulletin to record the death of another faithful servant. On the 9th day of January, 1919, Alva S. Taber, in the active service of the General Land Office from February 5, 1902, and for three years chief of old Division "R" bid the office a final farewell. A veteran of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 19th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and after a service of three years was mustered out as Sergt.-Major of the regiment, in 1867, on the expiration of his period of enlistment. In 1872 he entered the War Department, remaining there until 1896; resigning to become a member of the firm of Taber and Whitman. He later reentered the Government service asan employee of the General Land Office. Mr. Taber was born in New York in 1844. He is survived by a wife, Elizabeth Ralph Taber; a brother, Edward M. Taber; and a sister, Mrs. Mary B. Hazard, all of Washington. A genial gentleman, of kindly humor; quick of wit and ready in response; active and aggressive in the intelligent discharge of his official duties, his like will not soon be with us again.

IN MEMORIAM

Another thread of the warp and woof of life's fabric has been severed, and a comrade has wearily trod the sands of life to the still ocean beyond time's flow.

January 9, 1919, Alva S. Taber passed from life to a higher and better existence, to a realm of perfect bliss. He lived beyond the allotted age of man, passing away at the ripe age of 75 years. He was a public spirited man. His love of country and its institutions was shown on many of its battle-fields during the Civil War. His life was mainly spent in the military and civil service of his country. He paid little heed to life's troubles but was enraptured with its joys, and his genial, kind disposition scattered sunshine among all he met. The golden glow of the sunset of life has wrapped him in its mantle.

The greatest privilege of friendship is to rejoice in the pleasures of friends and extend to them sympathy and consolation in the time of distress. Therefore,

R E S O L V E D

That we, the undersigned, his associates and co-workers in Division "K", present this tribute to his memory as an expression of our regret for his loss and our sympathy for his bereaved family, and may they find some consolation and comfort in this tribute, a copy of which will be sent them, and a copy furnished the Land Service Bulletin with a request that it be published therein.

H James W. Byler
J. F. Casey
L. C. Connally
H. N. Foss
H. W. Happy
Lura E. Headle
T. B. Irvine
Mary L. Kessler
Clarence G. Fisher
James D. Mankin
Margaret McConvey
R. E. Mikesell
William P. Norris
Clift. R. Richards
James Griggs Roberts.
C. M. Sturm
Eugene L. Thompson
E. L. Valentine
Frederick E. Walch
Frank B. Walker
Daniel Webster
H. L. Weiss
J. J. Welty
Ben W. Whitehurst

James D. Mankin.

The announcement in the morning papers of the 19th instant of the death by accident of James D. Mankin, called forth a universal expression of regret from his associates. A Civil War veteran, he entered the General Land Office July 12, 1883, as an accountant, and continued in its service up to the time of his death. For many years of active and useful work he will be long remembered in the office, though of late years the absence of health has somewhat interfered with the discharge of his duties. The Washington Star pays his memory the following tribute:

> "Mr. Mankin was one of the best known charitable workers in this city, and practically all his spare time the past forty years was spent relieving the needy. He was secretary of Particular Council, St. Vincent de Paul Society, for a number of years; was president emeritus of St. Patrick's branch of that charitable society and member of Washington Council, Knights of Columbus."

LIFE'S SCHOOLING

Each task has its lesson and is for our gain,
And its best we learn each in its turn -
For lessons not mastered are given again,
And tasks that are slighted, in sorrow or pain
Enforce our attention - we slight them in vain -
Till mastered they'll always return.

The lessons hard earned are remembered the best -
Or history, problem, or rule -
There are some I recall on my mind firm impressed,
That stand out alone quite distinct from the rest -
That were learned on compulsion, it must be confessed,
While staying at times after school.

In the high school of Life where the Teacher is God,
Whatever my tasks may be,
From the day of my birth till I'm under the sod,
Though I reign o'er an empire or carry a hod,
My spirit gains light through this physical clod -
Each event has its lesson for me.

And in the few days or the aeons that roll,
Though at times I seem "under the rod",
The knowledge of Truth shall uncover my soul,
Till, selfless, I know myself part of the Whole,
And, painful or pleasant, each step toward the goal
Is a "sum" in my schooling from God.

THE HOME CLUB PLAYERS AT WORK

We are all aware what the "Home Club" Players stood for in the activities of that organization, but it will be news to many of us that this little dramatic company, conceived for the purpose of their own amusement, and that of their fellow-workers in the Department, has developed into a well organized association that in its own small way has fitted in so well in the great program for the entertainment of our soldiers.

During the past season more than 20 performances have been given in the various camps in this vicinity; the notes herewith tell how meritorious their work has been, and we are informed that requests for performances are being continuously received from the various organizations having charge of amusements in the camps. The players have met all financial obligations in preparing the plays presented and all performances at the camps are gratuitous. Three companies are now in rehersal on new plays for the purpose of continuing this commendable work. One of these entitled "My Uncle from Japan" with the players star performers in the cast will be presented shortly, when the members of the Department interested will be afforded an opportunity to be present.

The Bulletin is particularly interested in the players in view of so many of the members being employed in the General Land Office.

Incidentally, the players point with pride to the nine stars in its flag standing for the number of members that have gone into the country's military service.

Some of the appreciative notes received by the Players follow:

From Mr. Bryant, Sec'y in Charge Y.M.C.A., Camp Leach, D.C.

Permit me to congratulate your company on its presentation of the "Arrival of Kitty". Our men enjoyed the fun immensely and are looking forward to your repeating the performance at an early date.

From Mr. Dudley, Sec'y in Charge, Camp Meade, Md.

I wish to congratulate your company for the mirth provoking performance of the "Prince of Liars" given us Monday evening. The boys all vote it the best entertainment they've had and we hope you will come again soon.

From Messrs. Harris & Boal, Y.M.C.A.,
Washington Barracks.

On behalf of the men who attended your Prince of Liar's performance last night, I extend to you our heartiest thanks, and hope you can find it convenient to come to us again. Many of the boys you played to shortly will be on their way, and we are glad of the opportunity you gave them of so thoroughly enjoying themselves.

From Mr. Walsh, Sec'y K. of C., Camp Meade, Md.

The performance last evening for the K. of C. men was a howling success, and we want you to come to us again if you can arrange it. We all appreciate your kindness in furnishing such an enjoyable entertainment.

From Mr. Green, Y.M.C.A., Fort Myer, Va.

It was very kind indeed of the Players of the Interior Department to bring to us the delightful comedy "The Prince of Liars". The funny, laugh-producing scenes so well characterized appealed immensely to our boys, many of whom have had professional experience. The vote is unanimous that you come again.

From Mr. Darnell, Sec'y Camp Meigs Y.M.C.A.

The men of Camp Meigs desire me to express their appreciation of the fun you gave them last evening. Your "Prince of Liars" is some show. Would like to arrange for another performance at an early date if you will favor us.

Chaplain Crockett, Walter Reed Hospital.

Allow me to extend to you the heartiest thanks of the men of Walter Reed hospital, and our best wishes for success in the good work you are doing. Your presentation of the "Prince of Liars" was one of the best entertainments of a theatrical nature we have had, and the kindness of the Players of the Interior Department will long be remembered. May I hope that your company will visit us again.

From Chaplain Thompson, 10th Regt. Marine Corps,
Indian Head, Md.

In view of moving to this camp the boys were disappointed at the prospect of not having the opportunity of witnissing your performance of the "Prince of Liars" as arranged for at Quantico, and we are very much gratified to have had you come to us here. The way your company put it over made us forget all about the poor stage facilities. We hope the next time you come to have everything in good working order. We thank you very much for your kindness in appearing on such short notice.

From Rev. L.C.Hofer, Sec'y Y.M.C.A.,
Quantico, Va.

It gives me great pleasure as Sec'y of the Overseas Y.M.C.A. to write a few lines of praise and recommendation in behalf of the Interior Department players and the play "Prince of Liars" given in our building Monday, January 13, 1919. The play was well rendered, was full of fun, and had a strong moral lesson for all who heard it. The boys were well pleased, and desire the party to return at an early date.

From Mr. Harry E. Brown, Physical Director
of Camps, Baltimore, Md.

I have been requested by the W.C.C.S. in charge of entertainments for the Camps in this vicinity to extend an invitation to the Interior Department Players to produce the comedy "The Prince of Liars" at Camp Holabird on the 2nd of January or on the 9th, or both dates. We will be very glad indeed, if your company can see your way to come to us.

AT HOME AND A BROAD

Carey Act Inspector C. D. Avery, who has been in Washington in connection with a number of Carey Act and Right of Way cases in Wyoming and Montana, has returned to his headquarters in Cheyenne.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Carey Act Inspector C. W. Wells has been directed to make the first field investigation of an application under the Smith or Irrigation District Act (August 11, 1916 - 39 Stat., 506). The application was filed in the Los Angeles office by the Victor Valley Irrigation District, comprising 72,960 acres of land, of which 65,000 acres are claimed to be irrigable.

REAPPOINTMENTS

Perry M. Colson,	Receiver of Public Moneys,	Gainesville, Florida.
Robert W. Davis,	Register,	Gainesville, Florida.

TELL THE BULLETIN

To all local offices and field service employees:

If anything occurs, in the public land service, which you think should be chronicled, tell us about it. Address all communications to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "Land Service Bulletin." All communications should be received not later than the 24th of each month for use in the current number.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1919.

Supplemental List of Employees who have entered military or naval service as reported since November 11, 1918.

For Honor Roll

Total 176.

General Land Office	6
Office of Indian Affairs	12
Pension Office	2
Patent Office	1
Geological Survey	33
Reclamation Service	30
Bureau of Mines	8
Alaskan Engineering Commission	82
National Park Service	2
Total	176

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GENERAL LAND OFFICE: (6)

Bolinger, Lyman E. Kans.
U. S. A.

Sechrist, Loyd E. Iowa.
12th Infantry, U.S.A.

Strickler, Elmer F. Idaho.
123d Spruce Squadron, U.S.A.

Walker, John P. Va.
U. S. A.

Williams, Earl B. Wash.
166 Depot Brigade, U.S.A.

Winter, Max W. Wyo.
Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS: (12)

Barnette, Wesley Okla.
Med.Dept.Repl.Group, U.S.A.

Campbell, Edmund B. Okla.
301 Stevedore Reg., A.E.F.

Davis, Joseph L. Kans.
Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A.

Dawson, Harry A. Mont.
U. S. A.

Gray, Herbert W. S. Dak.
351 Infantry, A.E.F.

Lock, Byron F. Ill.
Med. Corps, C.O.T.S., U.S.A.

Piepgrass, Charles S. Okla.
Students' Army Tr. Corps

Reeves, Albert H. Okla.
Signal Corps, A.E.F.

Sandoval, Henry J. N. Mex.
18th Recruit Co., U.S.A.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Continued)

Squirrel, John Minn.
Machine Gun Tr.Corps, U.S.A.

Thomson, Jasper M. Tex.
93d Sanitary Squad., U.S.A.

Wheelock, James R. Pa.
808 Pioneer Inf., A.E.F.

PENSION OFFICE: (2)

Cooper, Samuel F. Pa.
U. S. A.

Nash, Raymond E. N. J.
Ordnance Corps, U.S.A.

PATENT OFFICE: (1)

Stone, Frederic N. Me.
C.A.C., U.S.A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY: (33)

Allen, J. B. Ga.
Non-Com. Officers' Sch.,U.S.A.

Blank, Samuel H. N. J.
Students' Army Tr. Corps.

Brode, Wallace R. Wash.
Students' Army Tr. Corps

Burton, Pepple M. Va.
Students' Army Tr. Corps

Bush-Brown, James D. C.
472d Engineer Corps, U.S.A.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued):

Chadlock, Temple H. Texas.
U. S. A.
Clark, Millard W. Ga.
2d Infantry, Repl.Regt., U.S.A.
Croft, A. Russell ---
F.A.C.O.T.C., U.S.A.
Dickerson, Jesse E. Oreg.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Dimock, Stuart Wash.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Ehret, Joseph N. N. Y.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Fort, Frank L. Ga.
Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A.
Halford, Thomas O. ---
F.A.R.D., U.S.A.
Heald, Kenneth C. N.Mex.
U. S. A.
Heflin, Edgar B. Va.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Kilmartin, Jerome O. Va.
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.Tr.Corps
Lamb, William A. Colo.
C. A. C., U.S.A.
McCammon, R. L. Vt.
Officers' Tr.Sch., U.S.A.
Mergner, John L. D. C.
U. S. A.
Munson, A. T. ---
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Murphy, Thorist F. N.C.
472d Engineers, U.S.A.
Ockels, Theodore H. Del.
Army Transport Service, A.E.F.
Patrick, James B. S. C.
156 Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Power, Percy A. Me.
Depot Brigade, U.S.A.
Quinn, Roy H. Minn.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Rector, Reuben R. Mich.

Rush, C. A., Jr. ---
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Schnurr, Cornelius Okla.
F.A.C.O.T.S., U.S.A.
Schwieson, Will H. ---
Marine Det., Univ. of Wash.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Continued):

Shryock, Charles M. Md.
34th Artillery, U.S.A.
Smith, F. Oscar S. C.
Motor Truck Co. 424, A.E.F.
Stefanac, Frank M. Mich.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Ucker, Clement S., Jr. Md.
Students' Army Tr. Corps

RECLAMATION SERVICE: (30)

Arney, Vern ---

Asdell, Earl R. ---
Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A.
Bailey, Joe N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Bennett, Alva N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Bennett, Claude N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Brown, Willard N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Butler, B. H. N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Butterfield, Rolla Colo.
37th Machine Gun Bat'n, U.S.A.
Caffee, John G. Colo.
64th Spruce Squadron, U.S.A.
Call, Chester A. ---
37th Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Evans, Richard E. Idaho
Aviation Service, U.S.A.
Gilmore, J. W. N. Mex.
U. S. A.
Hiatt, Marion ---

Hunt, Frank ---

Jackson, Fred A. Nebr.
U. S. A.
Leisy, R. Warren Colo.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Loy, William F. D. C.
Aeronautical Div., War Dept.
McCleary, Eugene ---

McClernon, Kenneth N. Mex.
U. S. A.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Merrill, Zadoc E. — Wash.
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Michael, Herman — N.Mex.
U. S. A.
Montgomery, A. H. — N.Mex.
U. S. N.
Nevarez, Cardenio — N.Mex.
U. S. A.
Orr, Vash H. — ---

Rakeman, Chris A. — ---
Officers' Tr. Sch., U.S.A.
Skov, W. P. — N.Mex.
U. S. N.
Stallings, C. L. — N.Mex.
Training School
Trujillo, Antonio — N.Mex.
U. S. A.
Trujillo, Pedro — N.Mex.
U. S. A.
Wright, Arthur — N.Mex.
U. S. A.

BUREAU OF MINES: (8)

Horner, Roy R. — W.Va.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Ingersoll, Guy — Minn.
U. S. A.
Lutz, K. J. — Nev.
U. S. A.
Malone, Paul McC. — D. C.
U. S. N.
Norrick, Herbert E. — Ohio
Aviation Service, U.S.A.
Savannah, Edward J. — Wash.
Students' Army Tr. Corps, U.S.A.
Shoop, Norval L. — Pa.
Students' Army Tr. Corps, U.S.A.
Wiley, Stuart G. — Pa.
9th Recruit Company, U.S.A.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: (2)

Carter, David Floyd — Cal.
425th Aero Squadron, U.S.A.
Combs, Sherman — Wash.
C.R.C., U.S.A.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION: (82)

Apostolos, Spiros — ---

Baker, George F. — ---

Balon, George — ---

Benedict, C. C. — ---

Beten, Mike — ---

Bogress, Nich. — ---

Bond, Martin — ---

Bradland, Sevrin — ---

Carlson, E. W. — ---

Celeste, M. — ---

Clauson, Chris. — ---

Combolos, M. — ---

Conley, F. C. — ---

Costacos, A. — ---

Cremo, Angelo — ---

Dahlman, Gus — ---

Danielson, Alfred — ---

Danielson, G. — ---

Delaney, J. J. — ---

Dolan, John — ---

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (Continued):

Driscoll, Otto ---

Fell, C. B. ---

Fisk, Geo. B. ---

Flynn, Frank ---

Fowlkes, Charles K. ---

Gagule, Dan ---

Gerop, John ---

Gibson, Mike ---

Gilbertson, N. T. ---

Graff, Manuel ---

Gustafson, Ador ---

Haker, Wm. L. ---
Officers' Tr.School, U.S.A.
Hamren, A. ---

Hansen, William ---

Harr, Thomas M. Md.

Heer, John ---

Heitman, Joe ---
U. S. A.
Jaccards, E. S. ---
Officers' Tr. Sch., U.S.A.
Krygier, Edward ---

Kupoff, Alex ---

Kupoff, A. T. ---

Kyllonen, S. ---

Lichtenwalner, John J. ---
Students' Army Tr. Corps
Long, H. A. ---

Lund, Oscar ---

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (Cont'd

Lymbar, Mike ---

McInnis, Dan ---

Maloff, Sam ---

Marendo, Sam ---

Matson, John A. ---

Milliken, George E. ---

Nakki, Robert ---

Necklas, Sam ---

Nelson, Axel ---

Nelson, Oscar ---

Nikites, Gus ---

Nordin, Axel ---

Ostberg, H. ---

Pampinin, Joseph F. ---

Parker, Sam ---

Pavlica, R. ---

Pulver, Ralph K. ---

Raditch, Joe ---

Rogulich, John ---

Sagoff, Alexander ---

Semon, Tony ---

Simonson, I. S. ---

Soukas, John ---

Swanson, Swan ---

Tiffany, Fred W. ---

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (Continued):

Tokoff, George	---
Tremblay, George R.	---
Urumoff, Zora	---
Verna, A.	---
Vlahos, George	---
Wavrick, Paul	---
Wikholm, Eser	---
Windele, Richard	Cal.
Yellich, Sam	---
Young, Robert	---
Zervas, Harry	---
Zinetti, Ernest	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

January 18, 1919.

List of Casualties to Employees in Military and Naval Service.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE:

Best, Edward T. Nebr.
Corporal, 67th Co., 164th Depot Brigade.
Severly wounded in action, November 4, 1918. (Base Hospital 115).
Father: Edward T. Best, Neligh, Nebr.
Brother: R. G. Best, Neligh, Nebr.

Bradford, Alford J. Alaska
Aviation Section, U.S.A.
Reported by War Department as having been killed in action somewhere in France on July 25, 1918.
Mother: Mrs. M. B. Bradford, E. 85th st. and 10th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash.

Brennan, William C. Ind.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Reported by Supervisor of Surveys, May 31, 1918, as having been wounded in action in France. No information in General Land Office as to his home or parents.

Colburn, Capt. Alvin Mass.
Infantry, U.S.A.
Reported by the official casualty list for August 6, 1918, as having been severely wounded in action somewhere in France.
Wife: Mrs. Alvin Colburn, 3804 31st St., Mt. Ranier, Md.
Sister: Miss Lelia Colburn, Boston, Mass.

Connelly, Lieut. Francis J. Me.
Aviation Corps, U.S.A.
Reported by the official casualty list as missing in action since August 30, 1918, somewhere in France.
Wife: Mrs. F. J. Connelly, 3924 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE (Continued):

Ritenour, Willie H. Va.
Naval Reserves.
Accidentally killed in line of duty at Washington Navy Yard, April 14, 1917.
Wife: Mrs. Mary C. Ritenour, 1027 4th st., N.E., Washington, D.C.

PENSION OFFICE:

Vanderlip, Arthur G. Ohio.
Medical Corps, U.S.A.
Died at Walter Reed Hospital on May 28, 1918.
Father: Charles A. Vanderlip, 707 Randolph st., N.W., Washington, D.C.

PATENT OFFICE:

Cooley, Vincent G. N.Y.
Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A.
Reported by War Department as having been killed in action somewhere in France on October 13, 1918.
Wife: Mrs. Vincent G. Cooley, 1603 Brentwood Rd., N.E., Washington, D.C.
Mother and Father: Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Cooley, Clinton, Maryland.

Davidson, Delozier N.J.
Aviation Section, U.S.A.
Reported by official casualty list as having been killed in an aeroplane accident in France, on August 22, 1918.
Mother: ****** 657 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

PATENT OFFICE:

Douglas, Wade H. W.Va.
U. S. A.
Died at Camp Grant, Ill., on Oct. 12, 1918.
Father: Fred Douglas, R. F. D. No. 1, Roncevert, W. Va.

Geddes, James W. N. Y.
112th Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Reported by War Department as having died from pneumonia somewhere in France.
Mother: Mrs. Catherine T. Geddes, 1312 North Carolina Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.

Knudtson, Lieut. Clarence A. Wis.
Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Reported by War Department as having died from wounds received in action somewhere in France.
Father: John Knudtson, 703 Lawrence St., Brookland, D. C.

Perry, Spencer N.J.
Sergeant, Co. G, 311th Infantry, 78th Division, U.S.A.
Killed in action November 1, 1918.
Father: Spencer Perry, Milltown, N. J.

Phillips, Ensign William L. Va.
U. S. N.
Reported in a Washington newspaper as having died Oct. 4, 1918, in League Island Navy Yard Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Father and Mother; Police Commissioner and Mrs. Oscar W. Phillips, 216 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.

Uren, John I. Pa.
Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Reported by Adjutant General's Office of War Department as having died at Camp Meade, Md., on February 7, 1918, from cerebro spinal fever.
Father: Enoch J. Uren, Jeanesville, Pa.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Gertz, Carl F. ---
29th Engineers, U.S.A.
Reported by Director of Geological Survey as having been wounded in action, July 15, 1918, near Chateau Thierry, France.
Mother: Mrs. J. Gertz, 312½ W. 23rd St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Giffin, Capt. Calvin E. Wash.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Injured while conducting experiments in connection with photo-topographic mapping, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
Wife: Mrs. C. E. Giffin, The Huntington, Washington, D. C.

Goudie, Private Clark A. N. H.
29th Engineers, A. E. F.
Died in France from disease on August 5, 1918.
Father: L. W. Goudie, Lisbon, N. H.

Hopkins, Robert W. D. C.
Co. B, 29th Engineers.
Gassed and sent to hospital.
Mother: Mrs. E.P.Hopkins, 1455 Harvard St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Kubel, Herbert G. D. C.
1st Lieut., Aviation Section, Signal Corps. (Assigned to Photographic Division, Topographic Dept.)
Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1918.
Father: Stephen J. Kubel, Chief Engraver of U. S.

Mayer, Victor E. J. N. Y.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Reported by Bureau as having died at Camp Humphreys, Va., from pneumonia on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1918.
Wife: Mrs. Mazie P. Mayer, 1715 Euclid St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Mudd, Lieut. Kostka Md.
Coast Artillery, U.S.A.
Reported by Bureau May 11, 1918, as wounded in action somewhere in France.
Received the "Croix de Guerre" May 17, 1918.
Mother: Mrs. John E. Mudd, La Plata, Md.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Carmody, Arthur A. R. I.
U. S. A.
Reported to have been wounded in action somewhere in France and to be now located at Fort McHenry Hospital, Baltimore, Md.
Father and Mother: Mr. and Mrs. James Carmody, 343 Broadway, Providence, R.I.

Le Stourgeon, Lt. Percy E. Wash.
U. S. A.
Wounded severely in action, July 30, 1918. Arrived in Hoboken on October 21, 1918. No information as to relatives.

Mackey, Pvt. Frank Mich.
Co. F, 33d Infantry (Mich.)
Wounded in action (previously reported killed).
No record of relatives.

RECLAMATION SERVICE:

Cather, Don R. Colo.
2d Lt., Engineers, U.S.A.
Reported unofficially to have died of influenza.
Mother: Mrs. C. W. Cather, 535 E. 51st St., N. Portland, Oregon.

Lyon, Homer H. Idaho.
U. S. A.
Reported to have died of influenza during week ending October 19, 1918.

Ross, Elmer F. Wash.
5th Regiment, U.S.A.
Died on Oct. 6, 1918, from pneumonia at Camp Humphreys, Va.
Father and Mother: Frederick E. and Catherine A. Ross, R. F. D. No. 2, Yakima, Wash.

RECLAMATION SERVICE (Continued):

Snyder, Eugene Wash.
Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Reported March 4, 1918, as lost on "Tuscania." No record of home or parents.

Woodbridge, Lt. Woodrow W. Colo.
Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Reported, January 30, 1918, as having been wounded in action somewhere in France. No record of his home or parents.

BUREAU OF MINES:

Steidle, Capt. Edward Pa.
Company D, 1st Gas Regiment, Engineer Corps, U.S.A.
Twice gassed and twice wounded, the last time November 1, 1918, in going over the top, losing one eye.
Father: Michael Steidle, 959 Market St., Williamsport, Pa.

Connors, John J. Mo.
Ordnance Department, U.S.A.
Died of pneumonia, preceded by influenza, October 3, 1918, at Chemical Plant No. 4, Saltville, Va.
Wife: Mrs. John J. Connors, 1240 Irving St., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:

O'Brien, Frank M. Mont.
Field Artillery, U.S.A.
Slightly wounded in action February 19, 1918, somewhere in France, as reported by official casualty list. Home at Hamilton, Mont. No record of parents.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION:

Anderson, Harold
U. S. A.
Reported, December 5, 1918, as having died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Kalisoff, Alik
U. S. A.
Reported, December 5, 1918, as having died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Meagher, M. E.
U. S. A.
Reported, December 5, 1918, as having died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Nye, John E.
U. S. A.
Reported, December 5, 1918, as having died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Saroff, Mike
U. S. A.
Reported, December 5, 1918, as having died of influenza at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

SAINT ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL:

Glascock, Capt. Alfred Va.
Medical Corps, U.S.A.
Died from pneumonia October 10, 1918, somewhere in France.
Sister: Mrs. O. G. Moore, 1011 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.